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# EPIGRAPHIA INDICA

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RECORD OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

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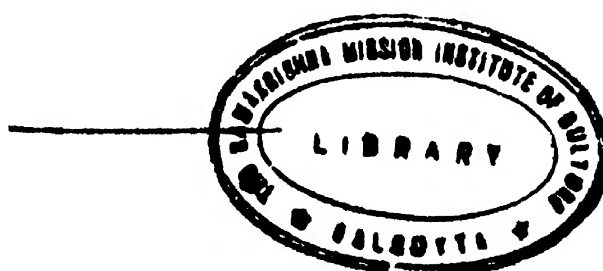
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*The names of contributors are arranged alphabetically.*

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" 38.	Arivilimāṅgālam plates of Śrīraṅgarāja II; Śāka 1499 . . . . .	between pages	350 & 351



# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

## Vol. XI.

Pages 3, 6.—A communication from Mr. H. Krishna Sastri has led to my recognizing an improvement in my treatment of line 7 of the Dēvagēri inscription. I have read there:—[Sā]ntivarmma nēvarade maryyādey=āge, etc. I found in the second of these words the instrumental singular of *nēvara* as a longer form of *nēra*, = *nēr*, 'straightness, propriety, pleasantness.' And I translated:—"Śāntivarman, while governing the Banavāsi twelve-thousand with rectitude and according to established customs," etc. Mr. Krishna Sastri has reminded me of the expression *peḍḍore maryyādey=āge*, "with the great river (the Kṛishṇā) as the boundary," in the Muḷgund inscription of Pañchaladēva, *ante*, vol. 6, p. 259, line 5: and, proposing to read the first syllable after [Sā]ntivarmma as *bhē* instead of *nē*, he has suggested that we should find here the name Bhēvarade as meaning possibly the river Bhimarathī, the Bhīma. That, however, is not exactly the case. The reference is to the river Wardā, which is mentioned as Varadā in the Aihole inscription of A.D. 634-35, *ante*, vol. 6, p. 5, line 19. Banavāsi is on the north bank of the Wardā: and the river flows about two miles on the north of Dēvagēri, and so into the Tuṅgabhadra some twenty-two miles farther on to the east. In the Dēvagēri inscription we should read:—[Sā]ntivarmmane Varade maryyādey=āgo, and translate:—"Śāntivarman himself, while governing the Banavāsi twelve-thousand with the Varadā as the boundary," etc. The meaning is that he was ruling those parts of the Banavāsi province which lay to the south of the Wardā: and the other records (see pp. 4, 5) of the Mātūra family, to which he belonged, are all from places which are in agreement with this. The suggestion of *nēvara* as a longer form of *nēra*, = *nēr*, is of course to be cancelled.—J. F. F.

Page 42, footnote 15, line 3, for चरा read चर

„ 59, line 20, for pāila read pāilā.

„ 65, „ 15, for Bāi read Bāi.

„ 94, text-line 13, for su(sū)nave read su(sū)navō.

„ 95, „ 23, for °tyam read °tyam.

„ „ 33, for yāchato read yāchatō.

„ 96, line 14, for Mahāsandhivigrahika read Mahāsāndhivigrahika.

„ „ text-line 4, for °rājādōvah read °rājā(rāja)dōvah.

„ „ 13 f., for Bhāradvaja- read Bhāradvāja.

## Vol. XII.

p. 7, l. 17, for Lakshmanasēna read Lakshmanasēna.

p. 9, text l. 28, for °गणस्त्र° read °गणस्त्र°.

p. 10, l. 1, for क्षी(च)र° read क्षीधर°

p. 10, l. 2, for साम(वे)द° read सामवेद°

p. 11, l. 36, for Īsanabhāṭa's read Īsanabhāṭa's.

p. 13, n. 16, for चस्त्र° read चस्त्र°

p. 14, l. 18, after °कामे: add |.

p. 14, n. 21, for °क्रष्टु° read °क्रष्टु°.

p. 14, n. 28, for °वाती read °वाती.

p. 15, l. 3, after °मानसा add |.

p. 15, l. 7, for विरेञ्चि° read विरेञ्चि°.



- p. 15, n. 25, for °सकीर्त्तिराजौ read °सकीर्त्तिमजौ.
- p. 16, l. 1 from below, for विष्णु° read विष्णु.
- p. 16, n. 25, for विसौदु read विसौदु.
- p. 17, l. 17, for °कथानक° read °कथा न क°, and delete figure <sup>11</sup> and the corresponding note.
- p. 18, l. 5 from below, for Shāhab-ud-din read Shāhab-ud-dīn, and for Quṭb-ud-din read Quṭb-ud-dīn.
- p. 18, l. 3 from below, for Alāvadina read Alāvadina.
- p. 19, l. 4, for Garjjana read Garjjana.
- p. 23, n. 23, for °धिपे read °धिपे:
- p. 25, l. 8, for °वपु° (व्यं) read °वपुः.
- p. 25, l. 16, for °शिवकरी read °शिवं करी.
- p. 27, l. 9, for भवने read भुवने.
- p. 27, l. 11, delete the figures <sup>18</sup> and <sup>19</sup>.
- p. 27, n. 16, for Rajpūts read Rājapūts.
- p. 27, n. 19, for °प्यासजाति: read °प्या सजाति:
- p. 29, l. 4, for मद्वाग्रवण: read माद्वाग्रवण:
- p. 30, l. 19, delete the figure <sup>6</sup>.
- p. 31, l. 2 from below, for Śaṅkaragaṇa read Śaṅkaragaṇa.
- p. 31, n. 3, for -lālana- read -lalanā-
- p. 32, l. 5, for Buddharāja read Buddharāja.
- p. 32, l. 17, for agnihōtra read agnihōtra.
- p. 33, l. 15, for Śaṅkaragaṇa read Śaṅkaragaṇa.
- p. 35, l. 10, for dānach= read dānāch=.
- p. 35, l. 15, for Anantamāhāyi- read Anantamahāyi-
- p. 36, l. 4 from below, for Anantamāhāyi read Anantamahāyi.
- p. 43, n. 3, for Arthāśāstra read Arthaśāstra.
- p. 44, l. 20, for Vaisāsha read Vaiśāsha.
- p. 44, l. 21, for Bundēkhaṇḍi read Bundēlkhaṇḍi.
- p. 45, l. 1, for Yōginipura read Yōginipura.
- p. 46, l. 22, for -krityeshn read -krityēshn.
- p. 46, l. 23, for =pravīrah read =pravīrah.
- p. 46, l. 4 from below, for (Bia) read (Bai).
- p. 126, n. 10, for -vēlān-anā read -vēlān=āna.
- p. 139, text l. 21, for -rājapād- read -rājapād-.
- p. 149, l. 26, cancel <sup>1</sup> before aripta.
- p. 158, n. 15, for -ābhoga read -ābhōga-.

Page 202, text l. 5.—for [ni]kara-nikā[mam-u]llasit- read nikara(nikara)-samullasit-

„ 215, Translation V. 11.—Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests the following translation: He the crest jewel of the (kings of the) heroic throne, he who was renowned as Vikramāditya (V.), being deprived of Kuntala and wishing to run away from him (i.e. Gāṅgāyadēva) suddenly took up the *kunta* creeper (in hand as a sign of submission).

„ 220.—Mr. Krishna Sastri observes that the part of the introductory eulogy beginning with *ar'durdhara* and ending with *nātha* also occurs in records of the Telugu Chōḷas and in that of Chandrādityadēva of Bastar (see *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1908-9, p. 112, and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 343 n. 3). The lion-banner of Chandrāditya of Bastar and the country of Vaddanāṇḍu (evidently Bandh,—not Orissa or Vaddavādi as stated in the *Annual Report* quoted above) clearly show that the chiefs mentioned in the Mahāḍa plates were the lineal descendants of Chandrāditya, who was a feudal chief of the Nāgavamśi king

Dhārāvarsha of Bastar in the 11th century A.D. It follows also that (1) the reading *Kalikāla* in l. 3 refers to the mythical Chōla king Karikāla and not to the Kali age; (2) that the reading *k-āvēntnātha-* in l. 4 has to be *Kāvēnī(rī)-nātha*, 'the lord of the river Kāvēri'; and (3) that *-vā(na)vaūra-* in l. 5 should be *-Varaūra-*, 'lord of Varaūra (i.e. Uraiyūr), the best of towns,' while the *akshāra na* has to be looked for at the end of l. 4. The plates should be arranged in the order A, Ca, Cb, Ba, Bb.

• Page 220, text l. 9,—for *-bhūpatiṇṇ-* read *-bhūpatilu-*

„ 220, text l. 10,—for *-dēva-chūḍavarddha-* read *-dēvaru-pravarddha-*, and for *-samva[tsa]gāṇ vārṇa-* read *-samvatsaraṇvuln.*

„ 220, text l. 11,—for *kachūvarkamuṇḍam* 33 read *iruvaimuṇḍu* 23.

„ 220, text l. 22,—for *-vāṃphaya-* read *-na(ni)kshēpa-*, and for *ayum . . . sa* read *a(ā)ya-vya[ya\*]-sa.*

I am indebted to Mr. R. Narasimhachar for the following emendations of my text and translation of the Yēwūr inscriptions in this journal, vol. 12, pp. 268ff.—L. D. B.

Page 273, Inscription I.—*Mahājanaiyaḷ* are not merchants, but the great men of the village.

„ 273, Inscription I.—*Agnishṭhe* is a firepan used for warming oneself in cold weather; it is the original of the Kannada *aggishṭi* or *aggishṭike*.

„ 279, text l. 134.—*Arinī-ādihāna* means *agny-ādihāna*, Agni being carried by the ram (*ari*). *Paribhāṣip=āgaḷ*, 'when one thinks of it,' is a separate clause.

„ 279, text l. 142.—*Gua-ōrrvī-jātām* should be translated "tree of virtue."

„ 280, text l. 149.—*Arkame* or *alkame* is a Kanarese word meaning "indigestion"; *alkame-vaḍu* is "to suffer from indigestion." The meaning of the verse is: that ornament of the Brāhmaṇ race was entirely devoted to sacrificing to the *dēvas* and *pītrīs* till they suffered from indigestion. The construction is *pratatī . . . arkame-vaḍuvīṇam*; and *tat* in *tat-samāja*<sup>o</sup> refers to the *dēvas* and *pītrīs*.

„ 280, ll. 162-164.—The whole verse refers to Ravidēva's skill in writing (not to music): "there is no room for any ambiguity when reading his writing, because *rēkhāsuddhi* (correct formation of lines), *bhitti* (plan or arrangement), and *mītre* (size of letters, or vowel-marks), shine with neatness."

„ 280, ll. 164-166.—This verse refers to his skill in reading. A good reader was called a *gamakī*. He held a rank equal to that of a poet (*kavī*), a controversialist (*vādi*), and an orator (*vāgmī*); these four kinds of scholarship are often referred to in early Jain and Lingāyat literature.

„ 281, text l. 182.—*Jala-rēkhe* is "writing on water," to indicate instability. *Tāraka-hīrakam* may be a mistake for *tāraka-bīrakam*, "having no sense"; this expression occurs on p. 5, verse 19, of Nāgavarma's Prosody (Kittel's edition) in the form *tāriga-bīriga*, and as *tāruga-bīraga* in Harihara's *Girījākalyāṇa*, *Āśvāsa* 1, quoted on p. 173 of my *Karṇāṭaka-kavi-charite*. *Śaucha-grṇa* is *tāraka-bīrakam chalan*, "nonsensical and fickle."

„ 282, text l. 186f.—*Att-atta* means "goes beyond." *Podalpan-īlpudu* appears to be a mislection for *podaldu-mīldudu*, "extended or spread further and further." Fame is described as spreading beyond the several things mentioned.

With *śaṣiyind=att-atta*, etc., compare the verse *Tarurind-att-atta*, etc., from Nēmichandra's *Nēminātha-purāṇa*, quoted on p. 207 of *Karṇāṭaka-kavi-charite*, which describes the growth of Vāmana when he became Trivikram.

Page 290, l. 3.—For the Simha-parāṣhad, to which Maleyāla-paṇḍita belonged, see *Ep. Rep.* for 1915, p. 88, paragraph 6.—H. K. S.

„ 301.—In my article on the “Silver plate or disc from Māṇikīāla” (p. 300) I could suggest no interpretation of the second word *karavaka*. *Karavaka* no doubt = *kārāpaka*, which Professor Lüders discussed in his article on the Māṇikīāla inscription (*J. R. A. S.*, 1909, 654f.) and showed to mean ‘superintendent of building,’ as first pointed out by Professor Kielhorn. Unfortunately that passage did not occur to me when I wrote the article, or I should have gladly availed myself of the light that his discussion threw on this word. In 1909, however, this word had not been read as *karavaka* (as far as I am aware), and he naturally made no reference there to this disc. Dr. Barnett has now suggested the equation, and I gladly acknowledge the elucidation offered by him and Professor Lüders.—F. E. P.

„ 309.—In connection with my identification of Karāṭikallu, it may be noted that a Mysore inscription of about A.D. 1180 (*Epi. Carn.*, vol. 11, Chitaldroog, Dg. 44) mentions the Karāḍikal *nāḍu*, and puts in it a place named Nandavāḍige. Here we recognize Nandwāḍige, in the Hungund tāluka of the Bijāpūr District, Bombay,—the misspelt “Nundarudagi” of the Atlas sheet 58, eighteen miles towards south-west-by-west from “Kurrudikul,”—where there is an inscription of Kṛishṇa II (*Ind. Ant.*, vol. 12, p. 221).—J. F. F.

315, l. 4.—I have ventured to depart from the usual practice and translate *rājakīyānāṁ anamguli-prēkshantīyaḥ* by “not to be pointed at with the finger (of hypothecation) to royal officers,” because to this day there survives a certain form of mortgage called *tōr-aḍavu*, which is “a species of mortgage of real property, in which some land or part of an estate is pointed [at] as security for the repayment of a loan” (*Kisamvār Glossary*, p. 47).—L. D. B.

# EPIGRAPHIA INDICA.

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## VOLUME XII.

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### No. 1.—RAGOLU PLATES OF SAKTIVARMAN.

By PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

This inscription is engraved on four copper-plates measuring about  $5\frac{5}{16}$  inches in breadth and about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height. The two outermost plates are inscribed only on their inner side, but the two middle ones on both sides. The plates were discovered while ploughing at Ragōlu near Chicacole in the Ganjam district. They were rescued by their present owner, Mr. G. Ramadas, B.A., Teacher, Mrs. A. V. N. College at Vizagapatam, when they were about to be melted down into copper. As the inscription is so much damaged that perfect impressions are difficult to obtain, my late lamented friend Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya<sup>1</sup> sent me the original plates about which he added the following remarks :—

“ Each plate has a ring-hole on its left side about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch from the left margin. There was no ring or seal when the plates were brought to me originally. But when they were sent to me a second time, they were accompanied by an oval seal ( $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch nearly) soldered on a broken ring. The seal bears two lines of writing (in the alphabet of the plates), of which the second may be Śak[t]i-varmma[naḥ ?].”

I may add that the beginning of the first line shows traces of the letters *mahārā*. Consequently the complete legend of the seal may have been :—

1 महाराजस्य श्री-

2 शक्तिवर्मणः

The alphabet is of an early Southern type and the language Sanskrit prose (with three verses quoted near the end of the inscription). The *sandhi* rules are, with two exceptions,<sup>2</sup> carefully observed.

• The names of the king and of his family are so much damaged on the plates that they cannot be read with absolute certainty. The former is probably Śak[ti]varman (l. 9), as read on the

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<sup>1</sup> His covering letter of the 25th September 1912 is the last communication received from him and will be treasured up as such.

<sup>2</sup> *viddhayā* ā, l. 6, and *dattah* a, l. 9.

seal by Mr. Venkayya, and the second seems to be Māga[dha] (l. 2). The king bore the titles "lord of Kalinga" (l. 1 f.) and "son of Vāsishṭhi" (l. 2)<sup>1</sup> and issued his grant from Piṣṭapura (l. 1). The village granted by him was named Rāk[a]l[u]va (l. 4) and belonged to the Kalinga district (l. 3). The two last lines of the inscription state that this document was issued in the thirteenth year (of the king's reign), and that its writer was the minister Arjunadatta.

The village granted, Rāk[a]l[u]va, is evidently identical with the modern Rāgōlu, where the plates were discovered. Piṣṭapura, where the king resided at the time of the grant, is the ancient name of Piṭhāpuram in the Godāvāri district and is mentioned also in the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta,<sup>2</sup> in the Aihole inscription of Pulakēsin II.,<sup>3</sup> and in the Tīrmapuram plates of Viṣṇuvardhana I.<sup>4</sup>

### TEXT.<sup>5</sup>

*First Plate, Second Side.*

- 1 सिद्धिस्तु ॥ स्वस्ति विजयपिष्टपुरात्कलिङ्गाधि-
- 2 पतिर्माग[ध]कुलालङ्करिणुर्व्वसिष्ठीपुत्रो
- 3 महाराजश्रीश[क्ति]वर्मा कलिङ्गविषये
- 4 राकलुवग्रामे<sup>6</sup> सर्व्वसमन्वागतान्तद्वपतितान्<sup>7</sup>

*Second Plate ; First Side.*

- 5 आज्ञापयति [1\*] अस्त्येष ग्रामकोष्माभिः स्वपु-
- 6 ण्यायुर्व्वलवृद्धये आ चन्द्रतारकादग्रहारं
- 7 [कृत्वा सावर्णे]सगोत्रपञ्चार्धेयवाजसनेयि-
- 8 ब्राह्मणकुमारशर्मणेष्टाभ्यश्च पु[त्रेभ्य]

*Second Plate ; Second Side.*

- 9 एवमेतस्मै गोत्राय दत्तः अभटप्रावेश्यः
- 10 सर्व्वकरप्रदेयैश्च परिहृतस्तज्ञात्वा<sup>8</sup> युष्माभिः
- 11 पूर्व्वप्रवृत्तया मर्यादयोपस्थानङ्कर्त्त-
- 12 व्यम्नेयहिरण्माद्यश्चोपनेयम् [1\*]

*Third Plate ; First Side.*

- 13 अस्मद्गोत्रजाश्च वाच्याः [1\*] यः प्रमादास्त्रीभावात्
- 14 लोपं कुर्यात् पञ्चमहापातकसंयुक्तो भवेत् [1\*]

<sup>1</sup> The same metronymic was borne by several Andhra kings; see Prof. Rapson's *Coins of the Andhra Dynasty*, etc., p. 232.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Fleet's *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 13.

<sup>3</sup> Above, Vol. IX, p. 319.

<sup>4</sup> The vowels of the second and third syllables of राकलुव<sup>6</sup> are not quite certain.

<sup>5</sup> Read perhaps "तान्प".

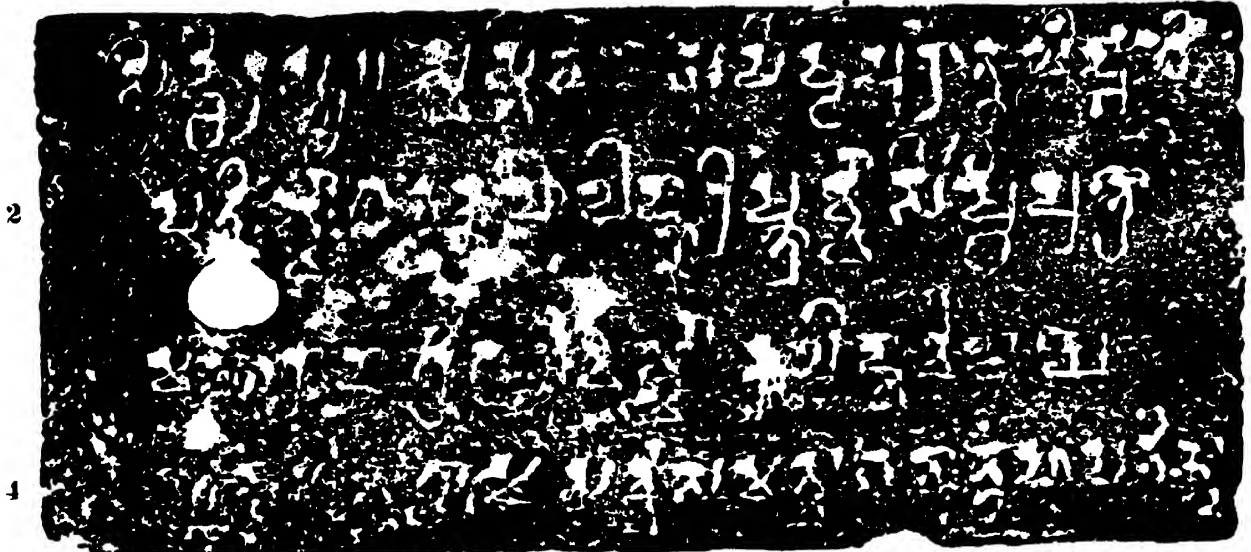
<sup>6</sup> Above, Vol. VI, p. 11, verse 27.

<sup>7</sup> From the original copper-plates.

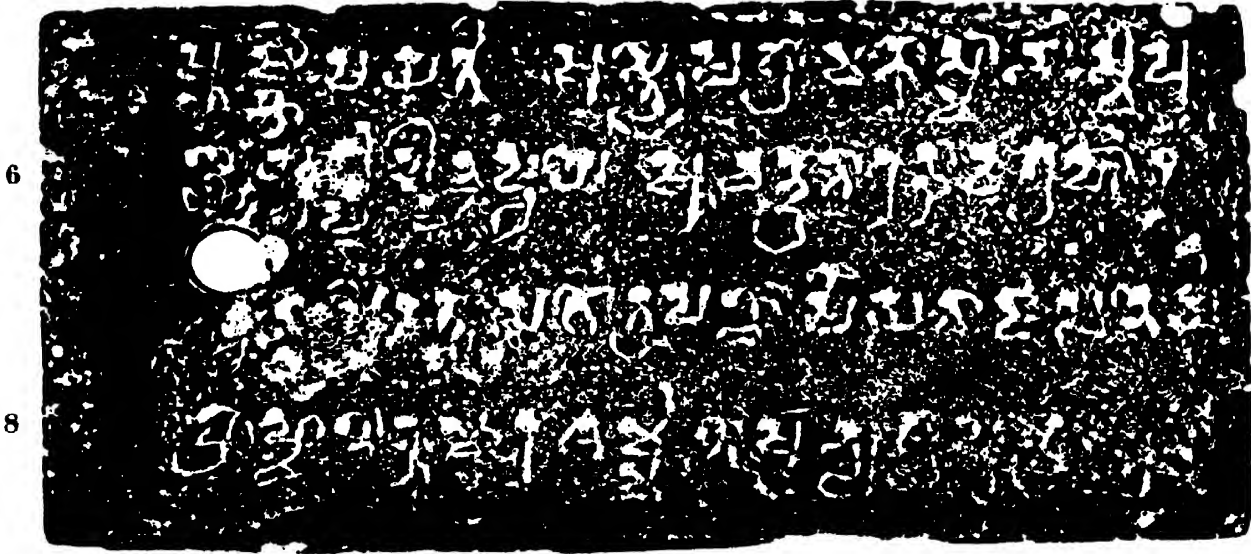
<sup>8</sup> Read "स्वप्नारवा".

Ragolu plates of Saktivarman.

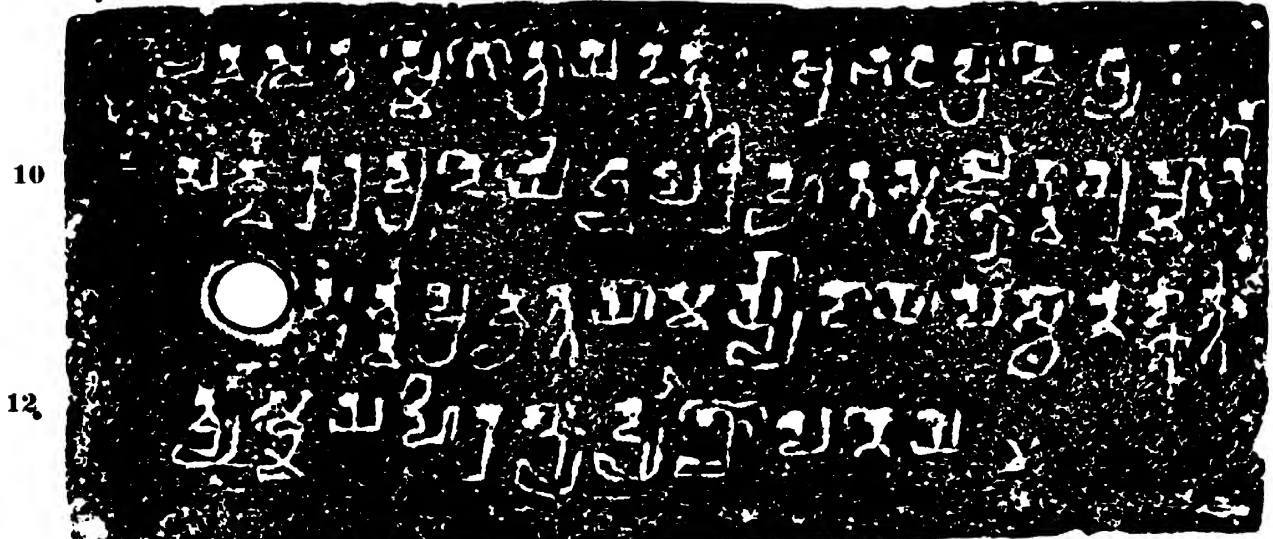
i b.



ii a.



ii b.



iii a.

14

16

iii b.

18

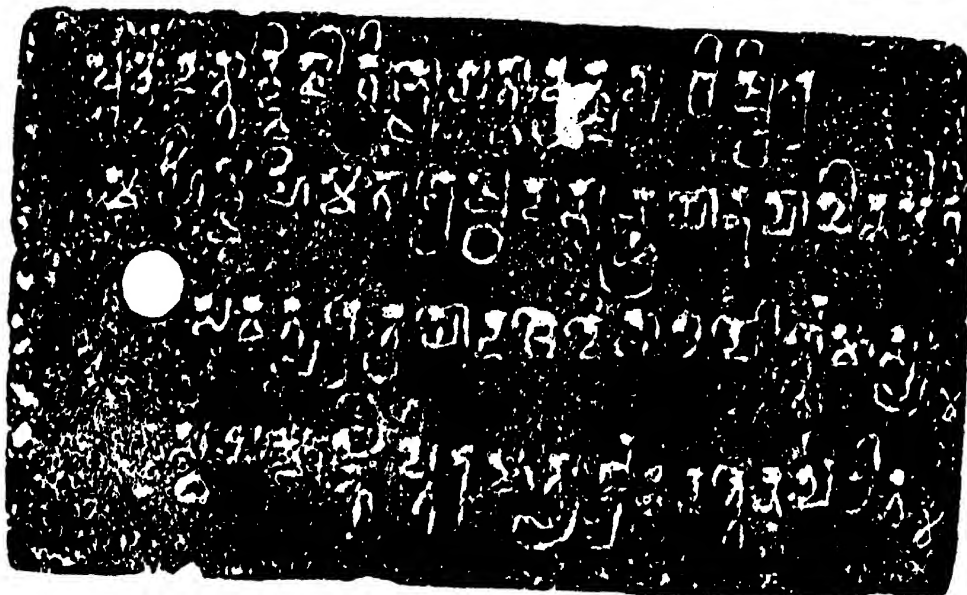
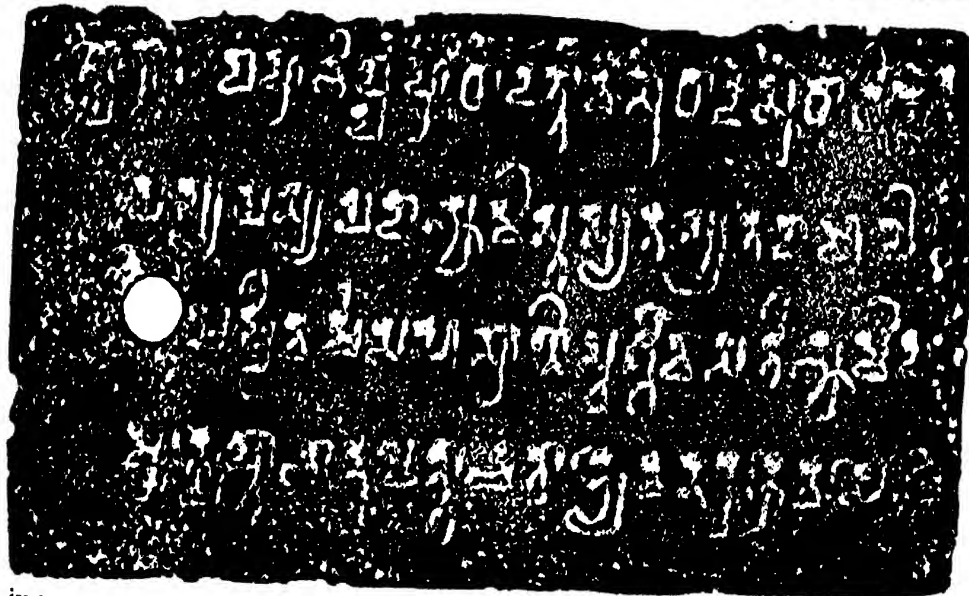
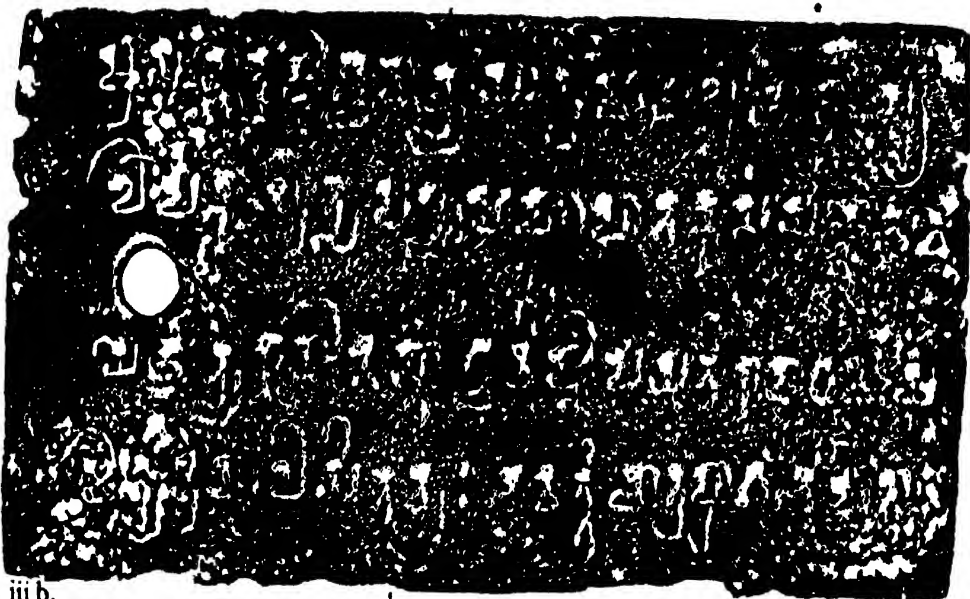
20

Seal

iv a.

22

24



- 15 ये चान्ये राजानस्तांश्च विज्ञापयति [1\*] • राजधर्मोय-  
 16 मित्यनुपालयितव्यः [1\*] भवन्ति चात्र प्रागभिहिताः

*Third Plate ; Second Side.*

- 17 श्लोकाः [1\*] बहुभिर्बहुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः [1\*]  
 18 यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥ १ ॥\*]  
 19 षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिदः [1\*]  
 20 आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसे[त्] [॥ २ ॥\*]

*Fourth Plate ; First Side.*

- 21 पूर्वदत्तान्दिजातिभ्यो यद्वाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [1\*]  
 22 महोम्नहिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाञ्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति [॥ ३ ॥\*]  
 23 सवत्सरे<sup>१</sup> त्रयोदशे वैशाखपौर्णमास्याम् [1\*]  
 24 <sup>२</sup>स्वयमाज्ञाप्तिरमात्यार्जुनदत्तेन लिखितम् [॥\*]

#### TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Let there be success! Hail! From the victorious Pishtapura the lord of Kaliṅga, the son of Vāsishṭhi, the glorious Mahārāja Śak[ti]varman, who adorns the Māga[dha] family, commands the inhabitants, accompanied\* by all (others), of the village of Rāk[a]l[u]va in the Kaliṅga province (vishaya) :—

(L. 5.) “This small village has been given by Us, for the increase of Our own merit, life, and power, having made (it) an *agrahāra* as long as the moon and the stars (shall exist), to the Brāhmaṇa Kumāraśarman, who belongs to the *gōtra* of the [Sāvarga], who has five Rishis (as ancestors), and (who has studied) the *Vājasaneyi-(śākhā)*, and to (his) eight sons,—thus to this family,—not to be entered by soldiers and exempted from all taxes and dues.

(L. 10.) “Knowing this, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (*viz.* grain), gold, etc. according to the old-established rule.

(L. 13.) “And the descendants of Our family ought to be addressed :—He who through negligence or through greed will confiscate this (grant), will be guilty of the five great sins.”

(L. 15.) And other kings (the king) requests :—“(Remembering) that such is the duty of kings, you ought to preserve (this grant).”

(L. 16.) And with reference to this there are (the following) formerly pronounced verses :—

[Ll. 17—22 contain three of the customary verses.]

(L. 23.) In the thirteenth year, on the full-moon (*tithi*) of Vaiśākha.

(L. 24.) The *ajñāpti* (was the king) himself. (The above edict)\* was written by the minister (*amātya*) Arjunadatta.

<sup>१</sup> Read सव?

<sup>२</sup> Read °माज्ञाप्ति°.



## No. 2.—BRIHATPROSHTHA GRANT OF UMAVARMAN.

By PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

Like the Rāgola plates of Śaktivarman (No. 1 above), the copper-plates bearing the subjoined inscription belong to Mr. G. Ramadas of Vizagapatam and were sent by him to the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya, who forwarded to me two sets of ink-impressions of them. Mr. Ramadas writes that the plates "were obtained from a smith in the Pālakoṇḍa tāluka. Nothing more is known of them." Mr. Venkayya sent me the following description of the original plates:—

"Three copper-plates of four sides. Average length  $7\frac{7}{8}$ " ; height  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " (at the margins) and  $3\frac{1}{8}$ " (in the middle). The plates were held together by a ring (cut by me for taking impressions), which appears to have been twisted out of its original shape, which was probably circular. The highest diameter now is  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " and the lowest  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ". The ends of the ring are secured at the bottom of an oval seal measuring  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " by 3". The depression of the seal bears in relief a legend in four lines, of which the last seems to be *rā[jō]mavarmasya*. The other three lines are not distinct."

To judge from the impressions, the inscription is much damaged; but, with the exception of the name of the writer in l. 16, every word can be made out with the help of the context. The alphabet is of an early Southern type. The *jihvāmālīya* is used in l. 1, the *upadhāmāṇīya* in l. 7, and the numerical symbols 20 and 30 in l. 15. The language is Sanskrit prose (with three verses of Vyāsa quoted in ll. 11-15).

Both the alphabet and the phraseology of the grant closely resemble those of the Kōmartī plates of the *Mahārāja Chaṇḍavarman*.<sup>1</sup> This king may have belonged to the same family as *Mahārājōmavarman*, the donor of the subjoined grant. For both kings issued their edict from *Siṃhapurā* or *Siḥapura* and bore the epithets "lord of *Kaliṅga*" and "devoted to the feet of (his) father." The second portion of the designation *Mahārājōmavarman* probably contains the word *Umā*, one of the names of Śiva's consort, the final vowel of which has been shortened in accordance with Pāṇini, VI, 3, 63.

The inscription records that *Umavarman* granted the village of *Bṛihatprōshthā* (l. 2) to the *Brāhmana* *Haridatta* (l. 4). This person may be identical with another *Haridatta*, who is mentioned in the last line of the inscription as the father of its writer. The date of the grant fell into the year 30 (l. 15) (of the king's reign).

As stated before, *Chaṇḍavarman* and *Umavarman* resided at *Siṃhapura* or *Siḥapura*. According to Singhalese inscriptions<sup>2</sup> the two kings *Niśśaṅkamalla* and *Sāhasamalla*, the second of whom ascended the throne in A.D. 1200,<sup>3</sup> were sons of the *Kaliṅga* king *Gōparāja* of *Siṃhapura*. The Buddhist chronicle *Mahāvamsa* (chapter 59, verse 29) states that *Tilōkasundarī*, a queen of *Vijayabāhu* I. (who is reported to have reigned from A.D. 1054 to 1109),<sup>4</sup> was a princess of *Kaliṅga*, and that three relatives of hers, one of whom was named *Madhukannava*,<sup>5</sup> came to Ceylon from *Siḥapura* (*id.* verse 46). *Siṃhapura* is perhaps identical with the modern *Siṅgupuram* between *Chicacole* and *Narasannapēṭa*.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Above, Vol. IV, p. 142 ff.

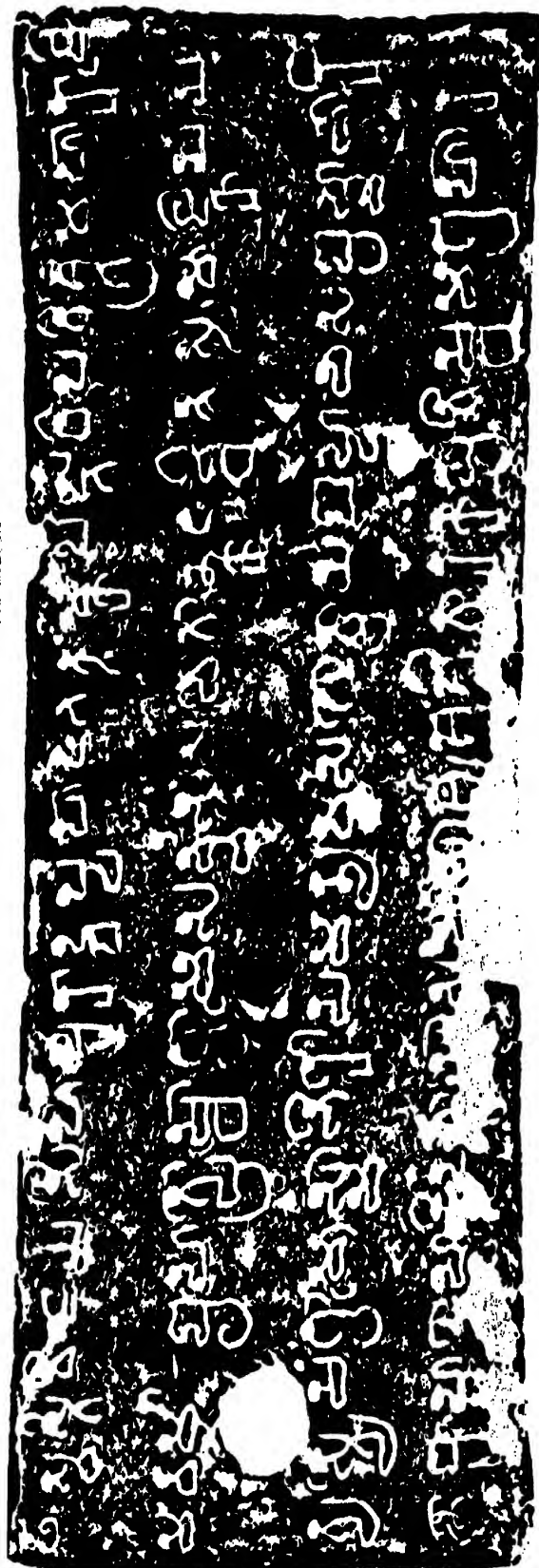
<sup>2</sup> Professor E. Müller's *Ancient Inscriptions in Ceylon*, Nos. 148 and 156.

<sup>3</sup> J. R. A. S., 1909, pp. 327 and 331.

<sup>4</sup> J. R. A. S., 1913, p. 519 f.

<sup>5</sup> This name reminds us of the Eastern Gāṅga king *Madhu-Kāmārpava*; see above, Vol. IV, p. 186 and the Table facing it.

<sup>6</sup> Above, Vol. IV, p. 143.



ii a.



E. Hultsch.

Scale · 9.

Collotype by Gebr. Plettner.

ii b.

10  
12

iii a.

14  
16

From ink-impressions supplied by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>*First Plate; Second Side.*

- 1 श्री<sup>२</sup> स्वस्ति विजयसीहपुराद्वयपादभक्तकलिकाधिपतिप्रथीमहाराजो-  
 2 मवर्णा — बृहत्प्रोष्टाग्रामे सर्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापय-  
 3• त्यस्त्येष ग्रामोस्माभिरौपमन्यमसगोत्राय<sup>३</sup> बहुचसब्रह्मचारि-  
 4 णे ब्राह्मणहरिदत्तायांसहस्रांशुशशितारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं

*Second Plate; First Side.*

- 5 कृत्वा सर्व्वकर[परिहारेश्च परिहृत्य द]न्तयवागुभोगादुवृत्त्य  
 6 षट्त्रिंशदग्रहारसामान्यकृत्वा भोगसम्बन्ध[निर्व्व]चनीयम्प्रतः [1\*]  
 7 तदेवं विदित्वा युष्माभिः पूर्व्वोचितमर्थ्यादयोपस्थानकर्त्तव्यम्  
 8 मेयहिरण्याद्यक्षोपनेयम्भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयति [1\*] धर्म-

*Second Plate; Second Side.*

- 9 क्रमविक्रमाणामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य महीमनुशासताम्प्रवृत्त-  
 10 कमिदन्दानं सद्धर्ममनुपश्यन्निरेषोयहारोनुपाल्यः [1\*] भवन्ति  
 11 चात्र व्यासगीताश्रमो[काः] [1\*] बहुभिर्बहुधा दत्ता वसुधा वसुधाधि-  
 12 पैः [1\*] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य [त]स्य [तदा] फलम् [॥ १ ॥]  
 स्वदत्ताम्परदत्तां

*Third Plate; First Side.*

- 13 वा यद्वाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [1\*] महीमन्निमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपाल-  
 नम् [॥ २ ॥\*]  
 14 षट्त्रिं वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे वसति भूमिदः [1\*] आचक्षेता चानुमन्ता च  
 15 तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥ ३ ॥\*] आज्ञा वासुदेवः [1\*] संवत् ३० मार्ग-  
 शीर्षा<sup>४</sup> दि २० [1\*]  
 16 देशाक्षपटलाधिकृत<sup>५</sup> हरिदत्तसूनुना •म...वरेण लिखितमिति ॥

<sup>1</sup> From ink-impressions supplied by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya.<sup>2</sup> Expressed by a symbol.<sup>3</sup> Read °मन्यवस°.<sup>4</sup> Read °शीर्ष°.<sup>5</sup> Read perhaps °कृतेन°.

## TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) *Om*. Hail! From the victorious **Siḥapura**<sup>1</sup> the lord of **Halīṅga**, the glorious **Mahārāja Umavarman**, who is devoted to the feet of (his) father, commands the ryots, accompanied by all (others), in the village of **Bṛihatprōshṭhā** :—

(L. 3.) “This village has been given by Us to the Brāhmaṇa **Haridatta**, who belongs to the *gōtra* of the **Aupamanyavas** (and) who has studied the *Bahurīcha*-(*sākhā*), having made (it) an *agrahāra* which is to last as long as the sun, the moon, and the stars, and having exempted (it) with exemption from all taxes, having separated (it) from the [Da]ntayavāgu division (*bhōga*) (and) having joined (it) to the **Thirty-six Agrahāras** in such a way that it must be mentioned (henceforth) in connection with (this) division (?).

(L. 7.) “Knowing this (to be) thus, you ought to wait on (him) and to supply to (him) what has to be measured (*viz.* grain), gold, etc. according to the old-accustomed rule.”

(L. 8.) And future kings (the king) requests :—<sup>2</sup> Having obtained possession of the earth by means of either right or inheritance or conquest and ruling (it), you ought to preserve this *agrahāra*, considering this present grant (to have) religious merit (for its object).”

(L. 10.) And with reference to this there are (the following) verses sung by **Vyāsa** :—

[Ll. 11-15 contain three of the customary verses.]

(L. 15.) The messenger (*ājñā*) (was) **Vāsudēva**. In the year\*30, on the 20th day of **Mārgaśīrsha**.

(L. 16.) (The above edict) was written by **M . . . vara**, the son of **Haridatta**, who was placed in charge of the record office (*akṣhapāḍāla*) of the district (*dēśa*).

## No. 3.—THE TARPANDIGHI GRANT OF LAKSHMANA SENA.

By R. D. BANERJEE, M.A.

In 1875 Mr. Westmacott published an account of a copper-plate discovered in the village of **Tarpandighi** in the district of **Dinajpur**.<sup>2</sup> This was the first inscription of **Lakshmapasēna** discovered until then. Mr. Westmacott's article was accompanied by two lithographs of drawings made from this copper-plate. The inscription has not since been published with mechanical facsimiles. It now appears that the plate belonged originally to Sir William LeFleming Robinson, Bart., of Hillesley House, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire. It was lent to Mr. Westmacott for publication by the owner. The plate has recently been purchased from Sir Ernest Robinson, the nephew of the owner, by the *Bangīya Sahitya Parishad*. The inscription is incised on a single thick plate of copper measuring 13" × 11½" with a projection of 3½" in length, to which is attached the royal seal by means of a copper bolt. Prinsep in his paper on the **Bākerganj** grant of **Kṣavasēna** has referred to the curious figure which is to be found on **Sēna** grants.<sup>3</sup>

Another copper-plate inscription of **Lakshmapasēna** is the **Ānuliya** grant originally published in a now defunct Bengali periodical called *Ātīhāsika Chitra* (of **Rāmpur Boaliā** in the **Rājshāhi** District of Bengal). The author of that paper made out the *sādhana* of the figure which forms the royal seal of the **Sēna** Kings of Bengal. In the **Bākerganj** grant of **Kṣava-**

<sup>1</sup> This is a Prākṛit form of **Sīṃhapura**.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XLIV, P. I, pp. 11 ff.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem*, Vol. VII, p. 43. The name of the donor seems to be **Kṣavasēna** as read by Prinsep and not **Viśvarūpasēna** as supposed by **Babu Nagendra Nath**, *ibidem*, Vol. LXXV, P. I, p. 8.

sēna the seal is distinctly referred to by the expression *Sadāsiva-mudrayā mudrayitva*.<sup>1</sup> The author has found that in the *Mahānirvāna-Tantra* the deity named Sadāsiva is actually mentioned. The god is described as follows (*Ullāsa* xiv)<sup>2</sup> :—

“He is wearing a tiger’s skin; the sacred thread is made of snakes; his body is covered with ashes and he wears ornaments made of snakes. He has five faces of the following colours :—smoke coloured, yellow, red, white, and black. He has three eyes and his head is covered with matted locks. He holds the Ganges (on his head); he has ten arms; his forehead is beautified by the moon. In his left hands he holds a skull, fire, a noose, a bow and an axe and in his right hands a trident, a thunderbolt, an elephant goad, an arrow and (the granting of) a boon. He is praised by all gods and excellent *munis*. His bent look is resplendent in granting the highest bliss; he has the appearance of snow, jasmine, and moon; he is resplendent with the bull as his seat; he is everywhere day and night praised by *siddhas*, *gandharvas*, and *apsarases*, the lover of Umā, the sole refuge, the dear.”

The Tarpandighi grant is exactly similar to the Ānuliya grant, and the first seven verses of the two grants are identical. So far as I can say, the third grant of Lakshmanasēna, which was found by Pandit Rāmagati Nyāyaratna and to which I have referred in my article on the Mādhanagar plate of Lakshmanasēna,<sup>3</sup> is similar to these grants. Unfortunately the inscription cannot be traced at present. The verses of the Mādhanagar grant do not resemble those of any of the other three grants of Lakshmanasēna.

The inscription opens with an invocation to the god Viṣṇu. The first two verses contain an eulogium of the moon, from whom the Sēna kings are said to have been descended. This is followed by the usual genealogy of the Sēna kings from Hēmantasēna down to Lakshmanasēna. As I have already observed, the first seven verses agree entirely with those of the Ānuliya grant. The next two verses are identical with vv. 8 to 10 of the Ānuliya grant.

The subjoined grant was issued from the victorious camp at Vikramapura and records the grant of the village of Velahishti in the Varēndri country<sup>4</sup> in the Paundravardhana bhukti by the Paramēśvara-Paramavaishṇava-Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārājābhīrāja Lakshmanasēnadēva, who meditated on the feet of the Mahārājābhīrāja Vallālasēnadēva, in the third year of his reign (equivalent to the third year of the Lakshmanasēna era=1122 A.D.), to a Brāhmaṇa named Īśvaradēva-Śarman of the Bharadvāja gōtra and a student of the Kauthuma branch of the Sāmaveda.

The donee was the great grandson of Hutāsānadēva-Śarman, the grandson of Mārkaṇḍēyadēva-Śarman and the son of Lakshmīdharadēva-Śarman. His *pravaras* were *Bharadvāja*, *Āngirasa*, and *Bārhaspatya*. The grant was made as *dakṣiṇā* on the occasion of the gift

<sup>1</sup> *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. VII, pl. XLV.

<sup>2</sup> *Vyāghra-charma-paridhānam nāga-yajñōpavitinam | vihkūti-lipta-sarvāṅgam nāg-ālākāra-bhūṣitam || dhūmra-pit-āruṇa-śvēta-kṛishṇaiḥ pañchabīr ānanaiḥ | yuktaṁ trinayanaṁ bibhraj-jaṭā-jūṭa-dharaṁ vibhum || Gaṅgā-dharaṁ daśa-bhujam śaśi-sōbhita-mastakam | . kapālaṁ pāvakaṁ pāṣaṁ pinākaṁ paraśum karaiḥ || vāmair dadhānam dakṣaiḥ cha tūlaṁ vajr-āṅkuṣam śaram | varaṁ cha bibhrataṁ sarvair dēvair munivairaiḥ ||*

*param-ānanda-saṁdōh-ōllasat-kuṭilu-lōchanam | hima-kund-ēndu-saṁkūṣaṁ rīṣhāsana-virājitaṁ || varitaḥ siddha-gandharvair apsarōbhīr ahar-nisam | . gīyamānam Umā-kāntam ekānta-sarapaṁ priyam ||*

<sup>3</sup> *Journal and Proceedings, Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. V, pp. 467 ff.

<sup>4</sup> [Varēdyān in the text (l. 33).—V. V.]



known as *hēmaśvaratha*.<sup>1</sup> The *dātaka* was the minister of Peace and War (*sāndhivigrahika*) Nārāyaṇadatta, also mentioned in the same capacity in the Ānuliya grant. The inscription contains some interesting points in the names given as boundaries of the land granted. The boundaries are : in the East the boundary wall of a Buddhist temple, particulars of which are contained in the following words :—

*Vuddha-rihāri-dēvatā-nikara-dēyammaṇa-bhūmyādhāvāpapārvaṭiḥ*;

the Southern boundary was the tank named Nichaḍahāra : the Western boundary was (the village of) Nandiharipākunḍī, and the Northern boundary was the ditch known as Mōllāṇakhādī.<sup>2</sup> The land granted annually yielded 150 *Purāṇas*<sup>3</sup> or copper coins.

I edit the grant from the original plate, which has been placed at my disposal by Babu Rāmendra Sundōra Trivēdi, the secretary, of the *Bangiya Sāhitya Parishad*.<sup>4</sup>

*First Side.*

- 1 ओं ओं नमो नारायणाय ॥ <sup>१</sup>विद्युद्यन्त्रं मणियुतिः फणिपतेर्बालेन्दुरिन्द्रा-  
युधं वा-(1) \*
- 2 रि स्वर्गतरीङ्गिणी सितशिरोमाला वलाकावलिः । ध्यानाभ्याससमीरणोपनिहितः
- 3 श्रेयोऽङ्कुरोद्भूतये भूयाद्दः स भवार्त्तितापभिदुरुः शम्भोः कपर्दीम्बुदः ॥ [१\*] <sup>२</sup>आ-
- 4 नन्दोम्बुनिधौ चकोरनिकरे दुषः(ख)च्छिदात्यन्तिकी कङ्कारे हतमोक्षता
- 5 रतिपतावेकोऽहमेवेति धीः । यस्यामी अमृतात्मनः समुदयन्याश प्रका-
- 6 शाज्जगत्यन्त्रे ध्यानपरम्परापरिणतं ज्योतिस्तदास्ताम्बुदे ॥ [२\*] <sup>३</sup>सेवावन-
- 7 मन्त्रपुकोटिकिरीटरोचिरम्बु(म्बू)लसत्पदनखद्युतिवल(ल)रीभिः । तेजो-
- 8 विषज्वरमुषो द्विषतामभूवन् भूमीभुजः स्फुटमथौषधिनाथवं-
- 9 श्रे ॥ [३\*] <sup>४</sup>आकौमारविकस्वरैर्हृदि दिशि प्रस्यन्दिभिर्हृयंशःप्रालेयैररिरा-
- 10 जवक्कनलिनम्बानीः समुम्भीलयन् [1\*] हेमन्तः स्फुटमेयसेनजननक्षेत्रौ-
- 11 घपुण्यावलीशालिन्नाद्यविपाकपीवरगुणस्तेषामभूदंशजः [11\*] [४\*] <sup>५</sup>यदीयैर-
- 12 द्यापि प्रचितभुजतेजःसहचरैर्यशोभिः शोभन्ते परिधिपरि-
- 13 ण्वा इव दिशः । ततः काञ्चीलीलाचतुरचतुरम्भोधिलहरीपरीतोर्ध्वी-
- 14 भर्त्ताजनि विजयसेनः स विजयी ॥ [५\*] <sup>६</sup>प्रत्यूहः कलिसम्पदामनलसो वेदा-
- 15 यनैकाध्वगः सङ्ग्रामः श्रितजङ्गमाकृतिरभूदलालसेनस्ततः । यश्चेतोम-
- 16 यमेव शौर्यविजयी <sup>७</sup>दत्तौषधं तत्क्षणादक्षीणा रक्षयाश्चकार वशगाः

<sup>1</sup> [*Hēmaśvaratha* or *hiranyāśvaratha* (a horse-chariot of gold) is one of the sixteen great gifts (*śāḍaśamahā-dānāni*) mentioned in the *Matsya-Purāṇa* and in Hēmadri's *Dānakhaṇḍa*.—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> It seems to me that the first part of the name contains the Arabic word *Mullah*. Were there any Muhammedan settlements in Bengal previous to the conquest of the country by the Afghan raiders? Traditions of local Muhammedan saints in Eastern Bengal and Chittagong affirm that several holy men settled in this country about a century before the Muhammedan conquest. Cf. *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XLII, Pt. I, pp. 259 ff.

<sup>3</sup> [The name of the coin, which occurs also in two other Sōna inscriptions, is probably *Kapardaka-Purāṇa*.—Ed.]

<sup>4</sup> [The accompanying plate has been prepared from impressions and from a photograph of the seal supplied by Mr. Banerjee.—S. K.]

\* Expressed by a symbol.

\* Metre: Vasantatilakā.

\* Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

\* Metre: Śikhariṇī.

\* Read दत्तौ.

[illegible]





- 17 स्वस्मिन् परेषां त्रियः ॥ [६\*] <sup>1</sup>संभुक्तात्यदिगङ्गनागणगुणाभोगप्रलोभादिशा-  
 18 मीशैरंशसमर्पणेन घटितस्तत्तत्प्रभावस्फुटैः । दोरुषक्षपि-  
 19 तारिसङ्गररसो राजन्यधर्माश्रयः श्रीमल(ल)क्षणसेनभूपतिरतः सौ-  
 20 जन्यसीमाजनि ॥ [७\*] <sup>1</sup>शश्वद्वन्धभयादिमुक्तविषयास्तन्मात्रनिष्ठीकृतस्वान्ताः या-  
 21 न्तु • कथन्न नाम रिपवस्तस्य प्रयोगास्तयम् । यैरात्मप्रतिविम्बितेपि निपत-  
 • त्पत्रेपि  
 22 चक्षुत्तृणेष्वैतेन यतस्ततोऽपि सपरो देवः परं वीक्षते(ः) ॥ [८\*] स खलु  
 श्रीविक्र-  
 23 मपुरसमावाप्ति(सि)तश्रीमल्लयस्कन्धावारात् महाराजाधिराजश्रीवल्लालसेन-  
 24 देवपादानुध्यातपरमेश्वरपरमवैष्णवपरमभट्टारकमहाराजाधिराज-  
 25 श्रीमल(ल)क्षणसेनदेवः कुशली । समुपगताशेषराजराजन्यकराज्ञी-  
 26 राणकराजपुत्रराजामात्यपुरोहितमहाधर्माध्यक्षमहासान्धिविग्रहि-  
 27 कमहासेनापतिमहामुद्राधिकृतआन्तरङ्गवृहदुपरिकमहाक्षपटलिक-

*Second Side.*

- 28 महाप्रतीहारमहाभोगिकमहापीलुपतिमहागणस्कदौस्माधिकचौरो-  
 29 ह्वरणिकनौवलहस्यश्वगोर्माह्वराजाविकादिव्यापृतकगौल्लिकदण्डपाशि-  
 30 कदण्डनायकविषयपन्वा(त्या)दीनन(दीन)न्यांश्च सकलराजपादोपजीविनीध्यक्षप्र-  
 31 चारोक्तानिहाकीर्तितान(न्) चट्टभट्टजातीयान् जनपदान् क्षेत्रकरांश्च ब्रा-  
 32 ह्मणान(न्) ब्राह्मणोत्तरान् यथार्ह(र्हं) मानयति बोधयति समादिशति च मतम-  
 33 स्तु भवतां: <sup>2</sup>यथा श्रीपौण्ड्रवर्धनभुक्त्यन्तःपातिवरेद्यान्<sup>3</sup> पूर्वं बुद्धविहारीदेव-  
 34 तानिकरदेयाम्भणभूम्याढावापपूर्वालिः सीमा । दक्षिणे निचडहारपु-  
 35 ष्करिणी सीमा । पश्चिमे नन्दिहरिपाकुण्डी सीमा उत्तर<sup>4</sup> मोल्लाण-  
 खाडो सीमा इ-  
 36 थं<sup>5</sup> चतुःसीमावच्छिन्नस्तत्रत्यदेशव्यवहारनलिनदेवगोपथाद्यसारभूवह्निः  
 37 पञ्चोन्मानाधिकविंशत्युत्तराढावापशतैकात्मकः संवत्सरेण कपर्दकपु-  
 38 राणसार्धशतैकोत्पत्तिको वेलह्विष्टीग्रामीयभूभागः ससाटविटपः  
 39 सजलस्थलः सगर्तोषरः सगुवाकनारिकेलः सद्यदशापराधः परि-  
 40 ष्ठ(ष्ट)तसर्वपीडो ऽचट्टभट्टप्रवेशो ऽकिञ्चित्प्रग्राह्यस्तुणपूतिसोचर-  
 41 पर्यन्तः हुताशनदेवशर्मणः प्रपौत्राय मार्कण्डेयदेवशर्मणः पौत्राय ल-

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>2</sup> The visarga has here been used as a sign of interpunction.

<sup>3</sup> Read 'वरिन्द्या'. There is a sign like a St. Andrew's cross after this word.

<sup>4</sup> Read उत्तरे.

<sup>5</sup> Read इत्यं.

- 42 श्री(ध)रदेवशर्मणः पुत्राय भरद्वाजसंगोपाय भारद्वाजशास्त्रिरस-  
 43 वार्हस्पत्यप्रवराय साम(धे)दकौथुमशाखाचरणानुष्ठायिनि हिमाश्वर-  
 44 यमहादानाचार्यश्रीईश्वरदेवशर्मणे पुण्ये ऽहनि विधिवदुदकपू-  
 45 र्व्वकं भगवन्तं श्रीमन्नारायणभट्टारकमुद्दिश्य मातापितृराजन्य पु-  
 46 ण्ययशोभिवृद्धये 'दत्तहेमाश्वदधमहादानी दक्षिणाते(त्वे)नोत्सृ[ज्य] चा-  
 47 चन्द्रार्कचितिसमकालं यावत् भूमिच्छिद्रन्यायेन ताम्रशासनीकृत्य प्र-  
 48 दत्तो ऽस्माभिः ॥ तद्भवतिः सर्वैरेवानुमन्तव्यम् । भाविभिरपि नृपति-  
 49 भिरपहरणे नरकपातभयात् पालने धर्मगौरवात्पालनीयम् । भ-  
 50 वन्ति चात्र धर्मानुश(शं)सिनः श्लोकाः । वहुभिर्वसुधा<sup>१</sup> दत्ता राजभिस्सगरा-  
 दिभिः । .  
 51 यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ भूमिं यः प्रतिगृह्णाति  
 यश्च भूमिं प्रय-  
 52 ष्यति । उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतं स्वर्गगामिनौ ॥ स्वदत्तां पर-  
 दत्ताम्वा यो हरे-  
 53 त वसुन्धराम् [\*] स विष्ठाया<sup>२</sup> कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते ॥ इति कमलदला-  
 54 म्बुविन्दुलोलां त्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्यजीवितञ्च । सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च बुद्धा न  
 55 हि पुरुषैः (i) परंकीर्त्तयो विलोप्याः ॥ श्रीमन्नारायणसेनो नारायणदत्त-  
 सान्धिविशिष्टकं  
 56 इह ईश्वरशासनदाने दूतं व्यधत्त नरनाथः ॥ सं ३ भाद्रदिने २ .।  
 श्रीनिमहासानि ॥

#### No. 4.—CHATSU INSCRIPTION OF BALADITYA.

By D. R. BHANDARKAR, M.A.; POONA.

This inscription, which is published here for the first time, was discovered as early as 1873, by A. C. L. Carlleyle, assistant of Sir Alexander Cunningham. It was found at Chatsū, the principal town of a *tahsil*, of the same name, Jaipur State, and about twenty-six miles south of the Jaipur City. It is referred to by him in the *Archæological Survey Report*, Vol VI, p. 116, in the following words: "I found a Kutila inscription of twenty-six lines on a broken black stone built into the side wall of the steps leading down into a great tank at Chatsū, at the bottom of which this inscription was found about seventy or eighty years ago." The tank here mentioned is no doubt the one locally known as the Golerāv *talāv*, but the inscription, stone when I was at Chatsū at the close of December 1909, was in a wall of the dilapidated temple of Raghunāthji in the immediate neighbourhood of the flight of steps.

<sup>१</sup> Read °हिमाश्वरय°.

<sup>२</sup> The final अ of वसुधा. has been added above the line.

<sup>३</sup> Read विष्ठाया.

. . The inscription is engraved on a slab of black stone, and consists not of twenty-six, as Carlisle says, but of twenty-seven lines, which cover a space of about 2' 11½" broad by 1' 4¾" high. It is broken in three parts about one foot from the commencement of lines 9 and 10. Besides, a portion of the stone has peeled off near the lower corner of the proper left side. The size of the letters is larger in lines 1-20 and smaller in lines 21-27. It is largest in line 20. The characters are of the northern type of alphabet, approximately belonging to the tenth century. They include the somewhat rare forms of *jh* in *Rajjhām*, line 18; of *ñ*, e.g. in *yāchñā-*, line 6; and of *ṇ*, e.g. in *vāṇ-mayīm*, l. 1. Attention may also be drawn to the curious forms of *ph*, e.g. in *phaṇinaḥ*, l. 3, and the subscript *t*, e.g. in *mam=āddivasas=ity=uktam*, l. 2. The letter *g* occurs in two forms; the ordinary one may be noticed, e.g. in *-viprayāga-*, l. 3, and the other one in, e.g. *vāhīnt-parigatāj-*, l. 18, or *Sugrivād-*, l. 19, in which case it can easily be mistaken for *ś*. The signs for the ciphers 5 and 7 incised in lines 4-5 and of the *avagraha* occurring e.g. in l. 4, are worthy of note. The language is Sanskrit, but is frequently anything but grammatical. Almost the whole fault in this respect may lie with the person who copied the inscription on the stone previous to its being engraved. But the composer of the *prasaṣti* is certainly responsible for the grammatically inadmissible word *vi(bi)mvi(mbi)tān-*, undoubtedly a mistake for *vi(bi)mvi(mbi)tāni*, in l. 3. The word *vivāha* is used in l. 7 apparently in the sense of "one whose vehicle is the bird", referring, of course, to Vishnu. Excepting the initial words [*Om na*]mah and the closing words from *utkirṇā* to *saṁvat*, the whole of the record is in verse, and, curiously enough, the first twenty-two verses only are numbered. In respect of orthography the following points may be noticed: (1) the letter *b* is throughout denoted by the sign for *v*; (2) *t* is invariably doubled in conjunction with a following *r*; (3) a consonant is, as allowed by the rules of grammar, doubled in conjunction with a preceding *r*, *bh* only being not doubled; (4) *ñhri* is used twice, in ll. 19 and 21 instead of the correct *ñghri*; (5) *-duḥkḥā-* is written in l. 11 instead of *duḥkḥā*; (6) the letter *s* is frequently employed instead of *ś*, though once *ś* is used instead of *s*, viz. in *-śamayah*, l. 22.

After the initial words *Om namah* the inscription opens with obeisance to the goddess Sarasvatī (v. 1), an invocation of blessings from the god Murāri (vs. 2-5). Verse 6 introduces the family of Guhila, and the verse following states that in this family flourished one Bharṭṛipatṭa, who was like Rāma endowed with both priestly and martial qualities (*brahma-kshatr-ānvita*). Rāma here referred to is obviously Paraśurāma, and what the verse intends saying is that just as Paraśurāma was a Brāhmaṇa by caste but did the duties of a Kshatriya, Bharṭṛipatṭa also was a Brāhmaṇa by extraction but displayed martial energy; in other words, Bharṭṛipatṭa was a Brahmakshatra, i.e. what is now known as Brahmakshatri.<sup>1</sup> His son was Īśānabhāṭa (v. 8), and Īśānabhāṭa's son was Upēndrabhāṭa (v. 9). From the latter sprang Guhila, and from him Dhanika (vs. 10-11). He is, I think, identical with the Dhanika of the inscription now deposited in the Victoria Hall, Udaipur, but originally found at Dabok in Mēwār. It begins with *Sam 407 Bhādrapada-sūdi 8 asmiṇ(n) di[va]sē Paramabhāṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-Śrī-dDhavalappadēva-pravadha(rdha)māna-rājye | Guhila-puttrāṇām Śrī-dDhanikasy-ōpabhuṇyamānāyām Ddhavagarttāyām, etc.* If the date 407 be referred to the Gupta era, it becomes equivalent to A.D. 725. This agrees with the characters of the inscription, which cannot be earlier than the eighth, nor later than the ninth, century. I have elsewhere said that Dhavalappadēva, the paramount sovereign here mentioned, is the same as the king Dhavala of the Maurya dynasty referred to in the Kāṣṣvām inscription of A.D.

<sup>1</sup> For further treatment of this subject see my paper on the "Guhilots," *Journ. & Proceedings, Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. V, 1909, pp. 167 ff.

738.<sup>1</sup> <sup>I</sup>Dhanika was succeeded by his son <sup>II</sup>Āuka, and the latter by his son <sup>III</sup>Krishnarāja (vs. 12-13). Krishnarāja's son was Samkaragana, who conquered Bhata, king of the Gauda country, and made a present of this kingdom to his overlord (vs. 14-16). Can this Bhata be Śūrapāla of the Pala dynasty, who, according to Cunningham, was a son of Dāvapāla, and according to Mr. V. A. Smith,<sup>2</sup> the same as Vigrahapāla I.? Samkaragana's queen was Yajña who was a devotee of Śiva (v. 17), and from her he had a son named Ēarsharāja (v. 18), who is called a *devija*, which, in inscriptions of this period, so far as my knowledge goes, denotes a Brāhmaṇa only. He conquered kings in the north, and presented horses to Bhōja, who, I think, must be Bhōja I. (A.D. 843-882) of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty (v. 19). He married a princess named Sillā (v. 20), and had from her a son called Guhila (v. 21). Verse 22 says that he produced the impression that he was Guhila I., come to life again to destroy his foes, and the next verse informs us that with excellent horses from the sea-coast he vanquished the Gauda king and levied tribute from princes in the east. He married Rajjhā, daughter of the Pramāra Vallabharāja (v. 24). Their son was Bhāṭṭa (v. 25), who led an expedition of conquest against kings of the south, (v. 26) and married Purāsā, daughter of one Viruka (v. 27). The issue of their marriage was Bālāditya, Bālārka or Bālabhānu (v. 28). Verses 29-32 bestow nothing but conventional praise on him. Verse 33 tells us that he married Ratṭavā, daughter of the Chāhamāna king Śivarāja, who is eulogised in the verse following. From her Bālāditya had three sons, viz. Vallabharāja, Vigraharāja, and Dēvarāja (v. 35). In commemoration of Ratṭavā who had died, Bālāditya, we are informed, erected a temple to Murāri, whose site probably is occupied by the temple of Raghunātha, where the inscription was found when I visited Chāṭsū (v. 36). Verse 37 expresses a wish for the permanence of the temple. The next verse states that the *prāśasti* was composed by one Bhānu, son of Chhitta, a Karaṇika by caste, and a Vaiṣṇava by religion. The *prāśasti* was engraved by the *sūtradhāra* Bhāila, son of Rajuka. This is followed by the word *Samvat* without, however, the actual specification of the date. But though no date is given, there can be little doubt that it is to be assigned to the tenth-century.

The family, to which Bālāditya belonged, is called in verse 6, as we have seen, Guhilasya *vamśa*; in other words he was a Guhilōt. So far we have only known one Guhilōt dynasty, viz. that reigning sometimes at Nāgahrada (Nāgdā), sometimes at Āghāṭapura (Ahaḍ), and sometimes at Chitrakūṭa (Chitor). This is the celebrated dynasty to which the Rāṇās of Māwār claim to belong. But it now appears that there was another Guhilōt family ruling over a territory extending from Chāṭsū in Jaipur to Dabok in Udaipur. The capital of this dynasty is not known. Probably it was Dhavagartā, i.e. Dhōḍ in the Jahāpur district, Māwār. Reminiscences of this family are still existent at Chāṭsū. The local traditions have still preserved the couplet

*Rānā chhōḍē Chāṭsū*

*jō chāy sō lē*

"The Rānā has forsaken Chāṭsū

Whoever wants may take it."

This shows that Chāṭsū had at one time been held by the Guhilōts. Again, the tank where the inscription stone was found, is called Golērāv talāv. Golērāv obviously is a corruption of Guhilarāja, and the name shows that the tank was originally constructed by a prince of this dynasty called Guhilarāja. This may be either Guhila I. or Guhila II.

<sup>1</sup> *Prog. Rep. Archaeol. Surv. Ind. West. Circle* for 1906, p. 61. Here the date read by me was 807 but on referring to the impressions I find that it is almost certainly 407

<sup>2</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 233 ff.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

- 1 मः<sup>१</sup> याज[न्] ७ खाजन्नीः<sup>२</sup> श्रीमता या वि[री]धिनी । तां वन्दे वाङ्मयीं  
देवीं वाक्प्रपञ्चप्रसिद्धये ।१ एकोपि [गु] ७ सपक्काङ्गिते<sup>३</sup> मुरजिचिधा । यो  
ज[ग]. . . . . स्तु — ७ ये<sup>४</sup> ।२। आक्रान्तभूतलमघौघ-  
विघातदहं<sup>५</sup> गं—
- 2 [प]यःपरिचयेन विराजमानं । पायादनन्तमुनिलोकनिषेवितं वो वारीव  
यासुनमघोच्चजपादयुग्मं ।३। [ए]का त्वं हृदयं ममाधिवससीत्युक्तं  
त्वया — ७ — — —<sup>७</sup> प्रिय वल्लभा यदपरा स्वीरःस्थले<sup>८</sup> शायितां<sup>९</sup> । इत्थं  
कौस्तुभदर्पणे
- 3 प्रतिमितिं स्त्वां वीक्ष्य पद्माह यं सासूयं स पराङ्मुखीमनुनयस्तां पातु  
वो—धवः<sup>१०</sup> ।४। त्यक्तासूत्रियविप्रयोगविधुरा<sup>११</sup> गोप्ये दिवं या ययुस्ता  
एतास्तव पूर्ववद्वतसुखं प्रत्यागताः सेवितुं । इत्युक्तः फणिनः  
फणामणिगणे दृष्टात्मनो विस्वितान्यः<sup>१२</sup> सेथं र-
- 4 मय[ि\*] मुरारिरवताम्रत्याययन्वः स तां ।५। नीरन्ध्रः प्रथितः पुरः पृथुतरः  
प्रोत्खातभूभृत्कुलो व्यासासी<sup>१३</sup> जनितप्रतापदह्नोप्यासादितास्त्रीन्नतिः<sup>१४</sup> ।  
अन्तःसारतरोऽरिकुंजरकरव्याघातदहो ऽभवदंशस्तद्विपरीत एष [गु]हिल-  
स्याधारभू<sup>१५</sup>—
- 5 तो [भु]वः ।६। <sup>१०</sup>अस्तग्रामोपदेशैरवनतनृपतीन्भूतलं भूरिभूत्या भूदेवा-  
न्भूमिदानैस्त्रिदिवमपि मखैर्न[न्दय]न्नन्दितात्मा । <sup>१७</sup>ब्रह्मचक्षान्वितोऽस्मि-  
न्ममभवदसमे रामतुल्यो विशल्यः सौर्याब्धौ<sup>१८</sup> भर्तृपटो रिपुभटविटपि-  
च्छेदकेलीपटीयान् ।७। ली-
- 6 लाक्रा[न्तमहा]महीभृदवनिर्गौरीकुचालि[ङ्गन]व्यापारैकरसोप्यभिनन्दयौ<sup>१९</sup> वाणै-  
र्मनोजन्मनः<sup>२०</sup> । भास्वङ्गुतिविषि[तः]<sup>२१</sup> कृतवजिर्नित्यं विशुद्धे [वृ]धे  
तस्मात्स्या[णु]रिव व्यजायत नृपादीशानपूर्वो भटः ।८। उपहतवृधो  
याज्जालम्बाङ्गुत्वमुपागतः<sup>२२</sup> कृतजडरति-

<sup>1</sup> From the original stone.<sup>2</sup> Read श्री नमः ।<sup>3</sup> Read °याजजन्ममुखाब्<sup>4</sup> Read गुणसंपक्का°.<sup>5</sup> Read वः प्रिये.<sup>6</sup> Read गङ्गा°.<sup>7</sup> Probably कौतव का तेसी has to be restored.<sup>8</sup> Read स्वीरः°.<sup>9</sup> Read शायिता.<sup>१०</sup> Read साधवः.<sup>११</sup> Read °सूत्रिय°.<sup>१२</sup> Read विस्वितान्य°.<sup>१३</sup> Read व्यासासी°.<sup>१४</sup> Read अस्तग्राम°.<sup>१५</sup> Read °सादितस्त्रीन्नतिः°.<sup>१६</sup> Read °सोधार°.<sup>१७</sup> Read मखैर्न°.<sup>१८</sup> Read नन्द°.<sup>१९</sup> Read शौर्याब्धौ°.<sup>२०</sup> Read °मिन्°.<sup>२१</sup> Read वाणै°.<sup>२२</sup> Read °विभूषितः°.<sup>२३</sup> Read °लम्बा°.

- 7 स्नाया[च]रो<sup>1</sup> द्विजिह्वसमाश्रितः । हरिरहमहो<sup>2</sup> ना[स्त्री-चे]र्विधाह[म]दि  
[म]धोरहसदिव यो भूपः सो ऽभूदुपे[न्द्र]भटस्ततः । १८<sup>३</sup> [कल]समुद्योतित-  
सर्वभूतलो<sup>4</sup> निजोदयानन्दितभृत्यकैरवः । उदीर्णधामा परि(पुरि)पू[र्ण]मण्डलः  
शसीव<sup>5</sup> जज्ञे गुहिलस्ततो नृपः । १०<sup>[1\*]</sup>
- 8 मानं मानवतां मतिं मतिमतामानन्दमान[न्दिनां] — —<sup>6</sup> [की]श्वतां  
७वलं<sup>7</sup> ७वलावतासुयोगसु[योगिनां] । ८सत्वं ८सत्ववतां स्थितिं स्थितिमतां  
दुर्गाणि दुर्गन्त्रितां यः शौर्यादहरद्विषां स धनिकस्तस्मात्तज्ज्ञे<sup>10</sup> प्रभुः  
। ११ । करविहितजयश्रीः<sup>11</sup> ससुश्रव्यावसादा-
- 9 दजितनरसहायो भीमसेनानुयातः । ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ ७ — ष्याद्योयमा-  
नन्दकारी [सुत] इव तपसो ऽस्मादाउकोऽभूत्स भूयः<sup>12</sup> । १२ । चक्राक्रा-  
न्तारिचक्रो हंतनरकभयानन्दिताशेषलोको लक्ष्मीलाभादिशेषप्रज[नि\*]तपरसुहृ-  
स्तविद्वेषवाणः<sup>13</sup> । सा-
- 10 [धू]नां सत्वस[क्तः]<sup>14</sup> स्थितिमुपविदधन्निच[ह] पाप[भाजामा]शोधिप्राप्तकीर्तिर्नधुजि-  
[दि]व ततः कृष्णराजो बभूव<sup>15</sup> । १३ । प्रतिष्ठां प्राकृत्योन्नटकरिचटासंक-  
टरणे<sup>16</sup> भटं जित्वा गौडक्षितिपमवनिं संगरहतां । १७वालाहासीं चक्रे  
[प्र]भुचरणयोर्यः प्रण-
- 11 यिनीं ततो भूपः<sup>18</sup> सोभूजितवहुरणः<sup>19</sup> शंकरगणः । १४ [ । ] सेनानागैर्घनम-  
दक—मन्दरो[न्द्र]तुङ्गैर्यस्यासंख्यैः<sup>20</sup> त्रियमिव दिशां [जितु]राक्रष्टुकामैः<sup>21</sup>  
अत्तन्मन्त्रां<sup>22</sup> विविधकुपतिश्लेषदुःखादुदन्वाग्भूयो<sup>23</sup> नीतो मथनसमयप्रव्यथा  
चोभिताम्भः<sup>24</sup> । १५ । क-
- 12 न्दर्यो रूपदर्प्यं<sup>25</sup> रविरतुलमहो देविमन्त्रो<sup>26</sup> स्वमन्त्रं शाङ्गी<sup>27</sup> संघामवातं<sup>28</sup>  
दश[शत]नयनो नाकधामाधिपत्यं । मन्त्रे श्रीशं जहौ श्रीः श्रुतिनि-

<sup>1</sup> Read °स्नायाचारो<sup>2</sup> Read नास्त्रीशुचै°.<sup>3</sup> Read कलासमुद्गीति°, the *ikāra* of

it seems first to have been omitted and afterwards inserted.

<sup>4</sup> Read शसीव.<sup>5</sup> The word here peeled off is certainly कीश्व.<sup>6</sup> Read वलं<sup>7</sup> Read वलवता°.<sup>8</sup> Read सत्वं.<sup>9</sup> Read सत्ववतां<sup>10</sup> Read तस्मात्प्र°.<sup>11</sup> Read श्रु°.<sup>12</sup> Read भूपः<sup>13</sup> Read °नाशः.<sup>14</sup> Read सत्वं.<sup>15</sup> Read बभूव.<sup>16</sup> Some letter had been previously engraved in place of ट of °भट°.<sup>17</sup> Read वला°.<sup>18</sup> Read भूपः.<sup>19</sup> Read °वहुर°.<sup>20</sup> Read °मदकलोमन्दरागेन्द्र°.<sup>21</sup> Read °क्रष्टु°.<sup>22</sup> Read अत्तन्मन्त्रां.<sup>23</sup> Read °दुःखा°.<sup>24</sup> Read चोभिताम्भः.<sup>25</sup> Read रूप°.<sup>26</sup> Read देव°.<sup>27</sup> Read शाङ्गी.<sup>28</sup> Read °वातो.



This image shows a heavily damaged, ancient manuscript page, likely from a Pāli or Sanskrit text. The page is split vertically, with the left side showing a dark, textured surface and the right side showing a lighter, more legible area with faint, vertical lines of text. The image is framed by a thick black border. The text on the right side is written in a script that appears to be Pāli or Sanskrit, with characters that are somewhat obscured by the damage and the high contrast of the image. The overall appearance is that of a very old, weathered document.





चित् ७ ति<sup>1</sup> लज्जयाभो ७ जन्मा<sup>2</sup> यस्मिन्पृथ्वी<sup>3</sup> प्रशासत्य[स]मगुणजितानेकनाक-  
प्रधानी<sup>4</sup> । १६ महामहीभृतः पुर्त्ता<sup>5</sup> शिवा-

- 13 नन्दितमानसा तेनोठा पार्व्वतीतुल्या यज्जा नाम यश[स्त्रिणी। १७]—  
— — ७ ७ — ७ निखलमतिं शक्तिं दधानं परां सैनारक्षणदक्ष-  
सुयमहसं व्यावृत्तविद्वेषण<sup>6</sup> । सानन्दं शिखिनः परिग्रहितया<sup>7</sup> श्रीहर्षजं<sup>8</sup>  
• द्विजं तस्यां वीरमजीजल<sup>9</sup> नतयं स्कंदोपमं भूभुजं

- 14 । १८। <sup>10</sup>विरेवैरिचमूविनाश[कुशक्षैर्हन्निवतो — ७ — — वारणवंशजै]र्गिरि-  
शिरस्तुंगैर्गदाभैर्गजैः<sup>11</sup> [।\*] जित्वा यः <sup>12</sup>सकलानुदिच्यनृपतीभोजय<sup>13</sup> भक्त्या  
<sup>14</sup>चादौ <sup>15</sup>सक्तासिक्तसिन्धुलघनवि—<sup>16</sup> श्रीवं[श]जान्वाजिनः । १९। योशेषजन-

- 15 [संज्ञातां] शिखामिव विभावसोः । व्युवाह विधिना<sup>17</sup> सि[क्ता]मुक्तसद्विशद-  
द्युतिं ॥२०॥ कान्तानां हृदयेष्वसुक्तसशरं रक्षां विधातुं स्मरं तद्भेदा-  
दिव शंकितः स्मृतिपथं यातोपि यौ<sup>18</sup> दूरतः । सौभाग्याजनवत्स-<sup>19</sup>

- 16 [भो]पि नितरासुहेगकृद्विषां<sup>20</sup> — [श्री]गुहिलः सु<sup>21</sup> तेन जन्तितः(।)पुत्रः प्रभावा-  
न्वितः । २१। भूयो[वा]तरदेष संगरभरान्वोदुं समर्थोस्त्रिवित् वैरं<sup>22</sup> पूर्व्वोद्भवं  
पृथुयशा देवो नरः संस्मरन् । नूनं नो विनिहन्तुमायतभुजशापच्यु(च्यु)-<sup>23</sup>

- 17 तैः सायकैरित्याशङ्क्य रणांगणादरिगणा यस्य दुतं विद्रुताः ॥२२॥ पीनोर-  
स्कैरुदंचत्कुलिशस्वरक्षुरक्षुन्नपूर्वाभितरीः<sup>24</sup> संग्रामाभोधिपोतैरु[द]धिभवमहावाह-  
वंशप्रसूतैः । जित्वा गौडाधिनाथं <sup>25</sup>विवुधजनवधूगीतसत्कीर्त्तिमहाजी<sup>26</sup>  
प्राच्येभ्यः

- 18 पार्थिवेभ्यः<sup>27</sup> प्रचुरतरकर<sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup>याग्रहीत्स्वामि[नि]शठः<sup>30</sup> ॥ [२३।\*] [लक्ष्मीं]  
चांद्रमसोमिवोन्नतिमति<sup>31</sup> स्वच्छास्वरोद्भासितां<sup>32</sup> आवि[र्भू]तकलां

<sup>1</sup> Read निहितमतिं.

<sup>4</sup> Read प्रधाने.

<sup>7</sup> Read परिग्रहितं.

<sup>10</sup> Read वीरं.

<sup>13</sup> Read भोजय.

<sup>15</sup> Read शक्तासिक्तः; the letters क्त are engraved below the line.

<sup>16</sup> Read लघनविधौ; the space of धौ is left empty.

<sup>18</sup> Read सौभाग्याजनं.

<sup>21</sup> Read विहैरं पूर्व्वोद्भवं.

<sup>24</sup> Read विवुधं.

<sup>26</sup> The letter वे was at first inadvertently omitted but was afterwards engraved in a tiny form between चिं

and भ्यः

<sup>27</sup> Read करं.

<sup>30</sup> Read मतीं.

<sup>2</sup> Read भोजजन्मा.

<sup>5</sup> Read पुत्री.

<sup>8</sup> Read हर्षराजं.

<sup>11</sup> Read र्गजैः.

<sup>14</sup> Read ददौ.

<sup>16</sup> Read ददौ.

<sup>19</sup> Read तस्यां.

<sup>22</sup> Read भुजशापं.

<sup>25</sup> Read सरकोर्त्तिमजी.

<sup>28</sup> Read वीरवीं.

<sup>31</sup> Read स्वच्छास्वरोद्भासितामाविर्भूतं.

<sup>3</sup> Read यस्मिन्पृथ्वी.

<sup>6</sup> Read व्यावृत्तविद्वेषणं.

<sup>9</sup> Read भोजजनस तनयं.

<sup>12</sup> Read मुदीचं.

<sup>15</sup> Read यौ.

<sup>18</sup> Read स तेन.

<sup>21</sup> Read सुयमहसं पूर्व्वोद्भवं.

<sup>24</sup> Read निष्ठः.

- स्वकान्तिविशदामीशोदयानन्दितां । यो[म्नो]धरिव<sup>1</sup> वाहिनीपरिगताज्जातां  
 सुरबालयादूहे वल्लभराजतो नरपते रज्ज्वां<sup>2</sup> प्रमरान्व[यात् ] [२४]  
 19 राज्यं स्वीयं दधानो जितखरसमरस्यापधूतारिसारः सुग्रीवाद्वासमानो जनि-  
 तजनकमुत्सांगदः सत्वयुक्तः<sup>3</sup> । तस्यान्तेनोदपादि प्र[णमद]वनिभृन्मौलिभि-  
 शुम्बिताङ्गिः<sup>4</sup> भट्टः काकुस्थकल्पो<sup>5</sup> भरतकतरसो नीत्युलीनः सुमंशे  
 ॥[२५]आक्रांता वीर्यं<sup>6</sup> शैन्यैर्वि ७ ७ ७ ७  
 20 तटीर्भग्ननानान[गौ]घाः भीतो वन्धादिवाल<sup>8</sup> पुनरमृदुमरुहेपमानोर्निवाहुः<sup>9</sup> ।  
 यस्यादाहृत्तिणाब्धिः<sup>10</sup> समिति जितवतो दाक्षिणात्यान्वितीशानीशादेशादभीषा-  
 न्सदसमरुचो वेलया रत्नराजीः ॥[२६\*] गंभीरापि समुन्नता परिजने  
 लोलापि नित्यं<sup>11</sup> [स्थि] — — —  
 21 [स्थो]पचितापि वाचि मधुरा शाता[पि]<sup>12</sup> रक्ता प्रिये । श्यामापीनकरप्र-  
 साधितमुखी सुग्धापि दक्षा विधौ तेनोदीक्षत वीरकस्य तनया तन्वी  
 पुराशाभिधा ॥[२७\*] न्यस्ताङ्गि<sup>13</sup> प्रथमं महीधरशिरस्याक्रान्तकाष्ठं हयैः  
 सम्यक्कञ्चितमण्डलं<sup>14</sup> समुदयैर्होषात्यमैर्भासितं<sup>15</sup> । मुष्णतं निजतेजासा<sup>16</sup> प्रसरता  
 तेजांसि — — ७ — —<sup>17</sup>  
 22 लादित्यमसूत सा मृदुकरुणानन्दयन्तं<sup>18</sup> प्रजाः ॥[२८\*] पद्मानन्दकरोप्यरातिसर-  
 सासुहृत्पद्मोदयो भ्रान्ताशोप्यचलस्थितिर्मृदुकरोप्यप्रतापोद्गमः । आरुढोप्युदयं  
 हतास्तशमयः<sup>19</sup> सौम्योपि दुर्दर्शनः बालाक्षोपि<sup>20</sup> निशा निषेवितरती रक्तोपि  
 यो निर्मलः ॥[२९\*] लोलो बालांशुमाली<sup>21</sup> ग्लपयति कुमुदा — ७  
 — — ७ — —  
 23 [नित्यं] प्राप्तोदयोपि [व्रजति पुनरधः खिन्न]पादप्रसारः । वैकल्यं लोच-  
 नानां वितरति सततालोकभाजां नराणां इत्थं येनासमन्ताज्जगति न  
 जनिता तुल्यता तेन सार्द्धम् ॥[३०\*] वि[ग]तपुरुषभावा यस्य चण्डप्र-  
 हारैरतिशयमृदितांग्यः पीडिताः<sup>22</sup> साधनेन । युवतय [इ]व मृदुगो द्रा-  
 वद्वंशो<sup>23</sup> स्ववेगादधिकरणमसक्ताः<sup>24</sup> शत्रुसेना ७ —[दुं]<sup>25</sup> ॥[३१] विष्णं

<sup>1</sup> Read °म्नोधरिव.<sup>4</sup> Read °युम्बिताङ्गिर्भट्टः.<sup>7</sup> Read सैन्यैः.<sup>10</sup> Read °णाब्धिः.<sup>13</sup> Read श्रान्तापि ; the letter पि is so engraved that it looks almost like यि.<sup>16</sup> Read न्यस्ताङ्गि.<sup>19</sup> Read °तेशसा.<sup>22</sup> Read °समयः.<sup>23</sup> Read द्रावद्वंश्यः.<sup>2</sup> Read प्रमारा°.<sup>5</sup> Read काकुस्थ°.<sup>8</sup> Read वन्धादिवालं.<sup>11</sup> Read स्थिरा लाव°.<sup>14</sup> Read सम्यक्कञ्चितं°.<sup>17</sup> Restore तेजस्विनां वा°.<sup>20</sup> Read बालाक्षोपि.<sup>21</sup> Read बालांशु°.<sup>24</sup> Read °शक्ताः.<sup>6</sup> Read सार्व°.<sup>9</sup> Read नित्य°.<sup>12</sup> Read °वाहुः.<sup>15</sup> Read °होषात्ययै°.<sup>18</sup> Read °करे°.<sup>25</sup> Read पीडिताः.<sup>26</sup> Restore विसीदु.

- 24 नि<sup>१</sup>षयं<sup>१</sup> पुराणमरसं मायाविनं निर्गुणं सुक्ता [देश]वयोरसार्जवगुणैर्युक्तं भजस्त्रोचितं । वालार्क<sup>२</sup> नृपमादरादिति रमां वक्तुं प्रयाता स्वयं कीर्त्तिर्यस्य हिमांशुधामधवला दूतीव दुग्धोदधिम् ॥[३२\*] चाहमानशिवराज-तनूजां रट्वासुदधिजामिव भव्यां । कान्त[र]त्ननिचितामुपयेमे सौरिलब्धविजयः<sup>३</sup> कमलेशः ॥[३३\*] विजित्य सौभाग्य-
- 25 [गुणैः] सपत्नीरपत्यरूपार्जव[यौ]वनाढ्याः(ः) । उवास पत्युर्भनसि प्रकामं या रा[जलक्ष्मी]रिव लोकनद्या ॥[३४\*] असूत या वक्षभरा[ज]मादौ ततोपरं विग्रहराजमार्यं । सुतं तृतीयं त्रिदेशेन्द्रतुल्यं श्रीदेवराजं गुरुभक्तिभाजं ॥[३५\*] यः प्रालेयौघगौरो गुरुभिरुपचितो ग्रावभिः सर्व्वसारेः प्रोत्तंगाग्रो विचित्रो विकटकटतटासन्न-
- 26 भूभारगाढः । स प्रासादो सुरारेरकलितमहिमा स्नेहतो<sup>४</sup> वालपूष्णा<sup>५</sup> याताया देवलोक<sup>६</sup> तुहिनगिरिरिव श्रेयसेकारि तस्याः ॥ [३६\*] यावत्कीस्तुभमुन्नभस्तिमुरसा धत्ते सुदा माधवो निष्कंपः कनकाचलाः परित्ततो यावत्सुरैः शोभते । यावद्गूरवतिष्ठते पृथुतरा<sup>७</sup> शेषे सकलाचला<sup>८</sup> तावन्मंदिरमुन्नतं स्थिरतरं भूयादिदं भू-
- 27 उ — <sup>९</sup>॥[३७\*][राज्ञो] वुधेषु<sup>१०</sup> निकटे[ष्व]पि वालभानोः<sup>११</sup> कौतूहलीकलिकयानकवित्वदर्पात्<sup>१२</sup> । छित्तात्मजः करणिको हरिविप्रभक्तो भानुः प्रशस्तिमकरोत्पटुवुद्धिरेताम्<sup>१३</sup> ॥[३८\*] उत्कीर्णा प्रशस्तिमिमां<sup>१४</sup> सूत्रधाररजुकसुतभाइलेन [१\*] संवत्

## No. 5.—LADNU INSCRIPTION OF SADHARANA OF VIKRAMA SAMVAT 1373.

BY PANDIT RAM KARNA ; JODHPUR.

The stone bearing this inscription was originally kept in a niche provided in the walls of a step-well situated on the south of the village of Lādñū, 20 miles N. W. of Dīdñāñ, the principal town of the district of the same name, in the Jodhpur State. It was thence removed, as the story goes, by the Muhammadans to a *dargāh* of the same village, whence it was brought to the Historical Department of the State. It has now been, by the kind permission of His Highness the Mahārāja of Jodhpur, sent to the Ajmēr Museum. The step-well, with which our inscription was originally connected, was, in course of time, buried underground and it has, again, been recently unearched by the present Thākūr of Lādñū in V. S. 1958.

- |  |                                  |                                 |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <sup>१</sup> Read निर्दिषयं.   | <sup>२</sup> Read वालार्क.       | <sup>३</sup> Read श्रीरिलब्ध.   |
| <sup>४</sup> Read वाल.   | <sup>५</sup> Read देवलोक.        | <sup>६</sup> Read पृथुतरा.      |
| <sup>७</sup> Probably <sup>९</sup> कुलाचला in the sense of कुलाचला was intended. | <sup>१०</sup> Read वालभानीः.     | <sup>११</sup> Restore भूतये.    |
| <sup>९</sup> Read वुधेषु.  | <sup>१२</sup> Read प्रशस्तिरियं. | <sup>१३</sup> Read कौतूहलीकलित. |
| <sup>१४</sup> Read <sup>९</sup> वुद्धि.  |                                  |                                 |

The inscription covers a space of 2' 1" broad by 1' 7½" high, and contains 33 lines of writing to which may be added the two lines incised on each side of the stone, thus making a total of 35. The average size of the letters is ⅓". The characters are of the northern class of alphabets which were prevalent in those days. It is curious that the number of the first verse alone has been engraved in the sixth part, while those of the following two have been omitted. It may also be noted that the 8th verse of the second part is written half only. The language is Sanskrit and is grammatically inaccurate in some places. Rules of etymology and syntax have been violated, e.g. wrong *sandhi* in *=asau Alāvādīnō* (l. 12); wrong *parasmaipada* in *virājatī* (l. 22), the correct form *virājatē* not suiting the metre, etc. Instances of wrong metre are also not wanting, e.g., *ubhaya-kula-viśuddhēna* (l. 23). Here are nine letters instead of eight as required for each *pāda* of an Anuṣṭubh verse. The text is in verse excepting four lines, viz. ll. 30 and 31 in the body of the inscription, wherein the date is given, and the two lines in the margin. The *prāśasti* is composed up to verse 35 by *dikṣita* Kāmachandra, apparently a Jaina, (l. 29), and the latter portion by a *Gauḍa* Kāyastha Dāndā (line on the left margin). The following orthographical peculiarities may be noticed. Rules of *para-savarṇa* have not at all been observed. Letters following *r* have not been doubled in all places, e.g. *sarvārtha-* (l. 3) where *ṣ* has been doubled but not *th*; *tōmurair=bhuktā* (l. 7), here *bh* has not been doubled; *-sāhir=nrīpa-* (l. 9), *-Karnāṭa-* (l. 11), etc. The palatal *ś* has been confounded with the dental *s*; *v* has been used for *b* throughout, and *p* has sometimes wrongly been engraved for *y*, e.g. *rampā* for *ramyā* (l. 5).

The inscription is divided into six parts, and it is worthy of notice that the letter *chha* has been engraved at the end of each to indicate the conclusion of the subject. The numbering of verses has also been changed after each subject, which has been introduced with a heading given in the beginning of each part. There are 5 verses in the first part, 8 in the second, 6 in the third, 2 in the fourth, 11 in the fifth, and 3 in the sixth. Four headings have been given, for the second, third, fourth and fifth parts, viz. *Rajavali-varṇanām* in l. 7, *Vaṃsa-varṇanām* in l. 14, *Mātri-viṃśa* in l. 19, and *Svasura-viṃśa* in l. 21. With respect to the last, i.e. *Svasura-viṃśa*, attention may be drawn to the fact that although the subject of the genealogy of the father-in-law has been closed in three verses only, neither has a new heading been given, nor has a new numbering been introduced for the following verses.

The first part consists of 5 verses, as noted above, of which the first three are in praise of Gaṇapati (v. 1), the goddess Sarasvatī (v. 2) and Varuṇa,<sup>1</sup> the god of water (v. 3). Then in verse 4 we are introduced to the subject of the inscription and informed that in the country known as Haritāna or modern Hariyāṇā there is a town named Philli or Delhi, which is extolled in verse 5.

The second part, in which is given the genealogy of the Muhammadan Emperors of Delhi, extends from verse 6 to 13. The town of Philli which was first ruled by the Tōmaras and then by the Chāhamāna kings, is now ruled by the Śaka kings who are possessed of elephants, horses and men, i.e. foot soldiers (v. 6). The following genealogy of 9 Emperors is given in the following two verses. There was a great king named (1) *Sahavvādina* (Shāhab-ud-dīn Ghori<sup>2</sup>); who was succeeded by (2) *Kuṭvādina* (Qutb-ud-dīn Aibak), (3) *Samasaddina* (Shams-ud-dīn Altamish), (4) *Pērōja-sāhi* (Rukn-ud-dīn Firōz Shāh I), (5) *Alāvādina* (Alā-ud-dīn Mas'ūd), (6) *Maujadina* (Mu'izz-ud-dīn Bahrām Shāh), (7) *Nasaraddina* (Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd) (v. 7), (8) *Gayāsadina* (Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban), and (9) *Kuddī Alāvādina* (Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī) who was then ruling over Delhi (v. 8).

<sup>1</sup> This god has also been invoked in the Bhāṇḍ inscription of the Paramāra Pārnayā of V. 8. 1102, on which I have written a paper in the *Bo. As. Soc. Jour.*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 75 ff.

<sup>2</sup> The correct names are given within parentheses.

The word *Kuddi* I cannot identify, but Alā-ud-din of the Khilji dynasty is, apparently, meant. Verse 9 bestows purely conventional praise on Alā-ud-din. He is further described as having first conquered the southern part of India (v. 10) and then conquered the kings of Vaṅga, Tilāṅga, Gūrjjara, Kārṇāṭa, Gaṇḍadēsa, the hill chiefs of Garjjana and the Pāṇḍyas on the shores of the ocean and to have re-installed them in their position, which fact is compared to his erecting permanent monuments of his victory over those countries (v. 11). The following verse is again in eulogy of Alā-ud-din, in which it is stated that there is, was, and shall be no king who can be a match to him (v. 12). In verse 13 we are informed that a person named Sādhāraṇa, lord of Purā, was a favourite of the king (Alā-ud-din) and, on account of his merits, became his treasurer.

The third part begins from verse 14 and supplies us with the three names of the ancestors of Sādhāraṇa. In the town of Uī in the west there lived a Kshatriya named Bhuvana-pāla who was born in the Kāśyapa *gōtra* (v. 14). I am unable to identify this village of Uī.<sup>1</sup> He was married to Sūśilā who gave birth to a son named Nālhaḍa (v. 15). Nālhaḍa had Jōṇbī for his wife, who bore to him a son named Kirtipāla (v. 16). Kirtipāla was married to Nālhaḍa, from whom was born Sādhāraṇa (v. 17). The following two verses are purely eulogistic of Sādhāraṇa (vs. 18-19).

The fourth part consisting of only two verses describes the genealogy of the mother of Sādhāraṇa. There was a Kshatriya named Sāhāraṇa who had Jaunapāla as his son, from whom sprang Jūma (v. 20). Jūma was married to Jōī of the Śrīmad *gōtra*, who bore him a daughter named Nālhaḍa, who gave birth to Sādhāraṇa. I am unable to trace out the Śrīmad *gōtra* anywhere. This Sādhāraṇa was respected by kings and was a charitably disposed man. He gave a *lakṣa-dāna* (i.e. articles of the value of one lac of rupees) (v. 21).

The fifth part properly consists of only three verses, as already noted above, in which is described the genealogy of Sādhāraṇa's father-in-law; but as the numbering of the verses still runs on, we have taken this part as comprising eleven verses, of which the last eight record the event of Sādhāraṇa's causing a step-well to be sunk in the village of Lāḍṇū. There was a Kshatriya named Haripāla who lived in Divaṇanapura (v. 22). I have not been successful in identifying the town of Divaṇanapura for want of the name of the District wherein it was situated. To him was born a son named Sādaḍa (v. 23). Sādaḍa had a daughter named Nāgī whom he gave in marriage to Sādhāraṇa (v. 24). Sādhāraṇa, who was thus descended from two pure families, cherished a wish, in conjunction with his wife, to have a reservoir of water dug out as a matter of charity (v. 25). At a distance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  *yōjanas* (i.e., 30 *kōs* or 60 miles) to the east of Nāgapatana, i.e., the present Nāgōr, the capital of the country called Sapādalakṣha, modern Savālakha, there is a waterless (desert) tract of land called Lāḍṇū<sup>2</sup> (v. 26), where everything but water was easily procurable; and, therefore, Sādhāraṇa caused a step-well to be dug out as a work of charity (v. 27). The next verse is in praise of the step-well stating that it may quench the thirst, wash the sins off and thus cause happiness to people in general, and that it has been dug from self-earned money. The well is again extolled in verse 29, which says that the villagers, who drink its clear water, call it a very charitable work, while the passers-by, who quench their thirst, praise its constructor as they walk away, saying that it was fortunate that he was born on this earth. It is further added that this step-well appears as if it had been constructed by Viśvakarman (the mason of the gods) and supplied with ambrosia by the gods, as its water looks like a sheet of silver and, therefore, the wise look upon it as their own (v. 30). Sādhāraṇa has been successful in pleasing the gods, the *pitris* or manes, and the people of this

<sup>1</sup> [The reading of the name is not certain.—S. K.]

<sup>2</sup> The village of Lāḍṇū was formerly under the jurisdiction of Nāgōr, but on re-distribution it has now been placed under Dīdwanā, as noted above.

world by its water at one and the same time, as one does with charity (v. 31). The person who causes a step-well, a well, a tank, a temple, etc., to be built, enjoys happiness for a long time on this earth as well as in the heaven like Indra (v. 32). Then follows a benedictory verse in the name of Sādhārāṇa (v. 33). In the next verse is given the name of the person who composed the *prasasti*, viz. *dīkshita* Kāmachandra; the date of its composition is given as Thursday, the Jayā tithi of the month Vaiśākha in V. S. 1372 (v. 34). Here the year is given in two figures as 72, but a reference to line 30 *infra*, would show that it is 1372. The date is not given clearly in the original text, but only the day, month and year are given. Jayā is the name given in astrology to three dates, viz., the 3rd, 8th and 13th; but which of these is meant here, it is difficult to determine. It might, perhaps, be the 3rd of the bright half of Vaiśākha, as the word *pradhāna* would lead us to suppose; for this date, usually called *Akshaya-tritīyā*, is observed as a festival and considered auspicious even up to this day in the whole of Mārwar. Verse 35 expresses a wish that the step-well may last, (as also the name of Sādhārāṇa,) as long as the sun, the moon, the oceans and the earth exist. The date of the inscription is given in prose in line 30, which is Friday, the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Bhādrapada of V. S. 1373, or Friday, the 6th August A.D. 1316,<sup>1</sup> when Sādhārāṇa caused the *pratishṭhā* or the consecration ceremonies to be performed of the step-well, which is situated to the south of the village of Lādṇū. It is also stated that this was done in the reign of *Suratāṇa* Kuṭvudī (Quṭb-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh), son (successor) of Alāvadīna (Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī), and that after him (Mubārak Shāh) Gayāsadīna (Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq) ascended the throne of Delhi (v. 36). Only this much of this verse is clear and no sense can be made out from the rest.<sup>2</sup> The last verse (*i.e.* 37) is again in eulogy of Sādhārāṇa. The two lines on each side supply us with the information that the second part of the *prasasti* after verse 35 was written by a Gauḍa *Kāyastha* named Dāṇḍā, son of Dālū and grandson of Mahiya: that this step-well was dug under the supervision of *rā° śrī-Naiṇasiha*; and that the *prasasti* was engraved by a mason (*sūtradhāra*) named Salakhāṇa.

We thus see that the first part of the *prasasti* was written by *dīkshita* Kāmachandra in the month of the Vaiśākha of the Vikrama year 1372, when Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī was the Emperor of Delhi, as is clear from the use of the present tense in *Alāvadīnaḥ kṣhitipō=sti sadyaḥ* (v. 8), *prabhur=asti sadyaḥ* (v. 9), and *samjātō na purā na ch=asti bhavitā* (v. 12). But when the step-well was opened to the public after performing the *pratishṭhā* (consecration rites), the ruling prince was Quṭb-ud-dīn Khiljī, which fact is evident from the following words *Alāvadīna-putra-Suratāṇa-Kuṭvudīna-vijaya-kalyāṇa-rājyē* (l. 31); while the words *Gayāsadīnas=tu-n[r\*]pas=tatō=bhū[t\*]* (l. 32) lead us to infer that when the last portion of the *prasasti* was committed to the stone, Ghiyās-ud-dīn had succeeded Quṭb-ud-dīn Khiljī as Emperor of Delhi. Although it has not been clearly stated in the body of the inscription that it was incised during the reign of Ghiyās-ud-dīn, yet as he ruled for four years from V.S. 1378-1382 (or A.D. 1321-1325) and a reference to his name as a prince has been made (l. 32), we may safely say that the later portion of the *prasasti* was engraved during his reign. In short, this whole *prasasti* was not composed and engraved at one and the same time and in one and the same reign, but it was inscribed at different times and in different reigns. The first portion of the *prasasti* up to verse 35 was composed by *dīkshita* Kāmachandra in the reign of Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī in V.S. 1372 and was incised on stone in the reign of Quṭb-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh in V.S. 1373. During this interval the rule of Shahāb-ud-dīn Umar was over, and hence no reference is made to his name. The later portion, from line 30 to 33, and two lines on the

<sup>1</sup> Professor Kielhorn gives two dates as its equivalent (*vide* No. 255 of his List of Northern Inscriptions); the other being "Friday, 26th August A.D. 1317."

<sup>2</sup> There is, however, a mention of *Śrī Naiṇyanōvya* and *Samasadīna* in line 32, and we may identify Naiṇyanōvya with the modern Nārnaul, of which Samasadīna was, perhaps, a viceroy.

margin were composed by the Gauḍa *Kayastha* Dāndā and engraved in the reign of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq, i.e. between V.S. 1378—1382. No mention has been made of Khushrū Nāsir-ud-dīn probably on account of his brief tenure of power.

The inscription unfolds, under the heading of *rājāvali-varṇanā*, the dynasty of 10 Muhammadan Emperors of Delhi from Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghōrī to Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī; but the list differs a great deal from that given in the Persian history called *Tawārīkh-i-Firishtā*, according to which some names seem to have been omitted and some reversed in their order. Below is given a statement comparing the genealogy contained in this inscription with that of *Firishtā*, as also their dates in Hijri, Christian and Vikrama eras:—

No.	Sanskrit inscription.	Tawārīkh-i-Firishtā.	Hijri years.	Christian years.	Vikrama years.
1	Shahāb-ud-dīn . . .	Shahāb-ud-dīn Ghōrī . . .	582-602	1186-1206	1243-1263
2	Quṭb-ud-dīn . . .	Quṭb-ud-dīn Aibak . . .	602-606	1206-1209	1263-1266
3	.....	Ārām Shāh . . .	606	1210	1267
4	Shams-ud-dīn . . .	Shams-ud-dīn Āltamish . . .	607-633	1210-1236	1267-1293
5	Firōz Shāh . . .	Rukn-ud-dīn Firōz Shāh . . .	633	1236	1293
6	.....	Razīyā Bēgam . . .	634-637	1236-1239	1293-1296
7	Alā-ud-dīn . . .	Mu'izz-ud-dīn Bahrām Shāh . . .	637-639	1239-1241	1296-1298
8	Mu'izz-ud-dīn . . .	Alā-ud-dīn Mas'ūd . . .	639-644	1241-1246	1298-1303
9	Nāsir-ud-dīn . . .	Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd . . .	644-664	1246-1266	1303-1323
10	Ghiyās-ud-dīn . . .	Ghiyās-ud-dīn Balban . . .	664-685	1266-1286	1323-1343
11	.....	Mu'izz-ud-dīn Kai Qubād . . .	685-687	1286-1288	1343-1345
12	Shahāb-ud-dīn . . .	Jalāl-ud-dīn Firōz Khiljī . . .	688-696	1288-1295	1345-1352
13	Alā-ud-dīn . . .	Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī . . .	696-716	1295-1315	1352-1372
.....					
14	.....	Shahāb-ud-dīn Umar . . .	716	1316	1373
15	Quṭb-ud-dīn . . .	Quṭb-ud-dīn Mubārak Shāh . . .	717-721	1316-1321	1373-1378
16	.....	Khushrū Khān Nāsir-ud-dīn . . .	721	1321	1378
17	Ghiyās-ud-dīn . . .	Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq . . .	721-725	1321-1325	1378-1382

It may be noted that the *prasasti* writer has, perhaps for want of knowledge of history, omitted 3 names, viz., Ārām Shāh (No. 3 in the above list), Rāziyā Bēgam (No. 6) and Mu'izz-ud-dīn Kai Qubād (No. 11). Similarly, in the genealogy subsequently added after verse 35, which is shown in the above statement below the dotted line, the names of Shahāb-ud-dīn Umar (No. 14) and Nāsir-ud-dīn (No. 16) have been left out, perhaps on account of their very brief tenure of power. Besides, in the genealogy as given by the *prasasti* writer the names of 7 and 8 have been reversed, so that the name of the son (Alā-ud-dīn Mas'ūd) has been put in the place of the father (Mu'izz-ud-dīn Bahrām Shāh), and *vice versa*. This is probably either due to his lack of knowledge of the history of the Muhammadan Emperors or because the name of Alā-ud-dīn, who was the son of Firōz Shāh, has been put in after that of his father



(i.e. Firōz), and then Mu'izz-ud-din and Nāsir-ud-din (sons of Shams-ud-din No. 4) have been mentioned; but the correct list is that given by Firishtā. Again, a reference to Nos. 12 and 13 will show that Shahāb-ud-din (No. 12) has been put in before Alā-ud-din (No. 13) in the *prasasti*, simply because the former was the father of the latter; but his name has been expunged by the Firishtā, because he never ruled, and in his place Jalāl-ud-din has been mentioned, who actually ruled. Shahāb-ud-din's name is merely mentioned by the Firishtā as the father of Alā-ud-din but not as Emperor.<sup>1</sup>

After this mention of the dynasty of the Muhammadan Emperors who ruled over Delhi, the inscription supplies us with four names of the genealogy of Sādhārāṇa, who caused the step-well to be constructed. It is stated that in a village named Ui there lived a Kshatriya of the Kāśyapa *gōtra* named Bhuvanapāla. Similarly, in the genealogy of his mother there is also a mention of Sāhārāṇa being a Kshatriya of the Śrīmad *gōtra*. And, again, his father-in-law's ancestor is also styled as a Kshatriya. So we see that the same word Kshatriya has been used in all the three genealogies, which leads us to believe that Sādhārāṇa was a *Khattirī* by caste and not a Rājput; because, *firstly*, Brāhmaṇic *gōtras* are, as a rule, not specified of Rājput families; *secondly*, if he had been really a Rājput, his sept such as Chāhamāna, Paramāra, and so forth, would certainly have been mentioned; *thirdly*, Sādhārāṇa was the treasurer of the Emperor Alā-ud-din (*vide* verse 13 *supra*), which office is never held by the Rājputs; *fourthly*, during the reign of the Muhammadan Emperors the community of Khattris had attained both name and fame, which is a very well-known fact. The Khattris had then taken to service in the military as well as the civil line. In verse 13 there occurs a word *Purā-pati* which means either (1) "lord of a village named 'Purā'," or (2) "lord in former times"; but as there is no word to fill up the ellipsis to show of which place he was the lord in former times, it would appear that "lord of (a village called) Purā" is the meaning intended by the *prasasti-kāra*. This view is further strengthened by the fact that there is a village named Khānpurā, 3 miles from Bādūn, the second component of which was, perhaps, at first used to denote the village, the prefix Khān being added in later times when it was granted to a Muhammadan Khān. The words *mahā-ṭha śrī-Sādhārāṇa* in the marginal line of the left side of the stone, also further support this fact, as Sādhārāṇa is called a *mahā ṭha*, which apparently stands for *mahā-ṭhakkura*, as the lord of a village is called a *Ṭhākur* or a *Jāgirdār*. Moreover, the Khattris still now use the word *Ṭhākur* when writing letters to their *sāmdhīs*, or fathers of their children-in-law.

The following table contains the genealogical trees of the three families given in our inscription:—

Bhuvanapāla (married Suśilā)	Sāhārāṇa	Haripāla
↓	↓	↓
Nālhaḍa (married Jōṇbī)	Jaunapāla	Sādaḍa
↓	↓	↓
Kirtipāla (married Nālhaḍa)	Jūma (married Jōi)	Nāgi (daughter) (wife of Sādhārāṇa)
↓	↓	
Sādhārāṇa (married Nāgi)	Nālhaḍa (daughter) (mother of Sādhārāṇa)	

<sup>1</sup> [The list of succession in the Pālam Bāoli Inscription is—1, Sāhavadina; 2, Khatavadinā; 3, Samasadinā; 4, Phērujasāhi; 5, Jalāladina; 6, Maujadina; 7, Alāvadina; 8, Nasaradina; 9, Hammira Gayasadinā. Cf. *Journ. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XLIII, Pt. 1, pp. 104 ff.—S. K.]

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

- 1 ॥ श्री ॥ स्वस्ति ॥ श्रीगणेश्वराय नमः ॥ श्री नित्यं . विश्वलक्ष्मीं प्रथयति  
विधिवद्देवदैत्यैर्द्रव्यः (1) सद्यः पुष्पाति सि[हिं] हरिरिव जगतापालनाये-  
षिता यः .। श्री [वा]
- 2 व्यालेश्वराली हर इव नितरां विश्वविघ्नानि निघ्न(1)निर्विघ्नं विघ्नराजः  
‘स’ [भ]व[तु भव]तामिष्टसिद्धौ गजास्यः ॥ १ ॥ श्री [श्रीक्ष्मीं] द्युतिमातनोति  
विलसन्मुक्तावलीव-<sup>4</sup>
- 3 ‘द्रम(1)संघ[कं]वुत्तुषारकुंदकलिकाकर्पूरपूरोत्तरां । य[ा] घा(धा)वा हरिणा  
हरेण सततं सर्वार्थसिद्धौ स्तुता (1) सा वः पातु सरस्वती भगवती  
‘न्या[न]प्रदा सर्वदा ॥ २
- 4 ‘सर्वप्रियः प्रचुररत्नविभूषितां (1) संद्राननाजसुखदो[पि]<sup>8</sup> भुजंगसेव्यः । गंभी-  
रहृत्तगति जीवनपूरिता[शः] (1) कामोव नंदयतु वो वरुणः स देवः<sup>9</sup> ॥  
१ ॥<sup>10</sup> य-
- 5 च श्रीहरि[पा]दसंश्रयवशात्<sup>11</sup> श्रीः संचरत्युज्जला<sup>12</sup> (1) [जी]रोघै<sup>13</sup> हरिदशजा  
जनपदं मत्तेव यन्नायति । तच्च श्रीहरितानदेशविमलै<sup>14</sup> दिङ्गीति नाम्ना  
पु[री](1) १-
- 6 न्या<sup>15</sup> शकपुरीव<sup>16</sup> रत्ननिचया नि[त्यं वुधेन्द्र]प्रिया<sup>17</sup> ॥ ४ ॥<sup>18</sup> विप्राः शास्त्रप[रं]परा-  
श्रुतिविदः सत्यं च यन्या[न]<sup>19</sup> परे (1) पु[ष्पंति] प्रति[भासरं] विदधति स्व  
कर्म वर्णाः परे ।<sup>20</sup> य-
- 7 कामोशनिरीक्षणततनुः पुष्पायुधः कामिनी(1)वक्त्रांभोजमधुप्रपुष्टवपुषा वि-  
शेषु सन्नद्यते<sup>21</sup> ॥ ५ ॥ राजाव[लीव]र्णनं ॥<sup>22</sup> या पुरा लोमरैर्भुक्ता(1)  
चाक्षुमानाधिक्यै<sup>23</sup>
- 8 पुरी । गजवाजिन[र]ाधिशैः(1) साधुना पाष्यते शकैः ॥ १ [६\*] ॥<sup>24</sup> भूवः साह-  
व्यदीनस्तदनु [सम]भवत्कुटुदीनः शकेशः (1) शश्वन्निःशेषितारिर्जगति स  
समसद्दीननामा ततो-

<sup>1</sup> From impressions prepared by myself.<sup>4</sup> Read °च°.<sup>7</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.<sup>10</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>13</sup> Read °जीरोघैर्हरि°.<sup>14</sup> Order of words changed to suit metre; it ought to have been विमलै श्रीहरितानदेशै.<sup>15</sup> Read रस्या.<sup>16</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>19</sup> Read संनद्यते.<sup>24</sup> Metre: Sragdharā.<sup>2</sup> Metre: Sragdharā.<sup>5</sup> Read °द्रमसंचरकुं°.<sup>8</sup> Read °ननाज°.<sup>11</sup> Read °शाक्षी°.<sup>16</sup> Read शक°.<sup>17</sup> Read °यशान्°.<sup>22</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.<sup>3</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>6</sup> Read ज्ञान°.<sup>9</sup> Read देवः.<sup>12</sup> Read °त्युज्जला°.<sup>13</sup> Read वुधेन्द्र°.<sup>20</sup> Read यज्ञा°.<sup>23</sup> Read °धपे°.

- 9 भूत् । तस्माद्येरोजसाद्धिर्नृपगुणनिपुणोलावदीनस्ततोस्माद्भूपः श्रीमोजदीनस्त-  
[दत्त च न]सरहीननामा ततोस्त्व \* ॥२ [७\*] गयासदीनस्तु ततोस्तु  
कुही<sup>२</sup> अलावदीनः(१)
- 10 चिंतिपोस्ति सद्यः ॥३[८\*] <sup>३</sup>अलावदीनो नृपति[र्म्]हीनस्त्वहीनकर्मा रिपु[भि]-  
नमर्मा[१] सहावदीनस्तु सुतोन[वद्यः] सम[स्त]रत्नैः प्रभुरस्ति. सद्यः ॥४  
[८\*] रत्नवा(१)-
- 11 सोगुणैः कांता कांतेव गजगामिना । कामिनी वलिनानेन<sup>५</sup> दक्षिणाया  
जिता पुरा[॥\*]५[१०\*] <sup>६</sup>जित्वा वंगतिसंग[गू]र्जरलसत्कर्णाटगौडाधिपा[न]  
[ग]र्ज्जर्जन-
- 12 पार्वतीयनृपतीन् पांथान् पयोधित्रितान् ॥ (१) स्थाने स्थापितवान् न  
[कारितरणाद्भाग]दिरत्नप्रदा[न](१) [की]र्त्तिस्त्वंभचयानिव प्रभुर[सी] <sup>७</sup>अलावदीनो  
नृपः । (१)
- 13 ६[११\*] <sup>८</sup>उच्चैः <sup>९</sup>सौर्यगुणै[रु]दारचरितैस्त्रिप्रतापेन वा रत्नैर्व्याजिगजादिभि-  
र्वसुवयः<sup>१०</sup> पूण <sup>११</sup>स्वराडाजते । (१) श्रीह[स्वस्त]नरे[स्वरो] भुवि [महान]ज्ञाव-  
दीनोपमः संजातो न पुरा न चास्ति भवि-
- 14 ता नाये शकैः<sup>१२</sup> क्वचित् [॥\*] ७ [१२\*] <sup>१३</sup>अलावदीनोस्त्व<sup>१४</sup> [नृ]पस्य<sup>१५</sup>  
राज्ये पुरापतिर्भूपधनाधिकारी । गुणैश्च स[र्वी]समतामवप्य<sup>१६</sup> साधारणो  
भूमिवत्तमोभूत्<sup>१७</sup> । (१) ८ [१३\*] वंसवर्णनं[॥]<sup>१८</sup> <sup>१९</sup>पश्चि-
- 15 मायां दिशि सु[मे]<sup>२०</sup> नगरे उद्गच्छ[संज्ञि]ते । पुरा भुवनपालोभू[त्\*]  
क्षत्रियः काश्यपान्वय<sup>२१</sup> ॥ १ [१४\*] <sup>२२</sup>श्रीमा[न] भुवनपालोच [सु]सीला<sup>२३</sup>  
प्राप्य वल्लभा । क्षत्रियाचारचंद्रं स नाल्लडाख्यमजीजनत् । (१)
- 16 २ [१५\*] <sup>२४</sup>श्रीनाल्लडाख्यः स्वगुणैर्वरिष्ठां(ठां) जोष्होतिनाम्नीं दयितामवाप्य ।  
उत्पादयामास विसालकीर्त्ति<sup>२५</sup> श्रीकीर्त्तिपालं वि[मलं] सुपुत्रं । (१) ३  
[१६\*] <sup>२६</sup>धर्मो धर्मजसन्निभः [शुभम]तिर्न्यो वदान्यः सु-
- 17 धीः साधी<sup>२७</sup> नाल्लडसंज्ञितासुदवह्नीकीर्त्तिपालः<sup>२८</sup> प्रिया । तस्यां सर्व्वसुखप्रदं

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Upēndravajrā.

<sup>४</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>७</sup> Read °सावज्ञा°.

<sup>१०</sup> Read °वये.

<sup>१३</sup> Metre: Upajāti.

<sup>१६</sup> Read °मवाप्य.

<sup>१९</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>२२</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>२५</sup> Read विज्ञा°.

<sup>२८</sup> Read °दवह्नी°.

<sup>२</sup> Note omission of *Sandhi*.

<sup>५</sup> Read वलिना°.

<sup>८</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>११</sup> Read पूणः स्वराडाजते.

<sup>१४</sup> Read °दीनस्य.

<sup>१७</sup> Read भूमिपव°.

<sup>२०</sup> Read सुमे.

<sup>२३</sup> Read °श्रीला°.

<sup>२६</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>३</sup> Metre: Upēndravajrā.

<sup>६</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>९</sup> Read श्रीय° and °सौव°.

<sup>१२</sup> Read शकैः.

<sup>१५</sup> Read नृपस्य.

<sup>१८</sup> Read वंसवर्णनं.

<sup>२१</sup> Read काश्यपान्वये.

<sup>२४</sup> Metre: Upajāti.

<sup>२७</sup> Read साधी°.

[illegible]



- खलु जगत्त्रिकैक[सा]धा[र]णं श्रीसाधारणमात्मजं ह्यजनयद्धर्मं यथा स  
 त्रियां [॥\*] ४ [१७\*] 'साधाराः-<sup>२</sup>
- 18 यस्य सत्कीर्ति<sup>३</sup> कुर्वन्त्या विश्वमुत्थलं<sup>४</sup> [१\*] कृष्णं विपु[सु\*]खं चक्रे (॥) तच्च  
 चित्तं<sup>५</sup> जग[च]ये<sup>६</sup> । (॥) ५ [१८\*] 'गंभीरीबुनिधिर्यथा सुविमलसुंदरी  
 यथा तापहृता[सा]नां<sup>७</sup> [ज]लदो यथा युवतिहृत्कांतोपि कामी<sup>८</sup>  
 यथा [१\*] श-
- 19 क्तः पांडुसुतो जथा<sup>१०</sup> कनकद<sup>११</sup> सर्वेषु कर्णो यथा सर्वैरुच्चगुणैस्त्वमेव विधिना  
 सृष्टोसि साधारण । (॥) ६ [१९\*] माचिवंश<sup>१२</sup> [॥] <sup>१३</sup>साधारणोभवत्पू(ब्ध)  
 क्ष[चि]यस्तत्सुतः सुधोः [१\*] जौणपालाभिधस्तः-<sup>१४</sup>
- 20 स्य पुत्री जूमाभिधो ह्यभू[त्] । (॥) १ [२०\*] <sup>१५</sup>जूमा[ख्ये]न वलीयसा<sup>१६</sup>  
 सुयशसा <sup>१७</sup>रत्नकरेणोज्ज्वला<sup>१८</sup> श्रीमन्नोच्चसमुद्भवां गुणवंती<sup>१९</sup> जोई[ति\*] लङ्ग<sup>२०</sup>  
 प्रियां [१\*] तस्यां माल्हुडसंज्ञिता सुतनयो<sup>२१</sup> जप्ते यंया श्री-
- 21 युतो जाता<sup>२२</sup> रत्नमिव क्षितीस्वारमतः<sup>२३</sup> साधारणो लक्षदः [॥\*] २ [२१\*]  
<sup>२४</sup>स्वसुरवंसः [॥\*] <sup>२५</sup>दिवण[न]पुरावासो हरिपालोभवत्पुरा । क्षत्रियाममपद्मानां<sup>२६</sup>  
 मित्रवदो रुचिं दधौ<sup>२७</sup> । (॥) १. [२२\*] <sup>२८</sup>हरिपालस्य<sup>२९</sup> व[नू]जः<sup>३०</sup> सादृष्ट
- 22 इति विश्रुतो महाबु(द्धि)दिः [१\*] यसा<sup>३१</sup> विराजति<sup>३२</sup> भुवने जननयनशिवकरो  
 यशस्रदः ॥ २ [२३\*] <sup>३३</sup>अथ नागीत्य(त्य)भिधा य<sup>३४</sup> पुत्री श्रीसादेडांवुधेः<sup>३५</sup>  
 समुद्भूता [१\*] या<sup>३६</sup> साधारणममलं
- 23 श्रीरिव ना[राय]णं लेभे ॥ ३ [२४\*] <sup>३७</sup>उभयकुलविशुधेन<sup>३८</sup> सत्पत्न्या सहितेन  
 च । साधारणेन धर्मार्थे पुर्वधर्मे न<sup>३९</sup> देव ॥ ४ [२५\*] <sup>४०</sup>सपाद-  
 लक्षादथ नागपत्तनात्प्राचीदिसायां<sup>४१</sup> जल-<sup>४२</sup>

1 Metre: Anushtubh.

4 Read 'सुखलं.

7 Metre: Sārdūlavikrīḍita.

10 Read यथा.

13 Metre: Anushtubh.

16 Read चली°.

19 Read गुणवंती.

22 Read जाती.

25 Metre: Anushtubh.

28 Metre: Āryā.

31 Read यस्य.

34 Metre: Āryā. The syllables समुद् are redundant. •

37 Read 'बुधेः.

39 Read 'लक्षणेन.

40 Metre: Vāṇīśātha with third pāda in Indravajrā.

• 42 The letter ल is engraved beyond the line.

2 Read साधारणस्य.

5 Read चिचं.

8 Read 'उत्तमानां.

11 Read कनकदः.

14 Read 'भिधस्तस्य.

17 Read रत्नाक°.

20 Read लक्ष्म्या.

23 Read 'श्वरमतः.

26 Read 'यानवप°.

29 Read 'लस्य.

32 Instead of 'राजते, which would not suit the metre.

35 Read सा.

38 Read पुत्रधर्मे मनी दधे.

8 Read 'कीर्त्या.

6 Read 'सूयि.

9 Read कामी.

12 Read 'हवंशः.

15 Metre: Sārdūlavikrīḍita.

18 Read 'णीज्ज्वलां.

21 Read सुतनया.

24 Read 'स्वसुरवंसः.

27 Read दधी.

30 Read तनूजः.

33 Read या.

37 Metre: Anushtubh.

41 Read 'दिशायां.

- 24 वर्जितं पुरं । [सप्त]र्षसंख्यं<sup>1</sup> वत<sup>2</sup> यीजनानां (i) श्रीलाङ्गसूत्रसुदीरितं  
जनैः ॥ ५ [२६\*] तत्रान्यसुखं संख्यं<sup>4</sup> विना तोयादनुत्तमात्<sup>5</sup> । साधा-  
रणेन गुणि[ना\*] वापी पुण्या-
- 25 च कारिता [॥\*] ६ [२७\*] 'स्वभुजीपार्जितैर्द्रवैरात्मनः' पुण्यद्वये [॥\*] च-  
पार्जना<sup>8</sup> सुखायाभूदापो पापापहारिणी ॥ ७ ॥ [२८\*] 'यद्वापीजलमुज्ज्वलं'<sup>10</sup>  
च सुखं पश्चात्<sup>11</sup> पौराः पर<sup>12</sup> मन्थ-
- 26 ते सुकृति<sup>13</sup> स्खयं<sup>14</sup> प्रकटितं<sup>15</sup> कीलालरूपं पुरे । पीठत्वा<sup>16</sup> पांथजनाः स्तुवन्ति  
जननं तत्कारकस्यानिशं गच्छन्तः पथि तोषि[त]ः<sup>17</sup> प्रतिपदं वापीजलनिर्मलं<sup>18</sup>  
। (ii) ८ [२९\*] 'विस्वकर्मा-'<sup>20</sup>
- 27 चिता यथा त्वयं दैवतैरमृतमर्पितं तथा [॥\*] रूप्यरूपसविधि[च] बुधे<sup>21</sup>  
सा सा कृता जगति वापिका<sup>23</sup> जनैः<sup>28</sup> । (ii) ९ [३०\*] 'देवताः'<sup>24</sup>  
पितरो लोका युगपच्चोषिता<sup>25</sup> क्षितौ । साधा-
- 28 रणन<sup>26</sup> वादुपूरैश्च<sup>27</sup> सुकृतैरिव । (ii) १० [३१\*] 'वापीकूपताडागोघदेवस-'  
[त]ादिकारकाः<sup>29</sup> [॥\*] इ[ह] सुक्ता बह्वन्भोगानि[द्र]वहिवि मोदते ।  
(ii) ११ [३२] 'सहस्रनयनस्यापि<sup>31</sup> प्रष्टिरांमिरसो<sup>32</sup> यथा [॥\*] तथा
- 29 यस्यास्ति भोपाल<sup>33</sup> स स्यात्साधारण<sup>34</sup> सुखी [॥\*] १ [३३\*] 'वाससतौ वर्ष-'  
वरे प्रधाने वैसाषमासे<sup>36</sup> च<sup>37</sup> तिथौ जयायां । गुरोर्हिने<sup>38</sup> दीक्षितकामचंद्रो  
वापीचव्युक्ति<sup>39</sup> विदधे प्रश[स्तां] [॥२\*] [३४\*]
- 30 'यावत्कर्कश<sup>41</sup> सोमश्च (i) यावद्गंगापति<sup>42</sup> क्षितिः [॥\*] साधारणस्य सत्कीर्त्तिर्वापी

<sup>1</sup> Read 'संख्यं'.<sup>4</sup> Read 'संख्यं'.<sup>7</sup> Read 'द्रव्ये'.<sup>10</sup> Read 'सुज्ज्वलं'.<sup>12</sup> Read 'पर'.<sup>15</sup> Read 'प्रकटितं'.<sup>18</sup> Read 'निर्मलं'.<sup>21</sup> Read 'बुधे'.<sup>26</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>27</sup> Read 'वायं'.<sup>30</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>33</sup> Read 'भूपालः'.<sup>36</sup> Read 'वैशाख'.<sup>39</sup> Read 'दीक्षित'.<sup>41</sup> Read 'वर्कशः'.<sup>2</sup> Read 'वत'.<sup>5</sup> Read 'तत्रान्य'.<sup>8</sup> Read 'तत्रान्य'.<sup>11</sup> Read 'पश्चात्' and observe omission of 'साम्ब'.<sup>13</sup> Read 'सुकृति'.<sup>16</sup> Read 'पीठ'.<sup>19</sup> Metre: Rathodhath.<sup>22</sup> Read 'वापिका'.<sup>25</sup> Read 'क्षितौ'.<sup>28</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>31</sup> Read 'सहस्र'.<sup>34</sup> Read 'साधारण'.<sup>37</sup> Read 'च'.<sup>40</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>3</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>6</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>9</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>14</sup> Read 'सख्यं'.<sup>17</sup> Read 'तोषिताः'.<sup>20</sup> Read 'विस्वकर्मा'.<sup>23</sup> Read 'जनैः'.<sup>24</sup> Read 'रणेन'.<sup>29</sup> Read 'तत्रान्य'.<sup>32</sup> Read 'पृष्टिरांमिरसी'.<sup>35</sup> Metre: Upajāti.<sup>38</sup> Read 'गुरोर्हिने'.<sup>42</sup> Read 'वर्कशः'.

तावत्स्थिरा भवितुं ॥ [३५\*] संवत् ११७३ वर्षे माद्र वदि ३ शुक्रदिने  
लङ्घनी[धामि द- ]

31 शुक्रदिनि<sup>१</sup> वपीप्रतिष्ठा<sup>२</sup> कारिता<sup>३</sup> साधारणेन । सदा समस्तराजावलीस-  
मल्लकतो 'अलावदीनपुत्रसुरताणकुटुंबीविजयकल्याणराज्ये' । इति . . . —

32 लसवं धर्मं प्राप्तुं<sup>४</sup> । गयास[दी\*]नस्तु 'नपस्ततोभूत्रीनैव्यनो[ब्धे] समसदीन<sup>१०</sup>  
[३६\*] <sup>११</sup>वेदायै<sup>१२</sup> पंडितोय<sup>१३</sup> सत[भ]रविहितो<sup>१४</sup> यच्चाया<sup>१५</sup> वायडोपि<sup>१६</sup>  
देसोयं<sup>१७</sup> प[क्षि] — — —

33 नररविस्त्रक्षणनाहतसे<sup>१८</sup> । सुाचासंपादितोयं मकरमृतवतो दीर्घवाप्यसजावि<sup>१९</sup>  
स्वामिने — यपूर्वः स भवसि भवने कोपि साधारण त्वं ॥  
[३७\*] छ

— • ॥ <sup>१८</sup>लङ्घनीवास्तव्यगे(गो)डाम्यकायस्थ(।)श्रीमहियसुतडालू(डालू)<sup>१९</sup>सुतदांदालि-  
षितं<sup>२०</sup> ॥ जगदेवसुत उरारवर्मास- - - -

• ॥ मझाठ श्री[सा]धा[रण]सं<sup>२१</sup> धर्मपुन्ये<sup>२२</sup> रा श्रीनेणसीह [एष] वाविया एते  
कारवै कामं करापिता<sup>२३</sup> तथा सूत्रधारि सलक्षण<sup>२४</sup> ॥

## No. 6.—TWO INSCRIPTIONS FROM BODH-GAYA.

BY VINODA VIHARI VIDYAVINODA.

The earliest of these inscriptions was discovered by Mr. J. D. Beglar during the restoration of the great temple at Bodh-Gayā.<sup>25</sup> The discovery was announced by the late Pandit Bhagwan Lal Indrajī in 1885.<sup>26</sup> Pandit Bhagwan Lal's version of the text is not very accurate, and I have been trying for some time to re-edit it. A facsimile was published by Sir Alexander Cunningham in 1892.<sup>27</sup> The stone itself could not be traced either in the Indian Museum or at Bodh-Gayā. After the death of Mr. J. D. Beglar his library and collection of antiquities were purchased by the Archaeological Survey of India. This collection of Antiquities

<sup>१</sup> Read भवेत्.

<sup>४</sup> Read दक्षिणदिशि.

<sup>७</sup> Read 'विजयरा'.

<sup>१०</sup> Read समसदीनः.

<sup>१३</sup> Read 'तोयं.

<sup>१८</sup> Read वागडीपि. The district near Lāḍpū seems to have been occupied by the Bāgaḍī clan of the Chauhān Rajpūts.

<sup>१९</sup> Read दीर्घीयं.

<sup>२०</sup> Read 'विहितं.

<sup>२३</sup> Read कारापिता.

<sup>२४</sup> Journ. Bo. As. Soc., Vol. XVI, pp. 357 ff.

<sup>२</sup> Read संवत्.

<sup>५</sup> Read वापीप्रतिष्ठा.

<sup>८</sup> Read प्राप्नोतु.

<sup>११</sup> Metre: Sragdharā.

<sup>१४</sup> Read इत.

<sup>३</sup> Read शुक्र°.

<sup>६</sup> Read 'कलावा'.

<sup>९</sup> Read नृप° and 'भूत्री°.

<sup>१२</sup> Read वेदायै.

<sup>१५</sup> Read यच्चाया

<sup>१८</sup> Read 'रविसंज्ञकेवासीसी.

<sup>२१</sup> Read 'स.

<sup>२४</sup> Read सलक्षण.

<sup>१९</sup> Read 'वासजाति;

<sup>२२</sup> Read 'पुन्ये.

<sup>२६</sup> Cunningham's *Mahabodhi*, p. 73.

<sup>२७</sup> *Mahabodhi*, pl. XXVIII. A.



were presented to the Indian Museum in 1909, and among them was found the record (A) of Aśokachalladēva, of the Lakshmaṇasēna year 51.<sup>1</sup>

The second inscription was discovered seventy-three years ago and was published by Prinsep with a drawing by Mr. V. Hathorne.<sup>2</sup> It was subsequently lost sight of and Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra could not find it at Bōdh-Gayā,<sup>3</sup> while Pandit Bhagwan Lal had to edit it from Prinsep's drawing.<sup>4</sup> Babu Rakhal Das Banerji, however, found the inscription stone built into one of the walls of a modern building at Bōdh-Gayā, in January 1906. I am indebted to him for an inked impression of this inscription.

Both inscriptions are dated. They are very quaintly worded, and Babu Rakhal Das has already drawn attention to them in his article on "Lakshmaṇa-sena and the Mussulman Conquest." The language of the first inscription is the incorrect Sanskrit which is common in Buddhist Sanskrit manuscripts from Nepal and has been also found in the Haara Kol inscription edited by Mr. Venis.<sup>5</sup> The characters of the inscriptions belong to the Eastern variety of the North Indian alphabet of the twelfth century A.D.

Inscription (A) has been incised on a rectangular slab of granite measuring 19" by 10", and consists of thirteen lines. It records the erection of a Buddhist shrine (*vihāra*), with an image of the Buddha, by Bhaṭṭa Dāmōdara, etc., with the assent of king Aśokachalladēva<sup>6</sup> at the request of a number of his officials. Provision was also made for offerings (*naivēdya*) in three *chaityas* with lamps by certain officials, to be offered to the god daily by members of the Singhalese order at Mahābōdhi and others. The date is the 29th day of Bhādra of the year 51 since the (commencement of the) reign (now) past, of the illustrious Lakshmaṇasēna.

In editing the text of this inscription Pandit Bhagwan Lal<sup>7</sup> supposed that the *kākapada*-marks in line 9 made on either side of the letter *ka* were inserted by the royal preceptor (*rājaguru*) who is stated to have been an inhabitant of Kāśmīra (l. 5), and he, naturally, therefore, took the letters on the top of the inscription to be *Śāradā*. It may be noticed that whenever a *kākapada*-mark is inserted in a line and the corrected or inserted portion written in the margin, the number of the line is always given with the words corrected or inserted, whether it be in an inscription or in a manuscript. In this very inscription the word *samasta*, which has been omitted in the third line, has been written on the top with the numeral 3 after it to denote the line with which it is connected. Similarly, with regard to the omissions in the ninth line it may be expected that a numerical symbol for 9 was used after each of the letters meant to be inserted in that line. Again, the similarity between the numeral 9 of 29 in the last line of the inscription and the index numerals on the top of the inscription, which latter Dr. Bhagwan Lal mistook for the hooked form of a dental *sa*, is very striking. The mistake must have been due to the supposition, as already stated, that a learned Pandit from Kāśmīr entered the omissions in the script of his motherland. If, however, the symbols which Bhagwan Lal read as the hooked *sa* of the North-Western Indian alphabets be correctly taken to be the Bengali numeral 9, the text affords a far easier way of restoring the inscription. It remains only to note that the Sanskrit verse at the beginning of the record is the usual formula of the Buddhist creed and that *Singhala-saṅgh-ādayas* in ll. 9-10 perhaps indicates the income which the Mahābōdhi derived from the Singhalese pilgrims of whom evidently there was a large number.

<sup>1</sup> Another missing inscription found in this collection is the Gōvīndpur Stone Inscription of the Śaka year 1059 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 333).

<sup>2</sup> *Journ. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. V, p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> *Budda-Gaya*, p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, pp. 346 f.

*Journ. and Proc. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. IV, pp. 459 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Professor Kielhorn accepts the form Aśokavalladēva as read by Bhagwan Lal (see his *List of Northern Inscriptions*, Nos. 575 to 577).

<sup>7</sup> *Journ. B. As. Soc.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 357 ff.



**8TEN KONOW.**

8SCALE 0.5

**W. GRIGGS & SONS, LTD., PHOTO-LITH.**

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

- 1 श्री<sup>2</sup> नमो बुधाय ॥ ये धर्मा हितुप्रभवा हितुं तेषां तथागतो<sup>4</sup> द्य-  
वदत् [1\*] तेषां च यो नि-  
2 रोध एवंवादी महाश्रवणः<sup>5</sup> ॥ देयधर्मायं प्रवरमहाजानजायिपः<sup>6</sup> पर-  
3 मोपाशकसमस्तसत्यप्रक्रियोपेतमहाराजश्रीमदशोकचक्रदेवस्य [1] यदच  
4 पुन्यं तद्भवतु (1) मातापितृपूर्वगमं कृत्वा शकलसत्वरशेरतुत्तरज्ञान-  
5 फल[1\*]वाप्तय इति ॥ कास्मीरपण्डितभदन्तमुचपथी<sup>10</sup> [1\*]<sup>11</sup> राजगुरपण्डित-  
मूशल ।  
6 पात्रसंस्कारदेव<sup>12</sup> । पात्रचैलोक्यब्रह्माकादिभिः श्रीमद्राजानं<sup>13</sup> बोध-  
7 यित्वा । भट्टदामोदर<sup>14</sup> । भट्टपदम । शिष्टराघवमहिषूकाल प्रह्वित्य<sup>15</sup>  
8 वीहारीयं<sup>16</sup> बुद्धप्रतिमासहिता कारिता । यदपरं । नैवेद्याय<sup>17</sup> तांप्पे-  
9 तं पैत्तकचयं दीपसहितं आचंढार्कं ये केचित<sup>18</sup> श्रीमन्महाबोधो सिं-  
10 चलसंघादयेस्तैः<sup>19</sup> प्रत्यहं देयं । नैवेद्यमिदं सत्यहारित्तकल्पि-  
11 तकारहरिचंचत्तशुपकारी मामकयोपरिकल्पितमिति<sup>20</sup> ॥  
12 श्रीमन्मन्त्रवृणसेनस्यातीतराज्ये सं ११  
13 भाद्रदिने २६<sup>22</sup>

Inscription (B) has not been completely deciphered.<sup>23</sup> It has been very carefully incised and hardly contains any mistakes. This inscription shows that the alphabet used in Behar in the 12th century A.D. was the same as that in Bengal proper. The characters hardly differ from those of the inscriptions of Lakshmanasena and his sons. The inscription records the dedication

<sup>1</sup> From the original stone and from an excellent ink-impression supplied by Dr. Bloch.

<sup>2</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

<sup>3</sup> Read बुधाय.

<sup>4</sup> The *aksharas* तौ of तथागतो have been added above the line, and their place has been marked by a *kākapada* under the line.

<sup>5</sup> Read महाश्रवणः.

<sup>6</sup> Read महायानजायिनः as in inscription (B), below

<sup>7</sup> Read मोपाशकसमस्तसत्यप्रक्रियो. The *aksharas* समस्त have been added above, with the figure 3 to indicate the line, and their place has been marked by a *kākapada* under the line.

<sup>8</sup> Read पुन्यं.

<sup>9</sup> Read कृत्वा सकलसत्त्वं.

<sup>10</sup> [ I would read अभय श्रीराज. — S. K.]

<sup>11</sup> Read गुरु.

<sup>12</sup> Read शंकर.

<sup>13</sup> Read बोधयित्वा.

<sup>14</sup> Read दूर.

<sup>15</sup> Read प्रभृत्या, instead of प्रभृतिभिः. <sup>16</sup> Read बुद्ध.

<sup>17</sup> Read यं तद्वैतसत्यकचयं. The *aksharas* त of पैत्तक and च of चयं have been added above, with the figure 9 to indicate the line, and their places have been marked by *kākapadas* under the line.

<sup>18</sup> Read केचित् श्रीमन्महाबोधो.

<sup>19</sup> Read दयसैः.

<sup>20</sup> This sentence is not quite intelligible.

<sup>21</sup> Read श्रीमन्मन्त्रवृण.

<sup>22</sup> At the end of the plate, in the right bottom corner of it, is engraved an indecent figure of an ass associating with a pig. For a similar figure on a stone inscription and its interpretation see above, Vol. IX, p. 164.

<sup>23</sup> Pandit Bhagwan Lal's transcript on p. 346 of *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. X, has two breaks and one or two misreadings.

of some votive offerings, not specified, by Sahanapāla, an officer of Daśaratha, the younger brother of king Aśōkachalla. Sahanapāla was a Kahattriya and was the treasurer of prince Daśaratha. He was the grandson of *Mahamahattaka* Mṛisibrahma and the son of the *Mahattaka* Chātābrahma. Aśōkachalla, the elder brother of Daśaratha, is mentioned as the King of the Khasa country of the Sapādalaksha Hills. The inscription is dated in the year 74 of the Lakshmanasēna era, on the twelfth day of the dark fortnight of Vaiśakha, on a Thursday, corresponding to Thursday, 19th May 1194.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

1. श्री<sup>2</sup> नमो <sup>3</sup>बुधाय ॥ देयधर्मीयं प्रवरमंहायानयायिनः परमोपासकस्य  
हेवञ्चरणारविन्दमकरन्दमधुकरफलकारभूपालवे-
2. श्याभुजङ्गपरवृत्तिगण्डनारायणरिपुराजमृत्तगजसिंहनिखिलमहीपालजनकेत्यादि  
निजनिखिलप्रशस्तिमलङ्कृत- 108025
3. तसपादलक्षशिखरिखसदेशराजाधिराजश्रीमदशोकचक्रदेवकणिष्ठ<sup>4</sup>भ्रातृश्रीदशरथ-  
नामधेयकुमारपा-
4. दपद्मोपजीविभाण्डागारिकसत्यव्रतपरायणादिनिवर्त्तनीय<sup>5</sup>वोधिसस्वचरितक्षत्रियकु-  
लदीपश्रीसहणपालनामधेय-
5. स्य महत्तकश्रीचाटव्रजसुतस्य महामहत्तकश्रीमृत्तिव्रजपौत्रस्य[\*] यदञ्च  
पुण्यं तद्भवत्वाचार्योपाध्यायमातापि-
6. तत्पूर्वज्जमं कृत्वा <sup>6</sup>सकलसरवरशीरनुत्तरज्ञानफलावाप्तय इति ॥ श्री-  
महम्मणसेनदेवपादानामतीतराज्ये
7. सं ७४ वैशाख वदि १२ गुरौ — ॥ <sup>6</sup> ॥

## No. 7. VADNER PLATES OF BUDDHARAJA.

[KALACHURI]-SAMVAT 360.

By Y. R. GUPTA, B.A., Nasik.

These copperplates, two in number, belong to or at any rate are in the possession of Nānā valad Ahilāji Tiḍkē of Vadnēr in the Chāndvad (Chāndōr) Tālukā of the Nāsik District. About a year and a half ago, a Baniā told me that he had been shown two plates by an inhabitant of Vadnēr, the writing of which could not be deciphered. I had to make several attempts to obtain them for examination. But I succeeded at last in tracing the owner or possessor and getting them on loan for the purpose of taking impressions and deciphering the inscription. On reading them I found that they contain a grant issued by Buddhārāja of the Kalachuri dynasty to a Brāhmaṇa

<sup>1</sup> From an inked impression supplied by Babu Rakhaldas Banerji.<sup>2</sup> Expressed by a symbol.<sup>3</sup> Read बुधाय.<sup>4</sup> Read °कणिष्ठ°.<sup>5</sup> Read °वीधि°.<sup>6</sup> At the end of the inscription, between the figure of interpunction, is the picture of a flower.

Bodhasvāmin of Vāṭanagara. One funny thing about this grant is that Nānā believes it to be a sanād of Pāṭilki. He is very particular and hardly allows anybody to have a look at it. The plates are substantial. The first of them measures from  $10\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $10\frac{3}{8}$ " long by 8" broad including the rims. Excluding them, the length is  $10\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " and the breadth from  $7\frac{3}{8}$ " to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ". The second measures about  $10\frac{1}{8}$ " long by from  $8\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $8\frac{1}{4}$ " broad including the rims. Excluding them the length is from  $10\frac{1}{4}$ " to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " and the breadth from  $7\frac{7}{8}$ " to  $7\frac{3}{4}$ ". The plates have two holes from  $\frac{3}{4}$ " to  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter for the insertion of the two original rings, which have been lost. Whether there was any seal or not I cannot confidently say. There are however no traces of one, just as is the case with the Sarsavṇi plates. When the grant came under my notice, the Vādner plates were held together by two thin rings recently made. The edges of the plates have been raised into rims, so as to protect the inscription. Either of them bears writing on the inner side only. The second plate is a little broken at the right rim where line 28 ends. The weight of the plates is 129 tolas, without the rings. The letters are very deeply and well cut. They do not show through on the reverse sides at all. Some are, however, damaged and some have been completely destroyed by verdigris. I have restored the damaged and lost letters and words by means of the Ābhōṇa and the Sarsavṇi plates, mentioned below.

The alphabet very closely resembles that of the Sarsavṇi plates of Buddhārāja<sup>1</sup> (the only peculiarity worth noticing about the Vādner grant being that the ā-strokes are not brought so far down as in the Sarsavṇi plates), and closely to that of the Ābhōṇa or rather Ābhōṇa plates<sup>2</sup> and the Valabhi inscriptions. The characters are, therefore, of the regular type of the period and locality to which the record relates. The numerical symbols for 300, 60, 10 and 3 occur in the date portion in line 34. The language is Sanskrit. Five of the usual benedictive and imprecatory verses are quoted from line 27 to line 32. The remainder of the inscription is in prose. As regards orthography we may note the doubling of a consonant before y in -ddhyāta-, l. 14; -māddhyandina-, l. 21. In a similar way the consonants following r are usually doubled; thus -ārkkārṇava-, l. 20; -sarggēṇ-, l. 23; svarggē, l. 27; dīrggha-, l. 24; -ārjjanaṁ, l. 8; -ōrjjita-, l. 10; narēndrair=ddānāni, l. 31; -darppa-, l. 16; -ōtsarppanārttham, l. 22; nirbbhukta-, l. 31; pañchabhir=mmahā-, l. 26; dharmma-, ll. 9, 11, 12; dharmmārtiha-, l. 31; gāmbhīryavati, l. 2; -siddhir=yyēna, l. 6; -dhairyyasauryyasthairyy-, l. 15; -durlāṅghē, l. 2; pūrvva-, l. 30; sarvv-, ll. 17, 19, 20; bahubhir=vvasudhā, l. 29. On the other hand we find kīrtiyā, l. 3, and, of course, varsha-, l. 27. The class nasal and not the Anusvāra is commonly used in the interior of a word, the only real exception being -bhaṅgāya, l. 8. A final sibilant before a sibilant is commonly assimilated; thus =upētas=sampanna-, l. 5; dkarmmas=śrēyō-, l. 9; etc., but -Māhēsva-rah tri-, ll. 14, 17. The Jihvāmālīya is used, in -paraḥ=kulaṅka-, -rahitaḥ=kula-, l. 4; the Upadhmanītya in -vīgrahaḥ=parābhi-, l. 8; -śrīḥ=pra-, l. 10; -pradaḥ=pūrvv-, l. 13; -ddhyātuḥ=parama-, l. 14; -karaḥ=pra-, l. 17; -mantavyaḥ=pālayitavyaḥ-, l. 25. The use of sh instead in -kālinash=putra-, l. 21, is simply a miswriting. Before sth a final s has been dropped in accordance with the Vārttika on Pāṇ. VIII, iii, 36 in =sētu sthitinām-, l. 16. Instead of ttv we find tv in -satv-, l. 2; ṇ is used for ṣ in -chaṇchalaṁ, l. 24; n for ṁ in -prādhvansa-, l. 16; ri for ṛi in -prakṛiti-, l. 5; -kripaṇa-, l. 13, superfluous m has been added in mahīmāntām, l. 30. The rules of Samāhi have sometimes been neglected; compare pratishṭhāpayittā aty-, l. 12; vridḍhayāḥ udā-, l. 23. Most instances occur at the end of a line; thus yathāvat, l. 5, before atmanī l. 6; -tānāṁ, l. 12, before an-, l. 13; =syāt, l. 26, before ity=, l. 27; cha, l. 27, before anu-, l. 28; likhitam, l. 33, before idam, l. 34.

The inscription is one of Buddhārāja, the son of Saṅkaragana, the son of Kṛṣṇarāja of the family of the Kaṭachchuris. In the Aihole inscription the same form Kaṭachchuri occurs.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 294 ff.

<sup>2</sup> See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 296 ff.

<sup>3</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 5, line 6, where we read *asāptānān-yō raṇarāṅga-mandirē Kaṭachchuri-tri-lālana-parigrahaṁ*.

That the forms *Ḳalatsūri*, *Kalachuri*, *Kaṭachchuri* and *Kāṭachchuri* are identical and are applied to the same family has been shown by Dr. Fleet.<sup>1</sup> This *Buddharāja* of the *Vaḍnēr* plates, I need hardly say, is the *Buddharāja* mentioned in the *Sarsavṇi* plates in the *Nerūr* plates<sup>2</sup>, and in the *Mahākūṭa* or *Makutēśvara* column inscription.<sup>3</sup> The *Vaḍnēr* grant is of importance inasmuch as it is the earliest known grant of *Buddharāja Kaṭachchuri*, the *Sarsavṇi* plates being issued in 361 of the *Kalachuri* era. Only two grants, excluding the present one, issued by the old *Kalachuris* who ruled over the *Nāsik* and other districts and, roughly, over Central India, and who appear to be the imperial dynasty<sup>4</sup>, were up till now known to us. It may, however, be remarked that these ancient *Kalachuris* are also referred to in the *Aihole* inscription<sup>5</sup>, the *Nerūr* plates<sup>6</sup>, and the *Sāṅkhedā* plate of *Śāntilla*.<sup>7</sup> The geographical names given throw some light on the question about the area over which the dynasty exercised power. I may here note that the power of the *Kalachuris* was not crushed though *Buddharāja* was defeated by *Māṅgalīśa*. His *Sarsavṇi* and *Vaḍnēr* plates prove this, being both posterior to the *Makutēśvara* inscription.

The *Vaḍnēr* grant was issued while *Buddharāja*'s victorious camp was pitched at *Vidiśa*. The purpose for which it was made, is the usual one, *viz.*, to provide for the five great sacrifices *bali*, *charu*, *raiśvalēva*, *agamihōtra* and for others. The name of the donee is *Bōdhasvāmin*, of the *Vājasanīya-Mādhyaṇdina* school, who was a resident of *Vaṭanagara* and belonged to the *Kāśyapa gōtra*.

The object of the grant is described in exactly the same way as in the *Sarsavṇi* plates. The village granted in the latter is first defined with regard to the district and *bhōga* to which it belongs, and then described as being situated near another locality, apparently one that was better known. After this follows the name of the village. Similarly in our grant, we are first told that the village belonged to the *Vaṭanagara bhōga*<sup>8</sup> and was situated near *Bhaṭṭaūrikā*. Then follow, in the place where the name of the village is given in the *Sarsavṇi* plates, the words *Kōṇiyānām | ēśa grāmas*.<sup>9</sup> The village has accordingly been designated, not by a proper name, but as a village of *kōṇiyas*. Who these *kōṇiyas* were, I cannot say with confidence. I feel however inclined to agree with Mr. Bhandarkar, who thinks that they may be the *Kolis* of the present day.

Of these localities *Vaṭanagara* is doubtless *Vaḍnēr*—usually called *Bahirōbachē Vaḍnēr* to distinguish it from other villages of the same name—in the *Chāndvaḍ Tālukā* of the *Nāsik District*, where the plates were discovered. It was the head quarters of the *bhōga* of the same name. The *Marāṭhī* form of Sanskrit *vaṭa* is *vaḍ* and *nagara* would regularly become *nēr*, just as in *Pimpalnēr*, from *Pippalanagara*, and *Champānēr* from *Champānagara*. *Bhaṭṭaūrikā* may possibly be *Bhātgaon* about nine miles from *Vaḍnēr*. *Bhaṭṭa* becomes *bhāt* according to a well-known rule: a double consonant in *Prākṛit* is replaced by a single consonant, and the preceding vowel, if short, is lengthened. Cf. *Marāṭhī bhāt*, *Prākṛit bhatta* rice; *Marāṭhī sāt*, *Prākṛit satta*, seven. As an instance of the omission of the second part of the name of a village or town, we may compare *Kondōramānya* in the *Mahākūṭa* column inscription, the very record of *Buddharāja*'s defeat, which is evidently the modern *Kendūr*. Again we know that the modern *Jedda* may be connected with the *Jeḍugūr* of the *Baṭagūṇve* inscription of *Vinayāditya*.<sup>10</sup> We can quote many instances where *pur* or *gaon* is added to the name of a town or a village, to which we find no equivalent expression in the inscriptions. *Vidiśa* is probably the

<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> See D. R. Bhandarkar, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XL, p. 20.

<sup>3</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 161 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. the use of the word *bhōga* in the *Sātārā* grant of *Vishnupurvardhana*, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 809 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *Kumārīśaḍaḍ | ēśa grāmaḥ* in the *Sarsavṇi* grant, l. 20.

<sup>6</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 161.

<sup>7</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 1 ff.

<sup>8</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 23 ff.

<sup>9</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, pp. 144 ff.



famous capital of the Daśārṇas on the Vētravati<sup>1</sup>, the modern Bēsnagar, near Bhilsā. Similarly the Ābhōṇa plates of Śaṅkaragaṇa were issued from Ujjayini. I have thought of the possibility of identifying the latter with the modern Ujjayini, or Ujjani in the Sinnar Tāluka of the Nāsik District, and sometime I was inclined to think that Vidiśa might be the present Tisgāon in the Chāndōr Tāluka, 3½ miles from Bhātgaon. It seems however hardly possible to derive Tisgāon from Vidiśa, and I think it safer provisionally to adhere to the identifications mentioned above. The more so if Mr. Bhandarkar is right in assuming<sup>2</sup> that the Kaṭachchuris reigned at Māhishmati.

The present record is dated in words and numerical symbols on the 13th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada of the (Kalachuri) year 360. The date does not admit of complete verification.<sup>3</sup> Divān Bahādur Pillai has been good enough to calculate it for me, and he has informed me that it might correspond to either Friday, 11th August A.D. 607, or Thursday, 29th August A.D. 608, or Tuesday, 19th August A.D. 609. I am inclined to think the last of these dates the right one.

As regards the epithets of Śaṅkaragaṇa, Professor Kielhorn's remark<sup>4</sup> that 'the author was acquainted with and borrowed or imitated certain epithets which are found only in some of the Gupta inscriptions,' is up to the point, and this was just what occurred to me when I first read them. I would here add that the coins found at Dēvlānē in the Bāglān Taluka of the Nāsik District, but occasionally met with throughout the district and wrongly attributed to the end of the 4th century A.D. by Dr. Bhāu Dāji<sup>5</sup> and others were (as is shown by Professor Rapson<sup>6</sup>), imitated from the later Gupta coins. As I intend to publish a short note on these coins, it is better that I should not dwell on them here. Suffice it to say that the Gupta influence can be traced in the official documents of the Kaṭachchuris and in the coinage of the Nāsik District of about the 6th and 7th centuries A. D.

The accompanying plate has been prepared from estampages made by me in Vadnōr. The owner would not consent to the plates being sent to Ootacamund for the purpose. On the whole however, the estampages are plain enough in all important places, and the passages which cannot be read with certainty can be supplied from the Sarsavai plates.

### TEXT.

#### First Plate.

- 1 Ōm<sup>7</sup> svasti [||\*] Vijayaskandhāvārād=Vai(i)diśa-vāsakāch=chharad-upagama-prasanna-gaganatala-vimala-vipul[ō] vividha-puru-
- 2 [sharatna]-guṇa-kirāṇa-[nikar]-āvabhāsitō mahāsa[t\*]tv-āpaśraya-durllāṅghō  
gāmbhīryavati sthityanupālanaparō mahōdadhā-
- 3 v-iva [Kaṭa]chchurīnām=[anvayō sakala-jana-]maṇḍharayā chandrikay=ōva  
kīrtiyā bhuvanam=avabhāsayann=ā janmana [ōva Paśu-
- 4 pati-samā]śraya-parah = kalaṅka-[dō]sha-rahitāḥ = kula-kumudavana-lakshmi-vibodhanaś =  
chandramā iva śrī-Kṛishṇarājō [yah]
- 5 samāśraya-viśōsha-lōbhād=iva sakalair=ābhigāmikair=itaraiś=cha guṇair=upētas=  
sampaṇna-prakri(ṛi)ti-maṇḍalō yathā[vat]

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Māghadūta*, v. 24.

<sup>2</sup> *loc. cit.*

<sup>3</sup> See Kielhorn, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 295, note 6.

<sup>4</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 295 ff.

<sup>5</sup> *Jour. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII, p. 218; cf. Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency*, pp. 295 f.

<sup>6</sup> *Indian Coins*, para. 100.

<sup>7</sup> Expressed by a symbol.



7 Head - *olepūolelo*.



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- 26 [Yo v-ājñā]na-timira-patal-āvṛita-matir-āchchhindyād-āchchhidyamānam v-ānumodeta  
sa pañchabhir-mahāpātakaḥ-samyuktas-ayā[t]
- 27 ity-Uktañ-cha bhagavatā veda-vyāsena Vyāsena || Shashṭim varsha-sahasrāpi  
svarggē modati bhūmidah [\*] āchchhottā cha<sup>1</sup>
- 28 anumantā cha tāny-eva narakē vasēt || Vindhy-ātavishv-atōyāsu śushka-kōṭara-  
vāsinaḥ [\*] kṛishṇ-āhayō hi jāyantē
- 29 bhūmi-dāyam haranti yē || Bahubhir-vvasudhā bhuktā rājabbis-Sagar-ādibhiḥ  
[\*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmis-tasya tasya tadā
- 30 phalam || Pūrvva-dattām dvijātibhyō yatnād-raksha Yudhisṭhira |  
mah[i]m mahimantām<sup>2</sup> śrōshṭha dānab-chhrōyō-nupālānam [||\*] Yān-iha
- 31 da[ttāni purā] narēndrair-ddānāni dharm-ārtha-yāsas-karāpi | nirbbhukta-  
mālya-pratimāni tāni kō nāma sādhuḥ-punar-āda-
- 32 dita iti || Samvatsara-śata-trayē shashṭy-adhikē Bhādrapada-suddha-  
trayōdaśyām Pāsupata-rājūi-rājūi-
- 33 Anantamahāyī-vijñāpanayā mahābalādhikṛita-śri-Prasahyavigraha-dātakaḥ  
[likhitaḥ]
- 34 idam mahāsandhivigrahādhikarādhikṛit-Ānāphitēn-ēti || Sam 300 60  
Bhādrapada śu 10 3.

## TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) Om. Hail. From the victorious camp located at Vai(Vi)dīśa.

In the family of the Kaṭachchuris—which, like the wide ocean, is stainless and extensive as the sky clear on the beginning of autumn; shining by the mass of the rays of various jewels of men (as the ocean is illumined by the rays of its precious stones); difficult to be transgressed since it is the abode of great courage (as the ocean is the abode of big creatures); grave and bent on observing settled rules (as the ocean is deep and is anxious to remain within its boundaries)—(there lived) the illustrious Kṛishṇarāja, who enlightened the world with his fame pleasing to all men as the moon illumines with light; who from his birth was solely devoted to Pāsupati (Śiva) just as the moon supports itself on Śiva; who though having no blemish furthers the prosperity of his family as the moon (who has a spot) revives the beauty of a bed of night lotuses; who was approached by all virtues which attract men to a king and by other qualities as if through a desire to get a choice resting place; who was possessed of all the natural endowments of royalty; who duly got the good results of the royal powers; who, brilliant with his glorious family, the flow of his munificence being uninterrupted and the gravity of his strength being renowned, rushing boldly effected the conquest of the regions just as the head of wild elephants, conspicuous by its magnificent backbone, with the ceaseless stream of its ichor, showing the excellence of its strength, roaming here and there at its will, breaks down a row of forest trees; whose weapon was (used) for the protection of the distressed; who fought to humble the pride of his foes; whose learning was for modesty; who obtained riches (only) to give; who made donations only for the sake of religious merit; whose religious merit was acquired in order to obtain final beatitude.

(L. 9.) His son was the illustrious Saṅkaragana, an ardent devotee of Mahāśvara (Śiva); the sovereign of the regions bounded by the eastern and western oceans and of other countries; who meditated on the feet of his parents; who was matchless in this world; whose glory was relished by the waters of the four oceans; whose grandeur was like that of Dhanada, Varuṇa, Indra and Antaka; who gained the prosperity of a king by the prowess of his own arms; before whom the circle of all tributary princes bent down owing to the excellence of his valour; who

<sup>1</sup> Read *ch-ānumantā*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *mahimantām*.

enjoyed religious merit, wealth and pleasure without allowing them to overpower one another ; whose profound and high mind was gratified only by submission ; who acted piously by making donations of the ample riches got by protecting his subjects well ; who reinstated royal families that had been deposed for a long time ; who annihilated those that were very proud ; who gave to the poor, the blind and the helpless the objects of their desire more fully than they yearned after.

(L. 14.) His son, who meditates on his feet, the only ornament of the whole earth ; who is possessed of all the most famous qualities, good conduct, modesty, mercy, liberality, ability, courtesy, fortitude, heroism, steadiness and others ; who causes the destruction of the greatness of vanity produced from power of mighty enemies ; who is a dam of all settled rules and a home of success ; who with his unobstructed army relieves the sufferings of his subjects like the wielder of the discus (Vishṇu) with his disc incapable of being opposed ; the zealous devotee of Mahēśvara, the glorious Buddharāja gives this order to all kings, tributary princes, *Bhṛḡgikas*, rulers of *vishayas*, heads of provinces and villages, and big officers and others.

(L. 18.) Let it be known to you. To promote the religious merit of our parents and ourselves we have given with libations of water, the village of the *Kṣṇiyas*, in the *Vaṭanagara-bhṛḡga*, which is near *Bhaṭṭaūrikā*, together with the *udraṅga*, the *uparikara*, and all receipts, free from all *dītya*, forced labour and *prātibhēdikā*, according to the maxim of *bhūmichchhidra*, not to be entered by swindlers and servants who are liars,<sup>1</sup> to be enjoyed by sons, sons' sons and further descendants (i.e., the enjoyment of which is to be hereditary), as long as the moon, the sun, the sea and the earth exist,—to the Brāhmaṇa Bōdhasvāmin, who resides at *Vaṭanagara*, belongs to the *Kāśyapa gōtra*, and to the *Vājasaneyā-Mādhyandina* school, for the maintenance of *bali*, *charu vaiśvadēva*, *agnihōtra* and other rites. For which reason future kings and governors, whether of our own lineage or others, considering that this worldly existence is as unsteady as the waves of water impelled by violent wind, that wealth is perishable and worthless (devoid of substance) and that virtues last long, desirous of obtaining, in common with us, the merit of this grant of land and anxious to acquire for a long time fame as bright as the rays of the moon, should agree to and protect our gift. Whoever with his intellect covered by the coating of the darkness of ignorance, should revoke it or allow it to be revoked, shall incur the guilt of having committed the five great sins. It has been declared by the holy Vyāsa, the arranger of the *Vēdas* : “He who gives land rejoices in heaven for sixty thousand years ; he who rescinds (grants of) land or consents to their being rescinded, will dwell in hell for the same number of years.” “Those who resume grants of land, are born as black serpents, living in dry hollows (of trees) in the waterless forests of *Vindhya*.” “Land has been enjoyed by many kings from *Sagara* downwards ; he who for the time being is the lord of the land, has the fruit of it.” “O *Yudhisṭhira*, carefully preserve the land given to Brāhmaṇas by former kings, O best of kings ; preservation is better than giving.” “What good man would seize the gifts bestowed formerly by kings, yielding religious merit, riches and renown, which may be likened to used wreaths.”

(L. 32.) In three hundred years, increased by sixty, on the thirteenth *tithi* of the bright half of *Bhādrapada*, at the request of the queen of the worshipper of *Paśupati*, queen *Anantamāhāyī*, this charter, the *dūtaka* of which is the prosperous *Prasahyavigraha*,<sup>2</sup> the great (officer) appointed over the army—was written by *Anāphita*, the high officer entrusted with the (arrangement of) peace and war.

The year 300 60 *Bhādrapada* śu 10 3.

<sup>1</sup> I have followed Professor Pāthak's rendering of this phrase above, Vol. IX, pp. 296 and f., as I think it correct [Another explanation of *chāṭa*, which I think preferable, is mentioned above, Vol. IX, p. 284, note 10.—S. K.]

<sup>2</sup> It will be seen that the *dūtaka* is the same as in the *Sarsavā* grant, above Vol. VI, pp. 294 ff.

## No. 8.—BELAVA COPPER-PLATE OF BHOJAVARMADEVA. THE FIFTH YEAR.

BY RADHAGOVINDA BASAK, M.A.; RAJSHAHI.

This plate was purchased by Mr. Pramathanātha Datta, B.A., Assistant Settlement Officer, in the month of June, 1912, at a village, named Belāva, situated on the northern boundary of Rūpganj Thānā, in the Mahēśvardi Parganā of the Nārāinganj Sub-Division of the Dacca district in the Presidency of Bengal, where it was discovered by an illiterate Muhammadan in April, 1912, in digging a plot of hard reddish land in the precincts of his cottage. A prominent mark, about half-an-inch deep, was accidentally cut into the top-edge on the right-hand side of the plate by the spade of the villager as he was digging. An imperfect reading of this plate with a faulty translation was published at Dacca<sup>1</sup> but without any *fac-simile*. I edit the inscription from a photo which I took when the plate was kindly placed in my hands for two days only by Mr. Datta for decipherment. I could not get a further opportunity of comparing the photo with the original plate.

The plate measures about  $9\frac{1}{2}$ " broad by  $10\frac{1}{4}$ " high. It had a seal with the representation of Vishṇu's wheel (cf. *śrīmad-Vishṇu-chakra-mudrayā*, l. 48), at the top; but the impress of the sacred wheel was completely scraped off by the finder of the plate, who thought the plate was made of gold. So, it is difficult now to say if the name of the king was incised therein. The plate is inscribed on both sides, the obverse side containing 26 lines of writing, and the reverse side 25 lines. The engraver's name is not mentioned. The writing is generally in an excellent state of preservation except in lines 12-14, and 17-21, where the plate has suffered from corrosion, which has rendered a few letters indistinct and illegible. The size of the letters throughout is about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " with the exception of those occurring in the first two lines on the reverse side, where they are a little larger than the rest. The inscription is written in the northern characters of the 11th century A.D. The *anusvāra* has been denoted in two ways, viz. by a point above the horizontal top-line, as in *-āpatya*, l. 1, and by the ordinary Bengali *anusvāra* sign of modern times as in *nāyanam*, l. 1. The sign of *visarga* has been omitted twice, in the words *siddhi* (l. 1), and *śrīmad-Bhōja* (l. 26). Some letters also have been omitted, very likely through oversight on the part of the scribe or the engraver, in lines 18, 22, 23, 28, 37, 39 and 43. The sign of *avagraha* has not been used at all. Orthography also is not faultless throughout. The only point of orthography that calls for any remark is that although the letters, *ta*, *ya*, *na*, *ma*, and *ga* have been doubled after *r*, the letter *va* in this position remains single, except in the words *-Aurva-* and *Yajurvveda-* (l. 42). The language of the inscription is Sanskrit.

The inscription opens with *ōṃ siddhi[h\*]* and has 15 verses on the obverse side, in the first five of which the eulogist Purushōttama (cf. v. 15) describes the mythological ancestors of the Yadu family from which the Varmans traced their origin. From the first three verses we get the mythological genealogy of these ancestors of the Yadu family in the following order:—(1) Svayambhū (Brahmā), (2) Atri, (3) Chandra, (4) Budha, (5) Purāravas, (6) Āyu, (7) Nahusha, (8) Yayāti and (9) Yadu. In verse 4, Kṛishṇa, the 'chief actor of the Mahābhārata,' is said to have descended from the family of Yadu. Verse 5 informs us that the Varmans were the 'kinsmen of Hari' (Kṛishṇa) and were well-versed in the Vēdas and skilled in warfare. They are described to have occupied *Simhapura*, probably the same place as *Sihapura*, which is mentioned in the *Mahāvamsa*, vi, 35 ff., as situated in *Lāṣarattṭha*, i.e. Rādhā.<sup>2</sup> Verse 6 gives us the name of the first Varman as *Vajravarmān*, who is described to

<sup>1</sup> *The Dacca Review*, Vol. II, No. 4 (July, 1912).

<sup>2</sup> {We know of princes with names ending in *varman*, who ruled in *Simhapura*, and who were kings of *Kalīnga*. See above, p. 4.—S. K.



have been valiant, yet mild, and who was a great poet and a learned man. In verses 7-8 we get a description of the second Varman, *Jātavarman*, the son of *Vajravarman*, who is said to have been famous for his mercy, heroism and charity, and to have extended his paramount power, by putting many heroes to shame and conquering the province of *Kāmarūpa* (Assam). It is in this eighth verse that we get some clue to the contemporaneous history of the times when *Jātavarman* flourished. I have readily adopted the valuable suggestions of my venerable friend Mr. Akshayakumāra Maitrēya, B.L., Director of the Varēndra Research Society, about some of the names of persons and places of historical importance that occur in this verse. Mr. Maitrēya is of opinion that *Virasri*, who, in the next verse, is said to have been the queen of *Jātavarman* and mother of king *Sāmalavarman*, was a daughter of *Karṇa* and it is for this reason that the poet has used the phrase *parinayan Karṇasya Virasriyam* in verse 8. Mr. Maitrēya invited my attention to verse 9, canto I., in *Sandhyākara Nandin's Rāma-charita*<sup>1</sup> (history of king *Rāmapāla* of *Gauḍa*), wherefrom we know that this *Karṇa*, undoubtedly the *Kalachuri* (*Chōdi*) *Karṇa* of the 11th century, whose copper-plate grant<sup>2</sup> is dated 1042 A.D., gave another daughter of his, named *Yauvanaśri*, in marriage to king *Vigrahapāla* III., with a view to please His Majesty after he (*Karṇa*) had sustained a defeat in the field of battle. The second point of historical value which Mr. Maitrēya brought to my notice is the identification of the name of *Divya* in the compound word *divya-bhuja-sriyam* (V. 8) with *Divya* or *Divvōka*, the leader of the *Kaivarta* revolt, who killed *Mahipāla* II., son of *Vigrahapāla* III., in battle and occupied *Varēndri*, the *janakabhū*, birth-place, of the *Pāla* kings (cf. *Rāma-charita*, canto I, 29, 31-39). *Kāmarūpa* (Assam) is described as having been conquered by this *Jātavarman* (*paribhavaṃ=tām Kāmarūpa-sriyam* v. 8). It is very probable that *Jātavarman* might have availed himself of this opportune moment of the revolt in *Varēndri* of the *Kaivartas* under *Divya*, for proceeding towards *Kāmarūpa* and bringing the province under his own sway. I am unable at present to identify with absolute certainty the name of *Gōvardhana* referred to in the third line of this verse. May he be the father of *Bhaṭṭa-Bhavadēva* who was the Prime Minister of king *Harivarman* of East Bengal<sup>3</sup>? For some of these suggestions I wish to express my indebtedness also to the newly-published Bengali work, *Gauḍa-rājamālā* from the able pen of my esteemed friend Mr. *Ramāprasāda Chanda*, B.A., Hon. Secretary, *Varēndra Research Society*. Verse 9 describes *Sāmalavarman*, son of *Jātavarman* and *Virasri*, as one whose name was a blessing to the world. The last line of this verse seems to mention another person, the poet's master (*prabhu*). In verse 10, we are told that he had a son *Udayin*, who must have been a great warrior, whom none could approach in the battle-field, 'who saw only his own face reflected in front, in his own sword'. In verses 11-12, his daughter *Mālavādēvi* is described. She was exceedingly beautiful and was married to king *Sāmalavarman*, 'though his harem was full of the daughters of numerous kings'. Verses 13-14 are in praise of king *Bhōjavarman*, the donor of the grant. Considering the historical time as deduced from the contents of verse 8, one may feel inclined to take the mention of the *Rākshasas* of verse 14, to refer to the wars of king *Rāma* (*Rāmapāla*) who regained the kingdom of *Varēndri* from the hands of the *Kaivartas* after defeating them in battle. It is, therefore, most befitting on the part of the court-poet *Purushōttama* (verse 15) to invoke blessings on king *Bhōjavarman* at this juncture, and to wish that he may become the overlord of *Lankā*, i.e. defeat and oust the *Rākshasas*, the destroyers of peace. The sixteenth verse in lines 50-51 is one of the usual imprecatory verses. From line 24 to 49, the inscription is in prose.

<sup>1</sup> *Memoirs of the Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. III, No. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 297 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the *prafastī* of *Bhavadēva*. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 203 ff.

This inscription is a record of a land-grant made by the devout worshipper of Vishnu, the *Paramēśvara*, *Paramabhāṭṭāraka*, *Mahārājādhirāja*, king Bhōjavarman, who meditated upon the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja* Sāmalavarman, to Rāmadēvaśarman, in charge of the king's holy shrine (*śāntyaḡāra*, l. 45), son of Viśvarūpadēvaśarman, grand-son of Jagannāthadēvaśarman, great-grand-son of Pitāmbaradēvaśarman, who was an inhabitant of the village of Siddhala in North Rāḍhā,<sup>1</sup> and who hailed from the *Madhyadēśa* (cf. Manu II, 21). The *gōtra*, *pravara*, *charaṇa*, and *śākha* of the donee is mentioned in lines 41-42. The name of the village where the grant of the plot of land was made is *Upyalikā*, situated in the *Kauśāmbi-aṣṭagaśohha khaṇḍala*, in the *Adhāpattana maṇḍala*, in the prosperous *Paundra bhukti*. I am at present unable to identify the village. The order of the donation was issued to the various royal officers and other dependants of the king from his camp of victory situated at *Vikramapura* (evidently in East Bengal). The officers mentioned in our inscription are the same as we find in the Ballālasēna plate of Kātwa discovered last year and in other Bengal plates, with only two additional names, *pīṭhikāvitta* and *mahāvyaḡapati*, the latter occurring also in the Faridpur plate of king Harivarman.

The inscription is dated in l. 51. on the 14th day of Śrāvaṇa, in the 5th year of the reign of king Bhōjavarmadeva. It ends with the usual endorsement of the king and one of his chief officers (in the present instance, the king's *mahākshapaṭalika*, record-keeper).

TEXT. <sup>2</sup>

## Obverse.

1. Ōm siddhi[h\*] || <sup>3</sup>Svāyambhuvam=ih=āpatyaṁ munir=Atri[r]=divaukasām [1]  
tasya yan=nāyanam tōjas=tēn=ājū- .
- 2 yata chandramāḥ || [1\*] <sup>3</sup>Rauhipyō Vu(Bu)dhas=tasmād=asmād=Ailah  
Purūravāḥ [1\*] jajñō svayamvṛitaḥ ki[rttyā]
- 3 ch=Ōrvaśyā cha bhuvā cha yaḥ || [2\*] <sup>4</sup>Sō=py=Āyuraṁ samajijanan=Manu-samō  
rājūas=tatō jajñivān kshamā-
- 4 pālo Nahuaḥas=tatō=jani mahārājō Yayātiḥ sutam [1\*] sō=pi prāpa Yaduraṁ  
tataḥ kshiti[bhu]-
- 5 jām vaimō=yam=uja(ri)mhatō Virasṛī=cha Hariś=cha yatra vadbhaśaḥ<sup>5</sup>  
pratyaksham=ōv=aikshyata || [3\*] <sup>6</sup>Sō=p=i[ha]
- 6 gopi-sata-kēlikāraḥ Kṛishṇō Mahābhārata-sūtradhāraḥ [1\*] argh[y\*]aḥ pumān=  
amśa-kṛitāvata-
- 7 raḥ prādur=va(ba)bhūv=ōddhṛita=bhūmi=bhāraḥ || [4\*] <sup>4</sup>Pumsām=āvaraṇam trayī na  
cha tayā hinā na nagnā iti
- 8 trayyā[m] ch=ādbhuta-saṅgarōshu cha va(ra)sād=rōm=ōdgamair=varmmiṇaḥ [1\*]  
Vafmmāpō-tigabhirā-nāma dadhataḥ
- 9 ślāghyau bhajan vi(bi)bhratō bhējūḥ Sindhapuram guhām=iva mṛigēndrāpām  
Harēr=vā(bā)ndhavāḥ || [5\*]
- 10 <sup>7</sup>Abhavat=atha kadāchid=Yadavinām chamūnām samaravijaya-yātrā-maṅgalam  
Vajravarmma [1\*] Śama-
- 11 na iva ripūṇām sōmavad=vā(bā)ndhavānām kavir=api cha kavinaṁ paṇḍitaḥ  
[pa]ṇḍitānām || [6\*] <sup>8</sup>Jā-

<sup>1</sup> *Siddhala*, the ornament of the country of Rāḍhā, is also mentioned in the Bhavadēva *prastāvi*, cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 205.

<sup>2</sup> From a photograph of the original taken by me in 1912. The accompanying plate is reproduced from the same photograph.

<sup>3</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>4</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.

<sup>5</sup> Read *bahusaḥ*.

<sup>6</sup> Metre: Indravajrā.

<sup>7</sup> Metre: Mālinī.

<sup>8</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.



- 12 tavarmma tato jātō Gāṅgēya iva Śāntanōḥ [1\*] dayā vratam rapa[h] kriḍā  
[tyā]gō yasya mahō-
- 13 tsavaḥ ||[7\*] <sup>1</sup>Grihṇan=Vaiṇya-Prithu-śriyam parinayan-Karṇṇasya  
Viraśriyam yō-Ņgēshu prathaya[ñ-ohhri]yam paribhavam-
- 14 s=tām Kāmarūpa-śriyam [1\*] nindan--Divya-bhuja-śriyam vikalayan-  
Gōvarddhanasya śriyam kurvan śrōtriya-
- 15 sāch=chhriyam vitatavān=svām sārvaḥbhauma-śriyam ||[8\*] <sup>2</sup>Viraśriyam=ajani  
Sāmalavarmmadēvaḥ
- 16 śrimāñ=jagat-prathama-maṅgala-nāmadhōyaḥ [1\*] kim=varṇṇayāmy=akhila-bhūpa-guṇ-  
ōpapañnō dōshai-
- 17 [r=mma]nāg=api padam na kṛitaḥ prabhur=mmō ||[9\*] <sup>3</sup>Tasy=Ōdayi sūnur-  
abhūt=prabhūta-'durvāra-virēshv=api saṅga-
- 18 rēshu [1\*] yaś=chandrahā[sa\*]-pratīvi(bi)mvi(mbi)taḥ svam=ēkam mukham  
sammukham=ikshatō [sma] || [10\*] <sup>4</sup>Tasya Mālavayadēvy-a-
- 19 sīt kanyā Trailōkyā-sundari [1\*] jagad-vijaya-mallasya vaijayanti Manōbhavaḥ ||  
[11\*] <sup>5</sup>Pūrṇa=py-asō-
- 20 sha-bhūpāla-putripām=avarōdhanō [1] tasy=āsīd=agra-mahishī s=aiva  
Sāmalavarmmamāḥ || [12\*] <sup>6</sup>Āsi-
- 21 t-tayōḥ su(sū)nur=ih=āntara[m(?)]yaḥ śri-Bhōjavarmm=ōbhaya-vamśa-[di]paḥ [1]  
pātrēshu sarvasu daśasu yō-
- 22 na snēhō na luptaś=cha hataṁ tamaś=cha || [13\*] <sup>7</sup>Hā dhik [ka\*]shṭam  
avīram=adya bhuvanam bhūyō=pi kam(kim) rakhasā-
- 23 m=utpātō=yam=u[pa\*]sthītō=stu kuśalī śaṅkāsu Lāṅkādhīpaḥ ||[14\*] <sup>8</sup>Iti yam  
guṇa-gūthābhis=tushtā-
- 24 va Purū(ru)shōttamaḥ [1\*] majjayann-iva vāg-vra(bra)hma-may-ānanda-mahōdadhau  
|| [15\*] Sa khalu śri-Vikramapu-
- 25 ra-samāvāsita-śri-maj-jayaskandhāvārāt Mā(Ma)hārājadhīraja-śri-Sāmalavarmmadēva-  
pā-
- 26 d-ānudhyāta-Paramavaishṇava-Paramēśvara-Paramabhaṭṭāraka-Mahārāja-<sup>9</sup>dhīraja-śrima d-  
Bhōja[h\*]

## Reverse.

- 27 śri-Paundrabhukty-antahpāti-Adhahpattana-maṇḍalō Kauśmvi(mbi)-Ashtagaohha-  
kha-
- 28 ṇḍala-sam[baddha\*]-Upyalikā-grāmē guvāk-ādi-samēta-sapāda-nava-droṇ-ādhi-
- 29 ka-pātaka-bhūmau samupagat-āsēsha-rāja-rājanyaka-rājñi-rāpaka-rā-
- 30 japutra-rājāmtya-purōhita-pīṭhikāvitta-mahādharmmādhyaḥsha-mahāsādhan-
- 31 grabhika-mahāsēnāpati-mahāmudrādhikṛita-antarāṅgavṛi(bṛi)haduparika-mahākshapa-
- 32 talika-mahāpratīhāra-mahābhōgika-mahāvṛyūhapati-mahāpīlupati-mahāga-
- 33 pastha-daussādhika-chaurōddharāṇika-nauva(ba)la-hasty-aśva-gō-mahish-aj-āvik-ādi-
- 34 vyāprītaka-gaulmika-daṇḍapāsika-daṇḍanāyaka-vishayapaty-ādin anyāmś=cha saka-
- 35 la-rāja-pād-ōpajivinō=dhyakshaprachār-ōktān ih=ākīrtitān chaṭṭa-bhaṭṭa-jāti-
- 36 yān janapadān kshētrakarāmś=cha vrā(brā)hmapān vrā(brā)hmapātārān  
yathārham=mānāyati

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.<sup>2</sup> Metre : Vasantatilaka.<sup>3</sup> Metre : Indravajrā.<sup>4</sup> Mr. R. D. Banerjee of the Calcutta Museum reads -durvāra-[Pravāsi, Śrāvāṇa, 1320 B. S., p. 454] which agrees better with the prosody. I wrongly read pravira at first.<sup>5</sup> Metre : Anushtubh.<sup>6</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita. Only the first two quarters of the verse are given.



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- 37 vō(bō)dhayati samādiśati \* cha matam=astu bha[va\*]tāḥ (1) yath=ōpari-likhitā  
bhūmir-iyam sva-
- 38 ślm-āvaachchinnā triṇa-pūti-gōchara-paryyantā satalā sōddēśā sāmrapanasā sa-  
39 guvāka-nālikērā salavaṇā sajalastha[lā\*] sagarttōsharā sahya-ūśāparādhā pari-  
40 hṛita-sarvapiḍā achāḍa(ṭa)-bhaḍa(ṭa)-pravōśā akiñchit-pragrāhyā samasta-rāja-  
bhōga-ka-
- 41 ra-hiraṇya-pratyāya;sahitā Sāvarṇa-sagotrāya Bhṛigu-Chyavana-Āpnavāna-Au-  
42 rvva-Jamadagni-pravarāya Vājasanēya-charaṇāya Yajurvēda-Kaṇva-śākh-ādhyāyi-  
43 nō Madhyadēśa-vinirggata[sya\*] Uttara-Bhāhāyām Siddhala-grāmiya-Pitāmva(mba)-  
radēva-
- 44 śarmmaṇaḥ prapautrāya \*Jagannāthadēva-śarmmaṇaḥ pautrāya Viśvarūpadēva-  
śarmma-
- 45 naḥ putrāya śāntyāgār-ādhikṛita-śrī-Rāmadēva-śarmmaṇō (1) śrīmatā Bhoja-  
46 varmma-dēvēna puṇyō abhī vidhivad-udaka-pūrvakam kṛtvā bhagavantam  
Vāsudēva-bha-
- 47 tṭarakam=uddiśya mātā-pitrōr-ātmanaś=cha puṇya-yaśō-bhivṛiddhayaō ā-chandr-ārkaṇi kshi-  
48 ti-samakālaṁ yāvat bhu(bhū)michchhidra-nyāyēna śrīmad-Vishṇu-chakra-mudrayā  
tāmraśā-
- 49 sanikṛitya pradatt-āsmābhiḥ || Bhavanti ch=ātra dharmma-ānuśāsināḥ ślōkāḥ ||  
50 <sup>1</sup>Sva-dattām=para-dattām=vā yō harēta vasundharām [1\*] sa viśvāyām kṛimīr=<sup>3</sup>  
bhūtā pitṛibhiḥ saha pa-  
51 chyatē || [16\*] Śrīmad-Bhōjavarmmadēvapādīya-samvat 5 Śrāvāṇa-dinē 14 ni  
anu mahāksha ni

## TRANSLATION.

(Verse 1.) In this universe, Atri, the sage of the gods, was an offspring of Svayambhū (Brahmā). From the light of his eyes the moon was born.

(V. 2.) From him sprang Budha, the son of Rohiṇī, and from him Parūravas, the son of Ilā, who was chosen by fame (*kīrti*)<sup>3</sup>, by Urvaśī, and by Earth.

(V. 3.) He again, the equal of Manu, begot Āyu; from that king was born the protector of the earth Nahuṣa; from him was born the great king Yayāti; he again got the son Yadu; from him starts this line of kings, wherein the goddess of valour (*vīraśrī*)<sup>4</sup>, and Hari were many times seen in person.

(V. 4.) In this family again appeared Kṛishṇa, who sported with hundreds of *gōpis*, the chief actor of the Mahābhārata, the worshipful one, a partial incarnation of the Lord, who raised the burden of the Earth.

(V. 5.) (The knowledge of) the three Vēdas is a covering for men, and those who are devoid of it are certainly naked<sup>5</sup>, (thinking) so the kinsmen of Hari, the Varmans, mauling themselves with their hairs standing on end in their enthusiasm for the three Vēdas and for marvellous fights, and wearing the very solemn name and possessing noble arms, occupied Simhapura, which may be likened to the cave of lions.

<sup>1</sup> Metro: Anusṭubh.

<sup>2</sup> Read *kṛimīr*.

<sup>3</sup> Kīrti was also the name of the *chowrie*-bearer of Purūravas; cf. *Matsyapurāṇa* XXIV, 14.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. verses 4 and 8 below.

<sup>5</sup> There is an implied reference to the *nagnas*, mendicants that did not submit to the Vēdas; cf. *Mārkaṇḍēyapurāṇa*.

*Yāśhām kulā na vōdō-sti na sūstram n=atva cha vratam |*  
*tē nagnāḥ kīrtitāḥ sabbhis-tāśhām=annam vigharhitam |*

Similarly, we find in the *Vishṇupurāṇa*, III, xvii, 5,—

*Rig-yajuh-sāma-samjñ-ōyam trayi varṇāvṛitj-r-dviḥ |*  
*ētām-ujjhati yō-mōhāt sa nagnāḥ pātakī smṛitāḥ ||*

See Wilson's note in his translation of this passage. The wording of the inscription most closely agrees with the *Vāyupurāṇa*.

(V. 6.) In the course of time, there was (one) **Vajravarman**, the auspicious ornament of the **Yādava** soldiers in their victorious march of battle, who was like Death to his enemies, like the moon to his relatives, a poet amongst poets and the most learned among the erudite.

(V. 7.) **Jātavarman** was born from him (**Vajravarman**), just as **Bhishma** (the son of **Gaṅgā**) was born of **Śāntanu**; mercy was his (life's) vow, battle his pastime, and charity his chief delight.

(V. 8.) Seizing the (great) glory of **Prithu**, son of **Vēṇa**, espousing **Virasri** (the daughter) of **Karna**,<sup>1</sup> extending his supremacy among the **Aṅgas**, conquering the fortunes of **Kāmarūpa** (Assam), putting to shame the strength of the arms of **Divya**, crippling the dignity of **Gōvardhana**, and giving away all his wealth to **Brāhmanas**, he (**Jātavarman**) extended his own paramount suzerainty.

(V. 9.) The glorious **Sāmalavarmadēva**, whose name was the foremost blessing to the world, was born (in the womb of) **Virasri**. What more shall I tell?—my master (also) was endowed with all kingly virtues,—demerit found no shelter with him at all.

(V. 10.) He had a son **Udayin**, who saw only his own face, reflected in front in his own sword, in battle-fields which were full of many an irresistible hero.

(V. 11.) He had a daughter, **Mālavādēvi**, the most beautiful lady in the three worlds, who was (as it were) the banner of the god of Love (lit. the mind-born one), the great wrestler in the conquest of the world.

(V. 12.) It was this lady who became the chief queen of **Sāmalavarman**, though his harem was full of the daughters of numerous kings.

(V. 13.) They had a son, **Śrī Bhōjavarman**, who was (as it were) the light of both<sup>2</sup> the families (paternal and maternal),—by whom, in all circumstances, affection was not taken away from deserving persons, (but their) gloom was dispelled (by him).

(V. 14.) <sup>3</sup>*Alack-a-day!* Has the earth to-day again become devoid of heroes; this calamity with the *Rakshas* has arisen, let him remain prosperous during the dangerous times, as overlord of *Lāṅkā*.

(V. 15.) He (the king), whom **Purushōttama** thus praised by means of enlogistic verses making him plunge into the great ocean of felicity consisting of Brahman as revealed in words,—

(L. 24—37.) now,—from his royal camp of victory established at **Vikramapura**, the devout worshipper of **Vishṇu**, the *Paramēśvara*, *Paṇamabhūttāraka*, *Mahārājādhirāja*, the glorious **Bhōja**, who meditated on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja* **Sāmalavarmadēva**,—duly pays respect to, informs and instructs, all the recognized<sup>4</sup> *Rājans*, *Rājanyakas*, the queen (*Rājāni*), the *Rānakas*, royal princes (*Rājaputra*), prime-minister (*Rājāmatya*), priest (*Purōhita*), *Piṭhikavitta*<sup>5</sup>, *Mahādharmaadhyaksha* (chief justice), *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* (minister of peace and war), *Mahāsēnāpati* (commander-in-chief), *Mahāmudrādhikṛita* (keeper of

<sup>1</sup> May also mean, 'having made his own the martial spirit of **Karna** (of the *Mahābhārata*); *kāma-rūpa-sriyam* may also mean 'the beauty of **Kāma**'s (Cupid's) person; ' *dirga-bhūja* may also mean 'the hands of the gods.'

<sup>2</sup> **Bhōja** is compared to a light (*dīpa*), which consists, generally, of a pot (*pātra*), wick (*dasā*) and oil (*snēha*), and which dispels darkness (*tamas*). The play on words here is remarkable.

<sup>3</sup> The difficulty in making out the sense of this verse is partly due to the fact that half of the *Śārdūlavikṛita* is to all appearances, wanting. [There seems to be an exhortation to king **Bhōja** to engage on some expedition.—S. K.]

<sup>4</sup> *Samupagata*, recognized; cf. *Amara* III, Book ii. 58. It does not mean 'assembled' as assumed by Prof. Kielhorn and others. [I cannot accept this explanation.—S. K.]

<sup>5</sup> The function of this official is not known.

the Royal Seal), <sup>1</sup>*Antaraṅgabṛihaduparika* (chief privy-councillor), *Mahākṣhapāṭalika* (keeper of records), *Mahāpratīhāra* (chief warder), *Mahābhōgika* (chief groom), *Mahāvyaṅhapati* (chief master of military arrays), *Mahāpīlupati* (chief elephant-keeper), *Mahāgaṇastha* (commander of a *gaṇa* squadron<sup>2</sup>), *Dauśśādhika* (porter, or superintendent of villages), *Chaurōddharaṇika* (police officer who has to deal with thieves), inspectors of the fleet, the elephants, horses, cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep, &c., *Gaulmikas* (commander of a *gulma*<sup>3</sup> squadron), *Danḍapāśikas* (executioners, or police officers), *Danḍanāyakas* (magistrates), district officers (*vishayapati*) and other dependants of the king mentioned in the list of *ādhyakṣas* but not specially mentioned here, those of the kind of *Chāṭas* and *Bhāṭas*, the citizens and the cultivators, the Brāhmaṇas and Brāhmaṇa elders,—

(Ll. 27 f.) in the village named *Upyalikā*, in the *Kausāmbī-Ashtaṅgaśchchha-khaṇḍala* belonging to the *Adhahpattana-maṇḍala* of the illustrious *Paundra-bhukti*,<sup>4</sup> on the plot of land which, with betel-nut trees, &c. contains one *pāṭaka* exceeded by nine and a quarter *drōṇa*.

(L. 37—41.) Be it known to you, that the above-mentioned plot of land, circumscribed within its own boundaries, including grass, filthy-water,<sup>5</sup> and pasture-grounds, with bottom and surface, with mango and jack-fruit trees, with betel-nut and cocoanut trees, with saline<sup>6</sup> soil, with earth and water, with pits and barren tracts, with respect to which the ten offences (of the donee) should be tolerated (by the king), exempt from all oppression, not to be entered by *Chāṭas* and *Bhāṭas*, free from all sorts of taxes, with all *rājabhōga*, *kara* and *hiranya* tributes.

(L. 41—49.) has been granted by us in the name of the Lord *Vāsudēva-Bhaṭṭāraka*, for the increase of merit and fame of my parents and myself, on an auspicious day after having touched water according to ceremony, and getting the record engraved in a copper-plate (imprinted) with the seal of Vishṇu's wheel, in accordance with the maxim of *bhūmicchakhidra*,<sup>7</sup> (to last) as long as the moon and the sun (exist) and the earth endures,—to *Rāmadēva-sārman*, in charge of the sanctuary,<sup>8</sup> of the *Sāvārṇa gōtra*, whose *pravaras* were *Bhrigu*, *Chyavana*, *Āpnavāna*, *Aurva* and *Jamadagni*, of the *Vajasanūya charaṇa*, a student of the *Kaṇva* branch of the *Yajurveda*, the son of *Viśvarūpadēvaśarman*, grand-son of *Jagannātha-dēvaśarman* and great-grand-son of *Pitāmaradēvaśarman* who was an inhabitant of the village of *Siddhala* in North *Rāḍhā*, and who came from *Madhyadēśa*.

(L. 49—51.) There are verses also enjoining religious usages :—"Ho who takes away land given by himself or by another, rots (in hell) in the state of worms in human excreta, with the *pīṭis*.

(L. 51.) In the fifth year of the reign of His Majesty, king *Bhōjavarmadēva*, on the 14th day of *Śrāvaṇa*. Signed (*i.e.*, by the king). After this, signed by the *mahākṣhapāṭalika* (*i.e.*, the Record-keeper).

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Mr. Maitrēya for the following note on *antaraṅga* :—"Although the word *antaraṅga* may be used in the sense of *ātmīya*, it appears to have been used in the inscription in a technical sense to signify the royal physician, cf. *Śivadāsa's* commentary on the *Chakradatta* (Calcutta Edition),—*Vidyā-kula-sampannō-ki bhishag=antaraṅga ity-uchyatē*. In explaining the word *antaraṅga*, *Śivadāsa* says,—*labdh-antaraṅga-padevīkāt*."

<sup>2</sup> A *gaṇa* squadron consists of 27 elephants, 27 chariots, 81 horses and 135 foot soldiers; a *gulma*-squadron of 9 elephants, 9 chariots, 27 horses and 45 foot soldiers.

<sup>3</sup> Vide *Kauṭīliya Arthā-śāstra*—second *Adhikaraṇika* on *Adhyakṣa-prachāra*.

<sup>4</sup> The *bhukti* is a larger unit than the *maṇḍala*, of which again the *khaṇḍala* forms part.

<sup>5</sup> *Pūti*= 'filthy water'—Vide V. S. Apte's dictionary, p. 715. [But *pūti* is also a kind of grass.—S. K.]

<sup>6</sup> *So-lavaṇā* shows that the land was probably situated in a district washed by the sea-water.

<sup>7</sup> Vide *Kauṭīliya Arthā-Śāstra*, *Adhikaraṇa* II. Chap. II, *Prakarana* 20.

<sup>8</sup> *Śāntyāgāra* the house where to bathe with the propitiatory water after a sacrifice.

## No. 9.—BATIHAGARH STONE INSCRIPTION.

SAMVAT 1385.

BY RAI BAHADUR HIRA LAL, B.A., M.R.A.S., NAGPUR.

This stone inscription is at present lying in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow at Damoh, the headquarters of the district of the same name in the Central Provinces and situated on the Indian Midland Railway, 127 miles from Jabalpur, the direct distance by road being 66 miles. The stone was originally brought from Batihāgarh, a village 21 miles north-west of Damoh and included in the Haṭṭā tahsil. Batihāgarh was once the seat of Musalmān governors sent from Delhi and there are ruins of a fort and other remains of its past greatness including inscriptions both in Sanskrit and in Persian.

The one I edit is engraved on a slab 1'11" × 1'6" and is in a good state of preservation. The language is Sanskrit written in Nāgarī characters, the average size of letters being  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". The writing covers a space of 1' 7" × 1'. The whole record is in verse except the word *Siddhiḥ* at the commencement and *śubham bhavatu* at the end, together with the details of the date repeated in figures in line 14. There are altogether 15 verses in the 16 lines which the inscription contains.

The only noticeable orthographical peculiarities are the indifferent use of *s* for *ś* as in line 7 where *śastra-* and *-śāstra-* are written *sastra-* and *-sāstra-* respectively, and the employment of *śk* to do duty for *kh* in some places, for instance in line 8, where *Khōjā* is written *Shōjā*, and in line 14 where we find *Vaiśākha-* as *Vaiśāśha-*. This is however quite in keeping with the Bundēkhaṇḍī practice, which is even now followed by writers of the old school, who always express their *kh* by *śk*. In this inscription *kh* has also been expressed by its ordinary symbol, as in *-khaṇḍam* of the first line and *līlākha* of the last. The letter *ṛ* appears in its antiquated form in line 8. Note also the use of the *akshara va* with a dot underneath in order to denote *va* as distinguished from *ba* in *bhauva-*, l. 1. This is quite in accordance with the ordinary Bundēkhaṇḍī practice, but does not occur in other places in the inscription.

The inscription records that a local Muhammadan ruler Jallāla Khōjā, son of Īsāka, caused a *Gōmaṭha* to be made in the town of Batihāḍim, as also a garden and a stepwell. Jallāla, i.e., Jalāl-ud-dīn is stated to have been appointed as his representative by Hisāmādīm (Hisām-ud-dīn) also called Chhipaka, probably a corruption of Śāfiq, son of Malik Julachī, who was made commander of the Kharpara armies and governor of the Chēdī country by Sultān Mahmūd. This Mahmūd is described as *Śakēndra* or lord of the Śakas, ruling from Yōginipura after having conquered other kings. The inscription further states that Jallāla appointed his servant Dhanau as manager of the institutions named above, the principal architects whereof were Bhōjūka, Kāmadēva, and Halā of the Śilāpaṭṭa<sup>1</sup> family. The composer of the inscription was the *Kāyastha* Baijūka of the Māthura sub-division, and the writer another Māthura named Vāsū, son of Sahadēva.

The date is given in the 13th verse as Wednesday, the 3rd day of the bright fortnight of the Vaiśākha month in the Vikrama year 1385. The year is expressed by symbolical words, and to make it clear, the substance of the verse is repeated in prose immediately afterwards, the year and the *tithi* being given in figures. The date regularly corresponds to Wednesday, the 13th April 1328 A.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Śilāpaṭṭa* is now known as the Silāwaṭ caste, who are masons and found in the neighbourhood of Damoh.

<sup>2</sup> As calculated by Mr. Gokul Prasād Īvaradās, Tahsildār of Dhantari. He remarks that the year in this case must be taken as Āshāḍhādi or Kārttikādi. If it is taken as Chaitrādi the current Samvat would be 1386, and it would have to be supposed that the year given in the inscription was the expired year 1385. But as there is nothing in this inscription leading to this conclusion, the probability is that the year was Kārttikādi, taking into consideration the locality where the inscription was found.



There can be little doubt that Mahmūd of Yōginipura (another name of Delhi) was no other than the Turk Nāsir-ud-dīn Mahmūd of the Slave dynasty who reigned between 1246 and 1266 A.D. Mahmūd subdued the Bundēlkhāṇḍ country, or, more correctly Chandēri and Mālwa in 1251 A.D., over which he appointed a governor.<sup>1</sup> This governor, whose name does not appear to be mentioned in the Persian histories, was apparently Malik Julachī. Between the conquest of Mahmūd and the record of our inscription there is an interval of 77 years, spread over 3 governors, the Malik, his son Hisām-ud-dīn, and Jalāl-ud-dīn, giving a fair normal average duration of administration for each. It is well known that these Musalmān conquests in this part of the country were not permanent, but in A.D. 1321 we find Tughlaq Shāh despatching his son with the troops of Chandēri, Badāun and Mālwa against Teliṅgānā,<sup>2</sup> only 7 years before our inscription was engraved. It is therefore evident that the Musalmāns had a hold over the country at the time, at least there can be no doubt that the Damōh district was under a Musalmān governor. This is however only of local interest.

But what makes the inscription very interesting, is the mention of the Kharpara armies, the Chēdi country and the title of Mahmūd as *Śakēndra*. I think that the Kharparas of our inscription are identical with the Kharparikas mentioned in Samudragupta's stone pillar inscription of Allāhābād.<sup>3</sup> They are there mentioned amongst the tribes conquered by this great monarch in the 4th century of the Christian era. They must have been a war-like people and must have offered not a little resistance to have deserved notice. Mr. V. A. Smith<sup>4</sup> a decade ago stated that the Kharparikas may have occupied Seoni or Maṇḍlā district of the Central Provinces. How very near the mark this surmise was, is evident from the present inscription. Seoni and Maṇḍlā are not very far away from Damōh, which was apparently garrisoned by the Kharpara armies in the 13th century. That Damōh was included in the Chēdi country, is another inference which may be drawn from this record and which goes to support in a way Justice Pargiter's localisation<sup>5</sup> of the Chēdi country. Some have held that Chandēri, if it is not a corruption of Chēdi, was at least in the centre of that ancient country, and it is to Chandēri that Mahmūd sent his forces in 1251, and there he left a governor, who in our inscription is designated as *Chēdīśēśādhipa*. Lastly the title *Śakēndra* of this monarch may be noted. The word *śaku* here as in several other instances<sup>6</sup>, means Musalmān.

The geographical names mentioned in the inscriptions are Yōginipura, Chēdi and Baṭihāḍim, all of which have been incidentally identified above. Yōginipura mentioned in Chand Bardai's *Prithvirāja Rāso*<sup>7</sup> as Jugginipura, is an old name of Delhi. Chēdi is the well-known classical name of the country with the rulers of which the history of the northern and eastern portions of the Central Provinces was associated for many centuries. It was in this country that Baṭihāḍim, the present Baṭihāgarh, was included. *Baṭihāḍim* in the local dialect means a heap of a collection of cow-dung cakes, and the name seems to have changed its *ḍim* to *garh* when a fort was later on built there. A step-well still exists there containing a fragmentary Persian inscription which informs us that it was constructed in the time of Jalāl Isahāka or Jalāl-ud-dīn, who killed Usmān and became Naib with the title of Akhtā, in the reign of the just and pious monarch to whom the whole of Hindustan paid respect and by whose sword the whole of Turkistān was subdued. This well may be identical with the one referred to in our inscription, but there are two other old ones, one of which, called *chaurāsī bāzī*, is situated

<sup>1</sup> See Brigg's *Ferishta*, Volume I, p. 239, and *Tabakāt-i-Nasiri* as quoted in Dawson-Elliott, Volume II, p. 351.

<sup>2</sup> See Cunningham's *Reports*, Volume II, p. 402.

<sup>3</sup> *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 18.

<sup>4</sup> *Journal, Royal Asiatic Society*, 1897, p. 893.

<sup>5</sup> *Journal, Bengal Asiatic Society*, 1895, p. 249 ff.

<sup>6</sup> Compare *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 409; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 352; XXXVII, p. 42, and above, p. 18.

<sup>7</sup> See Nāgarī Prachārīnī Sabhā Edition, Vol. I, p. 112.



in the midst of a big grove of mangoes, guavas, lemons, etc. This may be the *udyāna* alluded to in our inscription, and it would be natural to suppose that the step-well of our inscription was made in this grove, unless it existed before the grove was planted. The identification of the step-well is further complicated by the fact that the local people say that the inscription was removed from a third well called *Bhaūharē-kī bāoli*, which is believed to be connected by a tunnel with the *Sās Buhā-kī bāoli* containing the Persian inscription referred to above.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Ōm<sup>2</sup> siddhiḥ | <sup>3</sup>Ādan Vra(Bra)hmā na Vishṇuḥ ksha(kshi)ti-jala-gaganan-  
n=āsti vra(bra)hmāṇḍakhaṇḍam svargrādyā<sup>4</sup> bhauva-nāgā grahagana-riṣhayō  
n=āsti
- 2 nakshatra-mālā | chandr-ādityau na vahnir na vahati pavanō n=āsti kālō na  
jivah tatr=aikō=pi Svayambhūṣ=triyuga-yugapatih pā-
- 3 tu vah śriṣṭikarttā || 1 <sup>5</sup>Sarvva-lōkasya karttār am=ichohhāśaktim=anamtakam |  
anādi-nidhanam vaiṇḍō guṇa-varṇa-vivarjjitam || 2 <sup>6</sup>Asti ka-
- 4 li-yugō rāja Śakēndrō vasudhādhipah | Yōginipuram=āsthāya yō bhūmktō  
sakalām mahimā || 3 <sup>5</sup>Sarvva-sāgara-paryāntam vasi(śi)-cha-
- 5 krē narādhipān | Mahamūda-suratrāṇō nāmnā sū(śū)rō=bhinamdatu || 4  
<sup>6</sup>Tēn=ājñaptō mallikō=sau Julachī-nāma-viśrutah | yō-
- 6 ddhā Kharpara-sainyānām Chēdi-dōś-ādhipō=bhava[t\*] || 5 <sup>6</sup>Tasya putrō mahāvīrah  
pauruṣhōṇa samavītah | nāmnā Hīśāmadim khyāta[h]
- 7 Chhipakō bhūvi namdatām || 6 <sup>6</sup>Sa(Śa)stra-sā(śā)stra-vidam jñātvā svāmi-  
kārya-rata[m] sadā | ātmakṛityeshu sarvvēshu Jallālam kṛitavān pra-
- 8 bhūḥ || 7 <sup>6</sup>Isāka-rājasya sutah pravīṇō Jallāla-Shō(Khō)jā matimān=pravīrah |  
yō dharmma-pūmjān hi vichārya vu(bu)ddhyā sō=kūra-
- 9 yad=Gomāta(tha)-nāmadhōyam || 8 <sup>6</sup>Va(Ba)ṭihādīm-purē ramyō Gomāta(tha)h  
kāritah śubhah | āśrayah sarvva-jamtnām Kailāśa(sū)drir=iv=ā-
- 10 parah || 9 <sup>7</sup>Jallāla ksha(kshi)tipāla pālana-rataḥ kim stūyatō tō guṇō yēna  
sphō(sphō)ṭita-duḥkha-bhāra-nichayō vidvaj-janānām sadā | udyā-
- 11 nam Va(Ba)ṭihādīm-ākhyā-nagarō samsthāpitam namdanam vāpi nirmmala-  
chandra-vimva(bimba)-sadriśā puny-āmrītavarshini || 10 <sup>6</sup>Tasya bhṛityō
- 12 Dhanau nāma karmasthānō niyōjitaḥ || (i) svāmi-bhaktas=cha sū(śū)ras=cha  
patirāja-sashā(khā) sudhiḥ || 11 <sup>6</sup>Si(Śi)lāpattasubhō
- 13 vamsō sūtradhārā vichakṣaṇāḥ | Bhōjūkah Kamadēvas=cha karmmanisht[h\*]jā  
Halā sudhiḥ || 12 <sup>6</sup>Sa(Śa)r-āsht-ānala-sōmē cha mi-
- 14 tō Vikrama-vatsarē | Vaiśāsha(kha)sya sitē pakshē tṛitīyām<sup>8</sup>  
Vu(Bu)dhavāsarē || 13 Samvat 1385 Vaiśāsha(kha)-sudi 3 Vu-  
(Bu)dhadinē ||
- 15 <sup>6</sup>Māthur-ānvaya-kāyastha-Vai(Bia)jōkō vinay-ānvitaḥ | manishi-mānasa-mudē  
prasa(śa)stim=akarōt=sudhiḥ || 17 <sup>6</sup>Māthurō
- 16 divirō dakṣhō dhuryō vyāpārīnām sadā | Sahadōva-suto Vāsū lilōkha  
vimal-āksharah || 15 Su(śu)bhām bhavatu ||

<sup>1</sup> From the original stone and from impressions supplied by Pandit Basantram.

<sup>2</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

<sup>3</sup> Metre: Sragdhārā.

<sup>4</sup> Read *svargādityā*. The *tā* of *bhauva* has been distinguished with a dot.

<sup>5</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>6</sup> Metre: Indravajrā.

<sup>7</sup> Metre: Sārdūlavikṛīḍita.

<sup>8</sup> Metre: *causa* instead of *tṛitīyāyām*.

## TRANSLATION.

(L. 1) Hail Success !

(Verse 1) In the beginning (there was) no Brahmā, nor Viṣṇu nor earth, water or sky, nor any part of the universe, inhabitants of the heavens, beings belonging to the earth, nor Nāgas. There were no planets nor the seven Ṛishis, and there was no group of lunar mansions. There were no moon and sun, no fire. The wind did not blow, and there was no death and no life. There was then only one self-born, the lord of cosmic age of (all) the three periods. Let that creator of the world protect you.

(V. 2) I bow down to the creator of all the worlds, to him whose power is subservient to his wish, who is unlimited, who has no beginning and no end, and who is destitute of quality and colour.

(V. 3) In the Kali (age) there was a King, the Śaka-lord, the ruler of the earth, who having established himself in Yōginipūra (Delhi) ruled the whole earth.

(V. 4) He subjugated the kings up to all the Seas. May this hero by name Mahmūd Sultān enjoy happiness.

(V. 5) Ordered by him the *malik* famous by the name of Julachī became the warrior (commander) of the Kharpara armies and the governor of the Chēdi country.

(V. 6) May his son Chhipaka known in the world by the name Hiśāmuddīn, (who is) a great warrior possessing valour, enjoy happiness.

(V. 7) In all his affairs this lord made Jallāla (his representative), knowing him to be well versed in the art of arms and always devoted to his master's work.

(V. 8) The son of Īsākarāja, was the clever, wise and very heroic Jallāla Khōjā, who considering his stock of religious merit in his mind caused to be made the place known by the name of Gōmatha.

(V. 9) This auspicious Gōmatha was caused to be made in the beautiful town of Baṭihādīm. (It is) a shelter to all beings like another Kailāsa.

(V. 10) O Jallāla! protector of the earth, how should your merit intent on protection be praised, by whom a place where the load of calamities of learned persons is always crushed out, a garden like Nandana and a well (with water) resembling the disc of the spotless moon and showering nectar of virtue were established in the town called Baṭihādīm.

(V. 11) His servant by name Dhanau was appointed as manager. (He was) devoted to his master, valiant, intelligent and a friend of his lord the King.

(V. 12) (Born) in the auspicious family of Śīlāpattā, the conspicuous architects (were) Bhōjuka, Kāmadēva, and the wise Halā, who were perfect in (their) work.

(V. 13) In the Vikrama year measured (marked) by the arrows (5), eight, the fires (3) and the moon (1) on the 3rd of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha on a Wednesday, (this was engraved).

(L. 14) Śarvat 1385, Vaiśākha sudi 3 on a Wednesday.

(V. 14) The well behaved Baijuka Kāyastha of the Māthura family composed (this) eulogy for the delight of the minds of the wise.

(V. 15) He who was always the foremost among traders the clever Māthura scribe Vāsū, son of Sahadēva, wrote (this) in clear letters.

(L. 16) Let good fortune attend.

No. 10.—SPURIOUS ISLAMPUR PLATES OF THE GANGA KING VIJAYADITYA.  
THE 30TH YEAR.

By K. B. PATHAK AND STEN KONOW.

[ The ensuing paper is the joint work of Professor Pathak and myself. The description of the plates is due to Professor Pathak, whose reading of the text has, moreover, been adopted in most places. The remainder has been added by me.—S. K. ]

The plates here edited belong to Mr. Bhimāṇṇa, *alias* Tatyā Jināṇṇa Mudhaḷḷ, a resident of Islampur, in the Vālvā tālluqa of the Satārā District in the Bombay Presidency. They are however stated to have been originally brought from Mudhōḷ in the Southern Marāṭhā country, where the owner's ancestors lived. They are five in number, and are strung together on a ring passing through holes on the left side. Each plate measures 6" by 3". The weight of the plates and the ring is about 80 tolas. The edges of the plates have been raised into rims in order to protect the writing. The ends of the ring are soldered into a seal showing an elephant facing the left. The ring is oval and measures 3" by 2½".

The inscription is in **Sanskrit** and is written in prose and verse. It is not dated. The characters are South-Indian and closely resemble those found in other Gaṅga grants. The inscription seems to record the grant of two fields and a house to a Brāhmaṇa named Somaśarman in the time of the Gaṅga king Vijayāditya. The grant was shown to me some years ago, and I have since obtained the plates on loan through Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, for the purpose of editing them. [K. B. P.]

[This grant belongs to a series of spurious grants of the Western Gaṅgas, which have been most extensively dealt with by Dr. Fleet,<sup>1</sup> and which have been treated as genuine by Mr. Rice, whose theory would, *e.g.*, lead to such results as that the king Durvinita, whose time would have been the end of the 5th century, wrote a commentary on at least one *Sarga* of the Kirātārjunīya, though scarcely anybody would place Bhāravi earlier than the first half of the 6th century.

The reasons for contesting the genuity of these records have been ably put forward by Dr. Fleet, and they fully apply to the present grant.

The **Orthography** is extremely faulty. Thus we find *a* for *ā* and *ā* for *a* in *-kul-amalā-  
vyōma-*, l. 1; *-dēvata-*, l. 8, etc.; *ām* for *ō* in *-bhāginēyām*, l. 12; *i* for *a* in *-chirī-*, l. 8; *harēti*, l. 60; *i* for *ī* in *niti-*, ll. 6, 21; *-krita-*, l. 10; *-priti-*, l. 10; cf. *-kēsariḥ*, l. 39; *ō* for *u* in *-āmbō[ru\*]ha-*, l. 9; *k* for *g* in *-Sakarādibhiḥ*, l. 62; *t* for *k* in *saṃyat-*, l. 5; *t* for *j* in *śrīmat-  
Jāhna-*, l. 1; *t* for *tt* in *-tatvaḥ*, ll. 25, 34; *t* for *d* in *Patma-*, l. 1; cf. ll. 7, 9, 58; *t* for *dh* in *-saṃmatagata-*, l. 34; *t* for *n* in *śrīmat-Mādhava-*, ll. 6, 11; *-prōlasat-mā-*, l. 40; *t* for *v* in *-patana-*, l. 44; *th* for *t* in *-śilāsthambha-*, l. 2; *d* for *dh* in *Sindu-*, l. 20; *dh* for *d* in *vidhāra-*, l. 3; *sudhadhi-*, l. 7; *dy* for *jy* in *-rāḍya-*, ll. 5, 10, 40; *nd* for *t* in *nindyaṃ*, l. 32; *nv* for *nn* in *-sanva-*, l. 11; *bh* for *b* in *Triyambhaka-*, l. 9; *-Kadambha-*, l. 12; *b* for *v* in *bā*, l. 60; *v* for *bh* in *-āvidhānē*, l. 28, etc. Wrong *Samdhi* is of frequent occurrence; compare *-rāḍyaḥ Mukha-*, l. 10, and further ll. 14, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 56. Final *h* has often been dropped; cf. ll. 6, 8, 9, 11, 24, 28, 31, 35, 40, 42, 43, 51, 57, 62. Also a final *m* is sometimes missing; thus *-bhāja*, l. 43; on the other hand we find *vasudham* for *vasudhā*, l. 61. Single letters have been omitted in *prajāśvaryaṃ*, l. 42; *daṣita-*, l. 37; *duddhar-*, l. 38; *prōlasat-*, l. 40, and whole syllables in ll. 5, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 23, 34, 40, 41, 44. On the other hand we

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 158 ff.; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 203, 212, 221 ff.

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find superfluous syllables in ll. 24 and 34. The *Upadhmānīya* is used in one place, in *-rajaḥ-pavitrī-*, l. 9, but not in the other places where we would expect it. Note also the spelling *Taitriya-* for *Taittirīya-*, l. 55.

The individual letters have usually been well cut. Occasionally however we find misshaped forms; compare the *ṛ* in *-koṅgaṇi-*, l. 26; the *vā* of *-vāraṇa-*, l. 36.

The language is fairly correct. There are however some mistakes and slips. Compare the forms *vakṭṛikusaḷo*, l. 6; *vakṭṛiprayakṭṛikusaḷo*, l. 22, and the Kanarese termination of the numeral *trāṇsattu*, l. 55.

In common with the other spurious grants, the present one also describes Śripurnsha as the grandson of Śivamāra, though we know from the Vaḷḷimalai inscription<sup>1</sup> that he was his son.

As has already been stated by Dr. Fleet, the fact that these grants are forgeries does not preclude the possibility that they may contain some historical facts. Dr. Fleet has discussed the various details mentioned in them in his paper on the Sūdi plates,<sup>2</sup> and the grant here under consideration does not add much new information. The first of the Gaṅga kings, whose existence is known from authentic records, is the *Mahārāja Koṅgaṇi Śivamāra* with the *biruda Navakāma*, whom Dr. Fleet<sup>3</sup> places in the period about A.D. 755-765. It has already been remarked that the *Mahārāja Pṛithivikoṅgaṇi Śripurussha*, who is in the spurious plates described as his grandson, was in reality his son. According to Dr. Fleet, his time is about A.D. 765-805. We know from genuine inscriptions that he also had the name *Muttarasa*. We learn from l. 48 that he had a queen *Vijayamahādēvi* of the *Chalikya* family. If this statement is correct, we can only think of the Eastern Chālukyas of Vēṅgi. In itself this is not at all unlikely. We know that the Gaṅga's had been dependent on the Western Chālukyas,<sup>4</sup> and the family can scarcely have lost all its prestige with them on its overthrow at the hands of the Rāshtrakūṭas. Moreover, the Eastern Chālukya king who was contemporary with Muttarasa, was *Vishṇuvardhana IV.* (763-799), who was the father of *Vijayāditya II.* and the son of *Vijayāditya I.* The name *Vijayamahādēvi* would be a very likely one for a Chālukya princess of those days, who would then probably have been a sister of *Vishṇuvardhana*. Muttarasa's eldest son was apparently *Śivamāra II.*,<sup>5</sup> who was so called after his paternal grandfather, but who is not mentioned in our grant. His younger brother, the son of *Vijayamahādēvi*, who wore the name of his mother's father *Vijayāditya*, is the supposed grantee of our plates. This *Vijayāditya* is not an invention of the forger or forgers who are responsible for the spurious Gaṅga grants. His name occurs in an inscription at *Āsandi* in the *Kaḍūr* district,<sup>6</sup> but we do not know much about him. He probably resided at *Āsandi*, now a village in the *Kaḍūr Tālluqa* of the *Kaḍūr* District, *Mysore*, situated in 13° 42' N. and 76° 6' E., 5 miles from *Ajjampur* railway station. This place is stated to have been his residence in l. 54, and the grant purports to have been issued in his 30th year. That does not however help us to establish the date intended, because nothing prevents us from assuming that he ruled in *Āsandi* as viceroy under his father.

The objects of the grant were two plots of land, a house, and something else in the neighbourhood of *Āsandi*. I cannot make anything of *Satprasāda* in l. 58. The donee was

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 140 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 164 ff.

<sup>3</sup> See Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, pp. 154 ff.; Vol. VI, pp. 64 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 157.

<sup>5</sup> See Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, pp. 160 f.

<sup>6</sup> *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VI, Kd., 145; Fleet, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 55.

Sōmaśarman Yuddhakāṭaniga, the son of Nāgaśarman and the grandson of Dharmāśarman, of the Hāritu gōtra.—S. K.]

## TEXT.

## First Plate.

- 1 Om<sup>1</sup> svasti [||\*] Jitam bhagavatā gata-ghana-gagan-ābhāna Patma(dma)nābhāna  
[||\*] Śrīmat(j)-Jāhnavōya-kul-a(ā)malā(a)-
- 2 vyōm-āvabhāsana-bhāskaraḥ sva-khaḍg-[ai]kaprahāra-khaṇḍita-mahāśīlāstha(sta)mābha-  
labdha-bala-parākramo
- 3 dāruṇ-āri-gaṇa-vidhā(dā)raṇ-ōpalabdha-vraṇa-vibhūṣaṇa-vibhūṣitaḥ Kāpvāyana-  
sagōtraḥ śrīmat-Ko-
- 4 āgaṇivarmma-dharmmamahādhīrājah [||\*] Tasya putraḥ pitur-anvāgata-guṇa-  
yukto vidyā-vinaya-vihita-vṛi-
- 5 ttiḥ sa[mya]t(k)-prajā-pālana-mātr-ādhiyata-rādy(a)-prayōja[nō\*] vidvat-kavi-  
kāñchana-nikash-ōpa[la]-bhūto
- 6 ni(n)tiśāstrasya vaktṛi-kuśalo Datta-sūtra-vṛitti-prapētā śrīmat(n)-Mādhava-  
mahādhīrājah [||\*] Tasya putra[h\*] pitṛi-pai-
- 7 tāmaha-guṇa-yukto-nōka-chā(cha)turddanta-yuddh-āvāpta-chatur-udha(da)dhi-salil-  
āsvādita-yaśāḥ śrīmat(d)-Dha-
- 8 ri[va\*][rmma-mah]ādhīrājah [||\*] Tasya putro dvija-guru-dēvat[ā\*]-pūjana-paro  
Nārāyaṇa-chiri(chara)ṇ-ānudhyāta[h\*]

## Second Plate ; First Side.

- 9 śrīmat(d)-Viśṇugōpa-mahādhīrājah [||\*] Tasya putra[h\*] Triyambaka-  
(Tryambaka)-charaṇ-āmbō(u)[ru\*]ha-rajah-pavitr[i]-kṛit-ottamāṅgaḥ sva-
- 10 bhuja-bala-parākrama-kṛaya-kri(kṛi)ta-rādyah(jyo) Mukhamōṣṭa-piśitāśana-pri(pri)ti-  
kara-niśita-dhār-āsiḥ Kali-yu-
- 11 ga-bala-paṅk-āvasanva(nna)-dharmma-vṛish-oddharāṇa-nitya-sannaddha[h\*] śrīmat(n)-  
Mādhava-mahādhīrājah [||\*] Tasya putra[h\*] śrīma-
- 12 t-Kadambha(mba)-kula-[ga\*]gana-[ga\*]bhastimālinah śrīmat-Kṛishṇavarmma-  
mahādhīrājasya priya-bhāginēyāch(yō) vijimbhamā[ṇa\*]-
- 13 śakti-traya-sampannah sambhram-āvanata-samasta-sāmanta-maṇḍalo vidyā-vinay-  
āśīśaya-paripū-
- 14 r[it-ānta]rātmā niravagraha-pradhāna-saurya-(ryō) vidvatsu prathama-gaṇyah  
śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-mahādhīrājah A-
- 15 vinita-nāmā [||\*] Tasya putraḥ vijimbhamāṇa-śakti-trayah Andari-Ālattur-  
Poruḷare-Peḷnagar-ādy-a-
- 16 nōka-samara-mukha-makha-huta-pa[ra\*]ta-sūra-puruṣa-paś-ōpahāra - vigḥaṣa - vihaṣi-  
kṛita-Kṛitānt-Ā-

## Second Plate , Second Side.

- 17 gni-mukhaḥ Kīrā[tārjuni]ya-pañchadaśa-sargga-ti[kā\*]-kārah Durvvin[i]ta-  
nāmadhēyah śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharājah [||\*]
- 18 Tasya putraḥ durdd[ā\*]ṇta-vimarḍa-mṛidita-viśvambha-ādhipa-māli-māli-  
makaranda-pūmja-pimjari-kriyamāṇa-chara-

<sup>1</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

2  
4  
6  
8

ii a.

10  
12  
14  
16

ii b.

18  
20  
22  
24

iii a.

26  
28  
30  
32



iii b.

34  
36  
38  
40

34  
36  
38  
40

iii a.

42  
44  
46  
48

42  
44  
46  
48

iv b.

50  
52  
54  
56

50  
52  
54  
56

v.

58  
60  
62

58  
60  
62

- 19 pa-yugala-naḥinaḥ śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-vṛiddharājā Mushkara<sup>1</sup>-dvitīya-nāmadhēyaḥ [||\*]  
Tad-śtmajaḥ udit-odita-sa-
- 20 kala-digaṇ[ta]ra-prathita-Sindu(ndhu)rāja-duhitṛi-jananikaḥ Śrīvikrama-prathita-  
nāmadhēyaḥ śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-ma-
- 21 [hādhirājah] chaturdāśa-vidyā-sthān-ādhighama-vimala-matīḥ viśeṣatoḥ  
navasā(śś)shasyā ni(nī)ti-śāstra-
- 22 sya vaktṛi-prayoktṛi-kusālo ripu-timira-nikara-nirākaraṇ-odaya-bhāskarah pravara-  
vīdagdha-mugdha-lala-
- 23 [nā-jan-ai]ka-rati-paṇcha[bāṇah\*] [||\*] Tasya putraḥ <sup>2</sup>anēka-samara-sampāta-  
vijṛimbhita-dvirada-radana-kulīś-ābhigāta-vra-
- 24 pa-samrūḍha-bhāsvad-vijaya-lakṣhaṇa-lakṣhī-kṛita-viśāla-vakṣa[h\*]-sthala[h\*] śakti-  
traya-(sama-)samanvitaḥ sa-

## Third Plate; First Side.

- 25 madhigata-sakala-śāstr-ārtha-ta[t\*]tvaḥ samārādhitā-trivarggaḥ niravadya-char[i]taḥ  
pratidinam-abhivarddha-
- 26 māna-prabbāṣaḥ śrīmat-Koṅgaṇi-mahādhirājah Bhūvikrama-dvītiya<sup>3</sup>-nāmadhēyaḥ  
[||\*] Api cha [||\*] <sup>4</sup>Nānā-bh-
- 27 ti-prahāra-pravighaṭita-bhaṭ-au(ō)raḥ-kavāṭ-ōtthit-āṣṛig-dhār-āsvāda-pramatta-dvipa-śata-  
charaṇ-am(ā)kṣhōda-
- 28 sammardda-bhīmō [||\*] samgrāmō Pallavēndran-narapatim-ajayad-yō Veḷand-  
āvi(bhi)dhāpō rājā Śrīvallabh-ākhyā[h\*]
- 29 samara-[śa]ta-jay-āvēpta-lakṣmī-vilāsaḥ [||\*]. <sup>5</sup>Tasy-ānujō nata-narēndra-kīrti-kōti-  
ratn-ārka-dīdhi-
- 30 ti-virājita-pāda-padmaḥ [||\*] Lakṣmyā svayamvṛitapatir-Navakāma-nāmō(mā)  
śiṣṭapriyō-rigāṇa-dāru(ra)pa-gi-
- 31 ta-kīrttiḥ [||\*] <sup>6</sup>Lakṣmī[m\*] vakṣa[h\*]sthala-sthā[m\*] harati Mura-ripō[h\*]  
kīrttiḥ-ākraśṭum-śiṣṭō śuddh[ā\*]m Rāmasya vṛitti[m\*] budha-ja-
- 32 na-mahitām Mānavi[m] svīkarōti [||\*] nirvāchyō loka-dhūrttaḥ para-yuvati-harō  
Dēvarājō=pi nindyam(tyam) chitra[m]

## Third Plate; Second Side.

- 33 [kim v-ātra chitraṁ phalam=a]param-ataḥ kin-nu śiṣṭa-prayātnaiḥ [||\*]  
Tasya Koṅgaṇi-mahārājasya Śivamār-ā-
- 34 para-nāmadhēyasya pautras-samata(dhi)gata-sakala-[kalā\*]-kalāpa-ta[t\*]tvas-  
samavachanata<sup>7</sup>-samasta-sāmanta-ma-
- 35 [kuṭa-ta]ta-ghaṭita-bahala-ratna-vilasad-amaradhanuḥ-khaṇḍa-maṇḍita - charaṇa - nakha-  
maṇḍala[h\*] surāśura-
- 36 vṛindāra[ka-va]ndyamāna-Nārāyaṇa-nihita-bhakti[h\*] śūra-puruṣa-turaga-varavāraṇa-  
ghaṭ[ā\*]-saṅgha-
- 37 [tṭa-dā]ruṇa-samara-śīrasi da[r\*]śit-śtma-kōpō bhīmakōpaḥ prakāṭa-rati-samaya-  
samanuvarttana-

<sup>1</sup> There is a vertical stroke on the top of ra.<sup>2</sup> The akṣhara ka of anēka- has been inserted under the line.<sup>3</sup> Note the shape of ā in -Koṅgaṇi-.<sup>4</sup> The akṣhara ti of -dvītiya- has been inserted under the line.<sup>5</sup> Metre: Śrīgadhā.<sup>6</sup> Metre: Vasantatīkṛā.<sup>7</sup> Read -samavachana-.

- 38 chatura-yuvati-jana-loka-dhūrtto loka-dhūrttaḥ sudn[r\*]ddhar-ānōka-yuddha-mūrdha-  
labdha-vijaya-sampad-ahi-  
39 ta-gaja-ghatā-kūsari rāja-kēsariḥ(rī) [||\*] Api cha [||\*] <sup>1</sup>Yo Ga[m\*]g-ānvaya-  
nirmmal-āmbara-tala-vyābhāsana-prō-  
40 [l\*]lasat(n)-mārttaṇḍo-ri-bhayaṁkara[h\*] śubha[-ka\*]ra[h\*] sanmārgga-rakshākaraḥ  
[l\*] saurādya(jyam) samupōtya rājasamitau rāja-

*Fourth Plate; First Side.*

- 41 n-gunair=uttamai rājā Śripu[ru\*]shaś-chiraṁ vijayatō rājanya-ahūdāmanih [||\*]  
<sup>2</sup>Kāmō rāmāsu chāpō Daśa-  
42 ratha-tanayo vikramō Jāmadagnya[h\*] prāj[y\*]-aiśvaryyam(ryyō) Balārir=  
bbabahu<sup>3</sup>-mahusi raviś=cha prabhutvō Dhō(Dha)nō-  
43 śah [l\*] bhūyo vikhyātaśakti[h\*] sphuṭataram=akhila-prāpabhājā[m\*] vidhātā  
dhātrē śriṣṭa[h\*] prajānām=patir=i[ti\*]  
44 kavayo [yam] prasam[sa\*]nti nityam [||\*] Tēna prabala-vijrimbhamāpa-  
pata(va)na-bala-chalita-vipula-vichi-ni-  
45 chaya-[cha\*]ñchala-sakala-jaladhi-mōkhalā-virājamāna-viśva-viśvambharā-bhāra-bhara-  
46 na-śēshāyamāna-dōrddandēna pratidina-shra(pra)vṛitta-mahādāna-janita-puṇyāha-ghō-  
47 sha-mukharita-mandir-ōdarōna Śripurusha-prathama-nāmadhēyōna Prithivikoṁgapi-  
(ma)-  
48 mahārājēna mahātmanā pri(pri)ya-vallabhāyām Chalikya-vainś-ōdbhavā  
Vijaya-mahādē-

*Fourth Plate; Second Side.*

- 49 v[i] nām-āsīt [||\*] <sup>2</sup>Tat-putrō [nitya]-śakti[i]-traya-yuta-mahimā sarvva-śāstra-  
prav[ī]ṇō hasty-a-  
50 śv-ārōhaṇō tadgata-[nuta]-charitō loka-vikhyāta-kīrttiḥ [l\*] bhōgi śūro-bhimāni  
suvidi-  
51 ta-vibhavō rāja-lakshmi-nikōta[h\*] śatru-kshatra-pramāthi sa jayati Vijayadītya-  
bhūpō=  
52 bhi[rāmah][||\*] chatur-udadhi-mōkhal-ālamkṛita-viśvambharā-bhāra-bharapa-samarthtaḥ  
[||\*] Api  
53 cha [||\*] <sup>4</sup>Kamal-ābhirāma-tēj[ā\*]ḥ su-dāna-yuktas-sagauravō jagati [l\*]  
dinakara iva sora-  
54 gaja iva giripatir=iva bhāti niravadyaḥ [||\*] Āsandi-puravarō vasati(h)  
pravarddhamāna-vi-  
55 jay-aiśvaryya trimśattu Hārīṭu<sup>6</sup>-gōtrāya Taitriya(Taittiriya)-charapa-Vō[thvulu]<sup>6</sup>-  
vaktavyā(vāstavyā)-  
56 ya Va(Dha)rmmaśarmma[h] putrō Nāgaśarmma tasya putraḥ sarvva-  
guṇa-sampannaḥ svāmi-bhaktaḥ

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>2</sup> Metre: Śragdharā.

<sup>3</sup> Read -bbahu-mahās.

<sup>4</sup> Metre: Āryā.

<sup>5</sup> Hārīṭu has been substituted for another word of which the syllables *ttu* and *ra* are visible after the *aksharas* *hā* and *ri* respectively. I am indebted to Professor Hultsch for the reading of this word.

<sup>6</sup> The reading -Vō[thvulu], for which I am indebted to Professor Hultsch, is not quite certain. The word has been written over an erasure.

## Fifth Plate.

- 57 nripa-tantra-bhāra-bharāṇa-samarthah<sup>\*</sup> Sōmasarm[ā\*] Yuddhakāraṇiga-dvitiya-  
 • nāmadhēya[h\*]  
 58 tasmai Satprasād-āntaduva-tatākasy-ōttara-śringasy-ādhasāt(d)-brihachchil-ōttara-  
 pā(pa)śchi-  
 59 mō tuka-vrihi-kshōtram tat-tatākasy-aiva dakshīṇi(ṇa)-śring-ādhasām(stāt) shaṭ-  
 kaṇḍuk-āvāpam vrihi-  
 60 kshōtram [ . . ]tāñ=cha grihañ=cha udaka-pūrvvan=dattaḥ(ttam) [||\*]  
 Svadattām paradattām bā(vā) yō harēti(ta) va-  
 61 sundharām [||\*] shashṭi-varṣa-sahasrāṇi<sup>2</sup> viśṭāyām jāyatō kṛimih [||\*]  
 Bahubhir=vvasudhām(dhā) bhuktā  
 62 rājabhis=Saka(ga)rādibhiḥ [||\*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmi[s\*] tasya tasya  
 tadā pa(pha)lam [||\*] Ōm Śrī-Śaṅkara-  
 63 kṛitam sarva-parihāram labhatō Ōm—[K. B. P. and S. K.]

## TRANSLATION.

[Ōm Hail. Victory has been achieved by the holy Padmanābha who resembles the sky when the clouds have gone.

(Line 1.) (There was) the righteous *Mahādhirāja* *Koṅgaṇivarman*, a sun illustrating the spotless sky of the glorious *Jāhnaveya* family; who acquired strength and valour by splitting a big stone pillar with one stroke of his sword; who was adorned with ornaments in the shape of wounds received in crushing the hosts of his cruel foes; who was of the *Kārvāyana gōtra*.

(L. 4.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Mādhava* (I.), endowed with good qualities equal to those of his father; whose behaviour was regulated by knowledge and good breeding; who achieved the aim of royalty simply by properly protecting his subjects; who was a touchstone for testing the gold which is scholars and poets; who was a clever expounder of the science of politics; the author of a commentary on the *Dattasūtra*.

(L. 6.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Harivarman*, endowed with the virtues of his father and grandfather; whose fame, which was gained in numerous battles with four-tusked elephants, was tasted by the waters of the four Oceans.

(L. 8.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Vishnugōpa*, who was intent on worshipping *Brāhmaṇas*, teachers and deities; who meditated on the feet of *Nārāyaṇa*.

(L. 9.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Mādhava* (II.), whose head was made pure by the dust from the lotus which is the foot of *Tryambaka* (*Śiva*); whose royal power was bought with the price of the strength and valour of his own arm; whose sword with the sharp blade gave satisfaction to the *Piśitāsana* *Mukhamōṣṭa*; who was always equipped to extricate the bull *Dharma*, which had sunk in the mud of the force of the *Kali* age.

(L. 11.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi* called *Avinīta*, the beloved sister's son of the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Krishnavarman*, the sun of the sky which is the glorious *Kadamba*-family; who was endowed with the expanding three constituents of power; to whom the circle of all the feudatories bowed down in haste; whose heart was filled to overflowing with knowledge and good breeding; whose valour was irresistible and pre-eminent; who should be reckoned the foremost amongst scholars.

<sup>1</sup> The first syllable of this word is not in the impression, it being cut too near the ring hole.

<sup>2</sup> The final *śekara* *ṇi* has been added under the lips.

(L. 15.) His son (was) the *Vṛiddharāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, with the name *Durvinita*, whose three constituents of power were expanding; who made the faces of Death and Fire Confused by the remnants of oblations of animals in the shape of heroic persons who were slain and sacrificed in the offerings which were the opening of numerous battles at *Andari Alattūr*, *Porulāre*, *Peṇnagara*, etc.; the author of a commentary of the fifteenth *sarga* (or fifteen *sargas*) of the *Kirātārjunīya*.

(L. 18.) His son (was) the *Vṛiddharāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, whose second name was *Mushkara*, whose lotus-like pair of feet was made yellowish by the mass of pollen from the garlands on the heads of the overlords of the earth which had become squeezed by the crushing of intractable foes.

(L. 19.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, with the famous name, *Śrīvikrama*, whose mother was the daughter of *Sindhurāja* who was renowned in all quarters which rise above each other; whose mind was made pure by mastering the fourteen branches of knowledge; who was pre-eminently a good expounder and practiser of the entire science of politics; who was a rising sun for dispelling the mass of darkness which consisted of his foes; who was the five-arrowed one (Cupid) for the sole love of the foremost amongst artful and fond womanfolk.

(L. 23.) His son (was) the *Mahādhirāja*, the glorious *Koṅgaṇi*, whose second name was *Bhūvikrama*; whose broad breast was marked with the resplendent marks of victory grown from the wounds (resulting from) the blows of the hatchets which are the tusks of the elephants, manifested in the throng of numerous battles; who was endowed with the three constituents of power; who had mastered the truth of the meaning of all *Sāstras*; who had propitiated the three higher castes (or, who had accomplished the three objects of life, *dharma*, *artha* and *kāma*); whose life was without blemish; whose power was increasing from day to day. Moreover,—

The king *Śrīvallabha* by name who vanquished the king, the lord of the *Pallavas* in the battle called after *Veḷanda*, which was terrible with the throng of the trampling of the feet of hundreds of elephants that were furious from tasting the currents of blood that issued from the openings in the breasts of warriors who were hewn asunder with the blows of various weapons; who had obtained the manifestation of the goddess of luck by victory in hundreds of battles.

(L. 29.) His younger brother (was) the friend of the learned, *Navakāma* by name, whose lotus-like feet were resplendent with the lustre of the rays of the jewels at the top of the diadems of kings who bent (before him); who was selected as her liege lord by *Lakshmi* herself; whose fame was sung through his splitting of his foes.

(L. 31.) He robs *Lakshmi* seated on the breast of *Mura's* foe (*Vishnu*); he is able to appropriate the pure fame of *Rāma*; he makes the behaviour of *Manu*, that is praised by wise people, his own; he is always a blameless lover of the world, who ravishes the damsels of others like the king of the gods; O wonder, or, what is there here of wonder, could there be another result than this from the endeavours of the wise ones?

(L. 33.) The grandson of this *Mahārāja*, *Koṅgaṇi*, whose other name was *Śivamāra*, (was he) who had acquired the truth of the collection of all the arts; the round of the nails of whose feet was adorned with fragments of rainbows resplendent in the many jewels fixed on the surface of the crowns of all the feudatories, who bent (before him); who directed his devotion on *Nārāyaṇa* who is praised by the foremost of gods and demons; who showed his anger at the head of battles, terrible through the throng of heroes, horses and choice elephants; (who was

called) Bhimakōpa (or, whose anger was terrible) ; who was the lover of the world of girls, clever in favouring him at the time of passionate love, he, the lover of the world ; who had obtained the success of victory at the head of numerous difficult battles ; a lion to the herds of elephants of the enemies ; Rājākēsarin (a lion amongst kings). Moreover,—

(L. 39.) Long may king Śrīpurusha, the crest-jewel of princes, be victorious, he who is a sun resplendent for illuminating the compass of the spotless sky of the Gaṅga family ; who is a terror to his foes ; who does auspicious acts ; who guards the good way, after he has obtained his good rule, resplendent in the meeting of kings by the highest virtues.

(L. 41.) Whom the poets always praise, as a Cupid among women, the son of Daśaratha (Rāma) in archery ; the son of Jamadagni (Parāśurāma) in prowess ; the enemy of Bala (Indra) in extensive power ; the sun in rich splendour ; Dhanēśa in ownership ; and further as evidently created by the Creator as disposer of all those who have life, of renowned ability, the lord of the subjects.

(L. 44.) By this high-minded Mahārāja Prithivīkoṅgaṇi, whose first name was Śrīpurusha ; whose arm acted as Śēṣha in carrying the weight of the entire earth that is resplendent with the girth of all the oceans which are unsteady through the large mass of waves agitated by the force of strong blowing wind ; the inner of whose palaces resounded with the noise of blessings occasioned by his great gifts that were going on day by day, (a son was begot) with his dear wife—she had issued from the Chalikya family and was named Vijayamahādēvi.

(L. 49.) His son, whose greatness is always accompanied by the three constituents of power ; who is an adept in all śāstras ; whose behaviour in riding elephants and horses is praised by those intent on it ; whose fame is celebrated in the world ; who is wealthy, a hero, and proud ; whose power is well-known ; who is the abode of the fortune of kings ; who crushes the realm of his foes, the beloved king Vijayāditya is victorious, he who is capable of carrying the weight of the earth adorned with the girth of the four oceans. Moreover,—

(L. 53.) His splendour being lovely like the lotus ; full of excellent liberality ; with authority in the world, he shines like the sun (whose light is agreeable to the lotus), like the elephant of the gods (who is endowed with ichor), like the king of mountains (that is heavy), without a blemish.

(L. 54.) And he dwells in the excellent town Āsandi. In the thirtieth year of the increasing victorious rule, the *fuka*<sup>1</sup> rice field to the north-west of the big slab below the northern corner of the tank near Satprasāda, and a rice-field on which six *kaṇḍukas*<sup>2</sup> can be sown, below the southern corner of that tank, and a . . . and a house was given, with libations of water to the member of the Hāritu (Hāriti) *gōtra* and the Taittiriya *charaṇa*, living in Vēthvulu (?) *vis.*, Sōmaśarman, whose other name is Yuddhakāraṇiga, who is qualified to carry the weight of the Government of the King, faithful to his master, endowed with all virtues, the son of Nāgaśarman, the son of Dharmasārman. [Follow two of the customary imprecatory verses]

(L. 62.) Ōm. He takes all the exemption made by the illustrious Śaṅkara.—S. K.]

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps the same as *fufuka*, a certain pot-herb.

<sup>2</sup> According to Kittel's Dictionary a *kaṇḍuka* is equivalent to 20 to 23 maunds.

No. 11.— KINSARIYA INSCRIPTION OF DADHICHİKA (DAHIYA) CHACHCHA,  
(VIKRAMA) SAMVAT 1056.

BY PANDIT RAMAKARNA, JODHPUR.

This inscription was discovered in a temple dedicated to the goddess Kēvāy *mātā* and situated on the summit of a hill in the vicinity of a village named Kīpsariyā,<sup>1</sup> 4 miles north of Parbatsar, the principal town of the district of the same name in the Jodhpur State. It is incised on a stone fixed in the wall of the *sabhāmaṇḍapa*. The inscription is edited from two estampages kindly supplied by Mr. D. R. Bhāṇḍārkar, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle.

The inscription contains 23 lines of writing covering a space of 1' 10½" broad by 11½" high. The writing is in a rather poor state of preservation, and lines 1, 22 and 23 are well-nigh destroyed. The characters of this inscription belong to the northern class of alphabets. The letters *n*, *a*, *kṛi*, *i*, *ksh*, and *bh* are exactly identical with those of the Bījāpur inscription of the Rāshtrakūṭa prince Dhavala. Attention may be drawn to the somewhat archaic form of *s* occurring for instance in *sa-shittra-kriyāḥ* in line 6. The language of the inscription is throughout Sanskrit, and the text is in verse excepting a few words in line 22, which contain the date. In respect of orthography the following points deserve notice: (1) all consonants following *r* have been invariably doubled; (2) rules of *para-savarṇa* have not been observed in their entirety; (3) the sign for *v* is also used for *b*; (4) *y* has been wrongly doubled in *-yyōdha-* (1.3). It is worthy of note that the letter *chh* has been used in lines 5 and 12 to indicate the conclusion of a subject in hand.

The first verse has altogether peeled off. The next four verses invoke the blessings respectively, of (1) a goddess whose name is lost (v. 2), (2) Kātyāyanī (v. 3) and (3) Kālī (v. 4-5). Verse 6 bestows praise on the Chāhamāna race. There lived a prince named Vākpatirāja (v. 7) who, as we know from a copper-plate grant of V.S. 1218,<sup>2</sup> ruled over Śākambharī (Sāmbhar). Verse 8 is in praise of Vākpati, but contains nothing historical. He was succeeded by his son Śimharāja (vs. 9-10) who is spoken of as *naya-sūtra-yuktaḥ*, which expression probably here means that he was well versed in Logic. From Śimharāja sprang Durlabharāja (v. 11) who earned the epithet of Durlaṅghyamēru, as none of his enemies could transgress his orders. Verse 12 represents him as having conquered the country called Āsōsittana (perhaps Rāśōsittana). Verse 13 narrates the exemplary philanthropy of Dadhichi Rishi who gave away the bones of his own body, and then informs us that princes descended from him were known by the name of Dadhichika, which, no doubt, is the same as *Dahiya* of line 22. In this race there was a person named Mēghanāda (v. 14). Verse 15 bestows nothing but conventional praise upon him. The name of his wife was Māsata (v. 16). He was succeeded by his son Vairisimha (v. 17-18). His wife was Dundā (v. 19). From him sprang Chachcha (v. 20). The verse following is purely eulogistic, and verse 22 is in praise of *dharma* or religion. Then in verse 23 we are told that he built "this" temple of Bhavānī, "this," of course, referring to the edifice where the inscription is engraved. Chachcha had two sons named Yaśahpushta and Uddharaṇa (v. 24). Verse 25 expresses a wish for the permanence of the temple. The *prastāvi* was composed by a Gaṇḍa Kāyastha named Mahādēva, son of Śrī-Kalya, who was a poet (v. 26). The date of the inscription given in line 22 is the 3rd of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha of V.S. 1056. As this line has been injured, a

<sup>1</sup> This village was formerly known by the name of *Siṣahadiyā*, as we have been informed by Mūtā Nēsi, an old chronicler of Mārwar.

<sup>2</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 68.



few words only can be read out, of which *kulam Dahiyakam jalam* are clear enough; but no sense can be made out from the rest. The line following, i.e. the last line, is well nigh illegible.

We thus see that the inscription belongs to the reign of a prince called Chachcha, and that he was a feudatory of Durlabharāja of the imperial Chāhamāna dynasty reigning at Sāmbhar. It deserves to be repeated that Chachcha is spoken of as belonging to the Dadhichika dynasty, which is also called Dahiyaka. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that he was what is popularly known as a Dahiyā Rājput. The following remarks regarding the Dahiyās may be quoted from the Mārwar Census Report<sup>1</sup> of 1891 :—

"Some people hold that Dahiyās are the one-half race that goes to complete the thirteen and a half races of Rāthōrs. They once ruled over Parbatsar and Jālōr, but now they are scattered here and there. The old fort of Jālōr was constructed by the Dahiyās. They now abound in the districts of Jālōr, Bāli, Jaswantpurā, Pāli, Siwāna, Sānehōr and Mallāui. They observe widow marriage and they are not regarded as of equal position with other Rājputs."

But a detailed and more reliable account of this clan is contained in Mūtā Nēpsi's chronicle, a summary of which will not here be out of place :—

The original seat of the Dahiyā Rājputs is reported to be a fortress named Thālnēr situated on the banks of the Gōdāvari near modern Nāsik, whence they migrated into Mārwar. In the Ajmōr province they held the following places, (1) the Dōrāvar-Parbatsar group of fifty-six villages, (2) Sāvar-Ghaṭiyālī, (3) Harsōr, and (4) Mārōṭ also called Vilānavāṭī. All the four villages lie in the north-eastern part of Mārwar. They also owned villages in the south-western part as well, viz. Jālōr and Sānehōr.<sup>2</sup> Sānehōr is said to have been conquered by Vijaya-si with the aid of an ally, the Vāgholā Mahirāvāna (sister's son of Vijairāja), from the Dahiyā Vijairāja in S. 1142. This event is recorded in a verse quoted below :—

धरा धूण धकचाल, कीध दहिया दहवट्टे ।

सबदी सबलां साल, प्राण मेवास पहट्टे ॥

भालण सुत विजयसी, वंस आसराव प्रागवड ।

खाग त्याग खचवाट, सरण विजे पंजर सीहड ॥

चहुवाण राव चौरंग अचल, नरानाह अणभंग नर ।

धू मेर सेस जां लग अचल, ताम राज साचीर धर ॥ १ ॥

Mūtā Nēpsi also gives a list of the Dahiyā princes who reigned round about Parbatsar and Mārōṭ. He mentions Dādhiha as one of their ancestors and specifies their names as follows from the 26th prince onwards :—

No. 27 Rāha Rāṇō (who inhabited Rohaḍī), No. 28 Kaḍava Rāṇō. No. 29 Kiratasī Rāṇō. No. 30 Vairasī Rāṇō. No. 31 Chācha Rāṇō (who raised a temple on a hill in the village of Sinahāḍiyā). No. 32 Anavī Uddharāṇa (who ruled over Parbatsar and Mārōṭ).

It will be seen that the names Vairasī, Chācha, Uddharāṇa of this list (Nos. 30-32) exactly correspond to Vairisimha, Chachcha, and Uddharāṇa of our inscription. The list, however,

<sup>1</sup> Vol. III, p. 17, Hindi volume.

<sup>2</sup> There are several villages which are, collectively, still called Dahiyāpattī, as districts of Mārōṭ and Parbatsar are called Gōḍāṭī (on account of their having been held by Gaudas) and districts to the north of Jōdhpur are called Indāvāṭī (owing to their having formerly been ruled by Indā Rājputs). This name Dahiyāpattī is sufficient to testify the fact that Dahiyās held some sort of sway over that part of the country in some past time.



gives Kīratasi as the name of Vairasi's father, whereas he is called Mēghanāda in our inscription. But there is nothing to preclude the supposition that Mēghanāda and Kīratasi (Kirtisimha) were two names of one and the same prince, as instances are not wanting of kings known by more than one name. Chācha Rāṇo, as we have just seen, is described in Mūtā Nēsi's chronicle as having built a temple on a hill in the village of Siṇahāḍiyā, which seems to be an old name of Kipsariyā. The epithet *Anarī*, which is coupled with Uddharapa, appears to be a corruption of *anamra*, meaning "unbending." He was succeeded by Jagadhara Rāvata, who ruled over Parbatsar. He constructed a temple, dug a step-well and a well in village Māṇḍala, 2 miles from Parbatsar. His second son was Vilhapa, who wielded sway over the whole district of Mārōṭ, which is, up to the present day, called Vilāṇavāṭī. He used to reside in the village of Dōpārā situated on a hill and 4 miles from Mārōṭ, where an old fort and a tank still exist. Some Dahiyās are still called Dōpārā-Dahiyās after this village. Of the succeeding generations, Bibā (No. 34) constructed a tank called Bibāsar in Parbatsar, and Hamira (No. 35) was a great warrior. His deeds are beautifully described in the following verses:—

महाकाल जमजाल जोधार जैमल्लरी, काहरी कथन संसार कहियौ ।  
 दुरत पतसाहरी साल औ दूदड़ौ, दूदड़ा तणै उर साल दहियौ ॥१॥  
 निवड़ भड़ निडर नरनाह नरबहरी, सकज भड़ स्यामरी काम सधीर ।  
 हियै पतसाह साल हाडो हुवो, हियै हाडातणै साल हमीर ॥२॥  
 आवरत कहर असवार आखाडसिध, काम पहचाड इधकार कीयौ ।  
 दूदड़ै दूठ पतसाह ओसुख दियौ, दुरत दूदा उर साल दहियौ ॥३॥

There is a number of *pūllīs* or figures of *satīs* in an enclosure adjoining the temple containing this inscription. One of these figures bears the following epitaph in the form of an inscription, dated V. S. 1300, of Vikrama, son of Kirtisimha Dahiyā:—

संवत् १३०० ज्येष्ठ सुदि १३, सोमदिने रा श्री दधि कीर्त्तसी(कीर्त्ति-  
 सिंह) सुत रा श्री विक्रम(विक्रम) राज्ञी-नाइलदेविसहितो(तः) स्वर्गलोके  
 गत[\*] रा श्री पुत्र जगधरेन(ण) पिता माता अर्थे (मातापिचोरर्थे)  
 क(का)रापितः । सु(शु)भं भवतु ॥ मंगलं महा

This shows that Dahiyās held this part of the country for nearly 300 years, i.e. up to 1300 V.S. The use of the letter *rā* (which is but an abbreviation of *rāja*) before Kirtisimha and the word queen (*rājñī*) for his wife shows that Kirtisimha was a ruling prince and not an *ādā*<sup>1</sup> Rājput. The Dahiyā kings mentioned in our inscription were chieftains, no doubt feudatory to the Chāhamāna overlords, but also wielding sway over a tract of country. This fact is again corroborated by the following abstract from an inscription of V.S. 1272 discovered in Mangalāpa in the Mārōṭ district:—

दधीचवंशे महामंडलेखर श्रीकद्वराजदेवपुत्र श्रीपदमसीहदेवसुत महाराज-  
 पुत्र श्री जयतस्यं(ति)ह

The inscription refers itself to the reign of *śrī-Rolāṇa-dēva*, (lord) of Raṇastambhapura or Ranthambhār, and records some arrangements made in connection with a step-well. In this

<sup>1</sup> A Rājput is called an *ādā* as distinguished from a *jāgirdār*. An *ādā* Rājput is thus one who owns no Jāgīr and is for that very reason looked upon as of inferior status.

inscription also, the Dahiyā prince Jayatasimha is spoken of as *mahārājaputra* and his fore-father Kaduvarājadēva as *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*, which shows that originally the Dahiyās were certainly of higher rank than *aḍa* Rājapūts, to which position they have now sunk.

## TEXT.

- 1<sup>1</sup> . . . . . द . . . . . ध . . .  
 . . . . . सुक्ता रक्तमांसाभ्यां पाद . . . . . नदयाधि . . .  
 . . . . . [१\*] २ — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —  
 — — — — पत्तेवहाविद्धि — — — — —
- 2 — — — — — रक्ता सुनीन्दैर्नानारूपा सा[स्तु देवी] सुदे वः ॥  
 [२\*] ३यामाराध्य विधानतो व(व)हुविधां सिद्धिं गताः साधका  
 यत्पादस्मर[णा]द[निष्ठ]रणा नश्यन्ति — — द्विषः । — — — न  
 तयोः स्फुर — — — — —
- 3 सा यस्याः प्रसादात्सतां सा सर्वार्थविभूतिदा भगवती कात्यायनी पातु  
 वः ॥ [३\*] ३दुर्योधान्धकय्योधयुद्धविधुरक्रोधज्वलच्छूलभृन्निष्पिष्टोरुललाटपट्ट-  
 विगलत्प्रखेदवारि — — । प्रोद्धूता निध[नाय या] — —
- 4 पुरा देवदुहां प्रस्फुरत्कालासिकपालशूलशव(व)ला काली श्रिये सास्तु  
 वः ॥ [४\*] ५व्र(व)ह्मण्डं भ्रश्यदिन्दूष्णगुपुटघटितच्छिद्रमाधाय पाणौ  
 नध्वा<sup>६</sup> नागेन्द्रनध्वा<sup>७</sup> गणपतिरदनोद्दामकोणाभि[घातैः] ।] — — — —
- 5 दृष्टासप्रकटितविकटस्रष्टदंष्ट्राकराला काली कल्पांतकाले निजविजयमहाडि-  
 ण्डिमं वादयती ॥६॥ [५\*] ३यो वृद्धो न च वर्जितः शुचिरपि ज्येष्ठो  
 न तापार्त्तिकत्सन्मूलोपि वृषानुगो धृतधनुः — —
- 6 सचिन्नक्रियः । पृथ्वीभृत्प्रभवो न गोपतरये सेव्योऽप्यवित्यान्तरये सीयं नन्दतु  
 चाहमानमृपतिप्रख्यातवंशश्चिरं । [६\*] ३एतस्मिन्नसमाप्तविक्रमरसन्नासप्रण-  
 श्य[द्विपु]व्रातश्रीकचकर्षणीकरसिक[प्रो]-
- 7 व्युक्तपाणिद्वयः । श्रीमान्वाक्कतिराजनाममृपतिर्नन्वारिमौलिगलन्मालादुर्ललिता-  
 स्त्रिजालजटिलीभूता[स्त्रि]पीठोभवत् ॥ [७\*] ३यस्य प्रस्थानकाले तरलतर-  
 चलत्सप्तिसंघातपा[तप्रोत्खाता] — — — —
- 8 एष्यगितदिवसकृधामधून्नीकृताश<sup>८</sup> । याचाप्रारंभभंगप्रवणजलधराभ्यागमभ्रांतिमा-  
 यन्मुग्धस्त्रीणामवापुः सरभसमरयो निर्भरालिङ्गना[नि] ॥ [८\*] सत्संगतिः  
 कृतनयो नयसूचयुक्तः श्री-]

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>4</sup> Read °कयोध°.

<sup>7</sup> Read °नदया.

<sup>8</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā,

<sup>2</sup> Metre: Śālīnī.

<sup>6</sup> Metre: Sragdharā,

<sup>8</sup> Supply °दधरे°

<sup>3</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>5</sup> Read नदा.

<sup>6</sup> Read °कृधाम°.

- 9 सिद्धराज<sup>1</sup> इति तस्य सुतो व(व)भूव । प्राप्तेकवि००पुषं [विमलालुरा-  
गं?] सिद्धंज<sup>2</sup> निजगुणैरिह यो जहास ॥ [८\*] <sup>3</sup>सृष्टाः सृष्टिकृता.  
[च]णेन भगवन्तोषीभृतः क्षातले मांधा[व]प्रसुखाः प्रसि[व]० ० —<sup>4</sup>
- 10 नूनं त्वयानेकशः । तेष्वसीत्किमु कश्चिदीदृगतुलैः आध्वो गुणैर्भूपतिः कीर्तिः  
प्रष्टुमिष प्रजापतिमगायत्येति तद्धाम किं ॥ [१०\*] <sup>5</sup>ततोभवदुर्जभराज-  
नामा सूनुर्निरस्तोद्धतराजरा[जिः ।]
- 11 परैरनुज्ञ[हि]तशासनत्वाद्दुर्जं ध्यमेरुं यमिहामनन्ति ॥ [११\*] <sup>6</sup>[प्रासेया-  
त्यलयं] गतानि मलिनीपद्माणि दावाग्निना निर्हन्धा धरणीरुहोपि विरला-  
स्तेषामिदानीं वरः । इत्थं प्रावरणे निविष्ट ० ० रे — ०
- 12 शोकाकुलेरासोश्चित्तनमंडलस्य परितस्तद्दैरिदारैर्व्यनि<sup>7</sup> ॥ [१२\*] <sup>8</sup>आसीदन्न  
सुनिर्हृधीचिरिति यः स्वास्थोन्यपि स्वर्गिणां स्वास्थाय<sup>9</sup> प्रवितीर्णवान्प्रहरण-  
प्राप्त्यर्थमभ्यर्थितः । तत्संतानभुवां पुरा जय[गुण]-
- 13 अणीभृतां भूभृतां तन्नाम्ने<sup>10</sup> दधीचिकति<sup>11</sup> विदितो वंशः प्रसिद्धिगमिः ॥ [१३\*]  
<sup>12</sup>स[सुन्न]तिधरः श्रीमान्शमितारिदवद्युतिः<sup>13</sup> । मेघनादो जनानन्दी तस्मि-  
न्मेघ इवाभवत् ॥ [१४\*] <sup>14</sup>नृत्यत्सप्तिसहस्रनिष्ठुरसुरप्रोक्षेखितेषु
- 14 चरत्कीलालान्युरुसेचितेषु समरक्षेत्रेष्वशंकोवपत् । यः [स्वच्छन्द]विदारित-  
द्विपघटाकुम्भस्थलप्रोच्छलप्रालेयामलमौक्तिकानि व(व)दुशो वी(वी)जानि कीर्त्त-  
रिव ॥ [१५\*] <sup>15</sup>तस्यासीन्मासटानाञ्जी
- 15 प्रद्वी<sup>16</sup> हेतुः कुलस्थितेः । इन्द्राणीव महेन्द्रस्य लक्ष्मीर्लक्ष्मीपतेरिव ॥ [१६\*]  
<sup>17</sup>तस्यामभूदसमसत्वगुणोपपन्नः<sup>18</sup> श्रीवैरिसिन्धु<sup>19</sup> इति संयति लब्धकीर्तिः ।  
यो वैरिकुंजरघटाघनकुम्भपीठान्या-
- 16 घाटयन्स्फुटमगीयत सि[व] एव ॥ [१७\*] <sup>20</sup>प्रयच्छतापि सर्वस्वमर्थिभ्यो  
येन संयुगे । न दत्तं द्विषतां पृष्ठं महाविजयतृष्णाया ॥ [१८\*] <sup>21</sup>स  
गृह्णाश्रमधर्मस्य सम्यक्कालनलालसः । दुन्द्यात्यां गृहिणीं प्राप [वि]-
- 17 धिवद्वर्गचारिणीं ॥ [१९\*] <sup>22</sup>वञ्चनामा सुतस्तस्याः <sup>23</sup>सत्वत्यागगुणान्वितः ।  
स्वर्धन्या इव गांगेयः सत्यव्रतपरोभवत् ॥ [२०\*] <sup>24</sup>छिरातनचिचपुलासय-  
क्रमश्रमप्रवीणश्चतुरः कुशाक्षये<sup>25</sup> । अन्नप्रसूधारा-

<sup>1</sup> Read सिद्धराज.<sup>2</sup> Supply °यशसी.<sup>3</sup> Read स्वास्थाय.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Anushtubh.<sup>5</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.<sup>6</sup> Read सख्यं<sup>7</sup> Read सिद्धंज.<sup>8</sup> Metre : Upajāti.<sup>9</sup> Read तन्नाम्नेव.<sup>10</sup> Read श्रीमान्ध्वनिं<sup>11</sup> Read °सख्यं<sup>12</sup> Metre : Vamśastha; read चिरा<sup>13</sup> Metre : Sārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>14</sup> Read °वञ्जे.<sup>15</sup> Read °चिकित्ति.<sup>16</sup> Read पद्वी.<sup>17</sup> Read °सिंह.<sup>18</sup> Read कुशाक्षये.

- 18 सु गतीकृतार्थस्तुरंगनायचरतां जगाम यः ॥ [२१\*] <sup>१</sup>अप[त्याद्या]  
लोके सकलविषया दुःखविषयाः<sup>२</sup> चितापायः कायः<sup>३</sup> प्रकृतिचपला यौवन-  
कला । अचिंत्यापक्षपट्टिदि [वि] ७ ७ —<sup>३</sup>
- 19 वेत्य विधिवन्मृणामेकी धर्मः परमिह परचापि सुखदः ॥[२२\*] <sup>४</sup>इत्या-  
कलय्य सकलं चपलस्वभावं श्रेयस्करं सुकृतमेव परं विचिंत्य । कैलासः  
• शैलशिखराकृति तेन सौध[मेत] ७ — ७<sup>६</sup>
- 20 त शुभं भवनं भवान्याः ॥[२३\*] <sup>५</sup>यशःपुष्ट इति ख्यातस्तस्य पुत्रो  
यशोनिधिः । अभूदुद्धृतगोचत्वाद्दीमानुद्धरणोपरः ॥[२४\*] <sup>७</sup>यावच्छांकाशकलं  
शिरसीश्वरस्य यावन्नभस्त्रल ७ — ७ ७ —
- 21 विवस्त्रान् । यावच्चर्ममुखेषु<sup>८</sup> वसन्ति वेदास्ताव[श्चका]स्तु गृहमेतदिहाखि-  
(स्त्रि)कायाः ॥[२५\*] <sup>९</sup>गौडकायस्थवंशेभूच्छ्रीकल्यो नाम सत्कविः । सनु-  
स्तस्य महादेवः प्रशस्ति<sup>९</sup> ७ ७ — ७ — ॥[२६\*]
- 22 संवत् १०५६ वैशाख सुदि <sup>१०</sup>अक्षहतीया[यां] रवी[१] . . . . .  
यो विदधे . . . . . व कुलं दहियकं जातं . . . . .  
. . . . . ; . . . . .  
. . . . .
- 23 मस्तोहामल . . . . . दी . . . . .  
. . . . .

## No. 12.—NAMMURU GRANT OF AMMARAJA II.

BY PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D. ; HALLE (SAALE).

Ink-impressions of this inscription were sent to me by Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, who had received the original plates from Mr. G. V. Appa Rao, B.A., of Vizianagram.

As Mr. Krishna Sastri informed me, these are three copper-plates with ring and seal. The plates measure roughly 4½" by 9½". The ring is ½" in thickness, and the circular seal 2½" in diameter. The first and third plates bear writing only on their inner side, and the second plate on both sides. The four inscribed sides have their rims raised for the protection of the writing. The seal bears, in relief on a countersunk surface, a boar, a crescent, and an elephant-goad in a line, below them the legend *śrī-Tribhuvanāṁkuśa*, and below this a floral device. The bottom of the seal is fixed into an elongated lotus flower with eight petals.

The writing on the plates is in a state of nearly perfect preservation. The alphabet resembles that of other inscriptions of Amma II. The *jihvāmūlīya* occurs once (line 29), and the *upadhmāniya* five times (ll. 6, 20 [twice], 23 [twice]); it is identical in shape with the

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Śikharinī.<sup>२</sup> Read °विषयाक्षिता°<sup>३</sup> Supply °श्रुता°<sup>४</sup> Metre: Śimbādhātā.<sup>५</sup> Supply °दरश्च°.<sup>६</sup> Metre: Anuśṭubh.<sup>७</sup> Metre: Vasantatilāhā.<sup>८</sup> Read °चतुर्मुख°<sup>९</sup> Supply व्यदधादिमान्<sup>१०</sup> Read °अक्षयद°

Telugu *r* of -*Kaṇḍervāḍi*- (l. 21). A final form of *n* is employed in ll. 7, 11, 30 (wrongly for *m*)<sup>1</sup>, and one of *m* in ll. 4, 5, 9, 29, 32. The length of *i* is generally marked by a point in the centre of the circle which represents the secondary form of *i*. The superscribed *r*, if combined with the latter, is expressed by a slight indenture on the right of the circle (ll. 15, 18).

The language of the inscription is Sanskrit, prose and verse : five verses are inserted in the panegyric introduction, and two of the usual imprecatory verses at the end of the document. The description of the boundaries in ll. 27-28 is in a mixture of Sanskrit and Telugu.

The record opens with the usual genealogy of the Eastern Chālukya family (l. 4) from Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana to Ammarāja II. (l. 19). Vijayāditya II. surnamed Narēndramṣṭgarāja is stated in verse 1 (l. 9) to have reigned for forty years, while, with a slight variation at the end of the same verse, another grant of Amma II. allots to him a reign of forty-eight years.<sup>1</sup> Verse 2 (ll. 13-16) reports that Bhima II., the younger brother of Ammarāja I. by a different mother, expelled his predecessor Yuddhamalla from the country and ruled for twelve years. The three next verses praise Amma II., his son by Lōkamahādēvī (v. 3), in general terms. The two first of these verses are already known from other inscriptions; the third (v. 5) contains the following fanciful statement :—

“ While this lord of the earth is proceeding to view the gardens outside (his palace), the frightened lords of the countries (lying) in that direction are offering (him) jewels, gold, horses, noble elephants, and foot-soldiers.”

Ll. 19-26 record that “ he who bore the glorious surname Ammarāja (II.), *Samastabhuvanāśraya*, the glorious Vijayāditya (VI.) *Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara Paramabhāṭṭāraka*, the very pious one,” informs the inhabitants of the Gudla-Kaṇḍervāḍi district (*vishaya*) that, at the occasion of a winter-solstice (*uttarāyana*, l. 25), he has granted a field in the village named Nammūru to the learned Vishṇuśarma, who resided at Gēraṇḍa and was the son of Chāmyanaśarma and the grandson of Vishṇuśarma of the Kāśyapa *gōtra*. The field lay to the east of the village and required as seed twelve *khaṇḍikās* of grain (*kōḍrava*)<sup>2</sup> by the royal measure (l. 26).

The boundaries of the field are specified in ll. 27-28 :— “In the east the boundary (is) a pond with a demarcation stone<sup>3</sup>. In the south the boundary (is) the very boundary of the *pannasa*<sup>4</sup> of Pandi-Peddēri. In the west, the eastern boundary of Kroppēru. In the north, the *Indula-guṇṭha*.”<sup>5</sup>

I am unable to identify any of the localities mentioned in this grant. With the district of Gudla-Kaṇḍervāḍi may be compared Kaṇḍervāḍi-vishaya, Uttara-Kaṇḍervāḍi-vishaya, and Doḍḍi-Kaṇḍravāḍi in other inscriptions of the Telugu country.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Above, Vol. IX, p. 51, text line 12 f., and p. 55, note 1.

<sup>2</sup> See above, Vol. V, p. 121, note 14 ; *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, p. 250, text line 27 ; and the Sanskrit and Telugu dictionaries, s. v. *kōḍrava*.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. above, Vol. IX, p. 54, text lines 58 and 59.

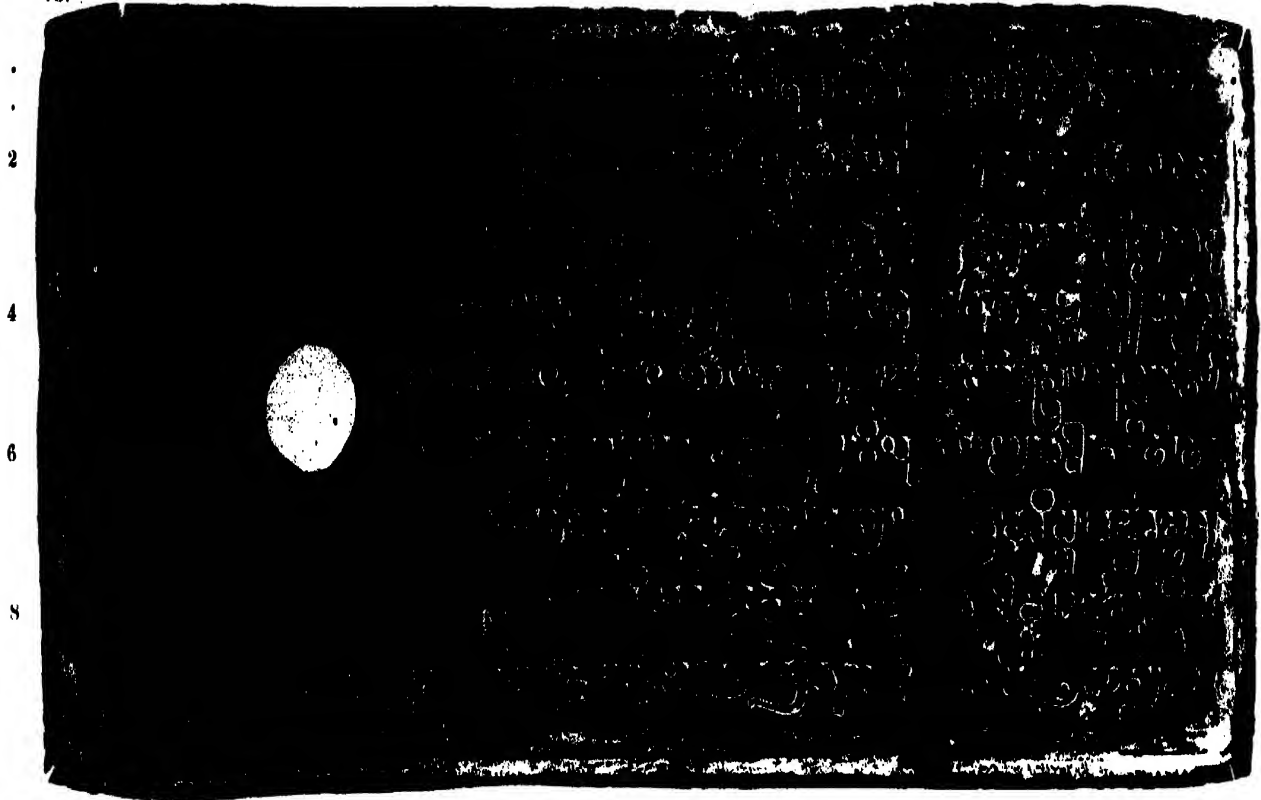
<sup>4</sup> See above, Vol. V, p. 141, note 8.

<sup>5</sup> Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri explains this by ‘the pond of *indu* (or *idu*) trees.’ Cf. *idu* ‘a tree called *kalavanṭa* or *rōṣhaṇamū*,’ in Brown’s Telugu Dictionary.

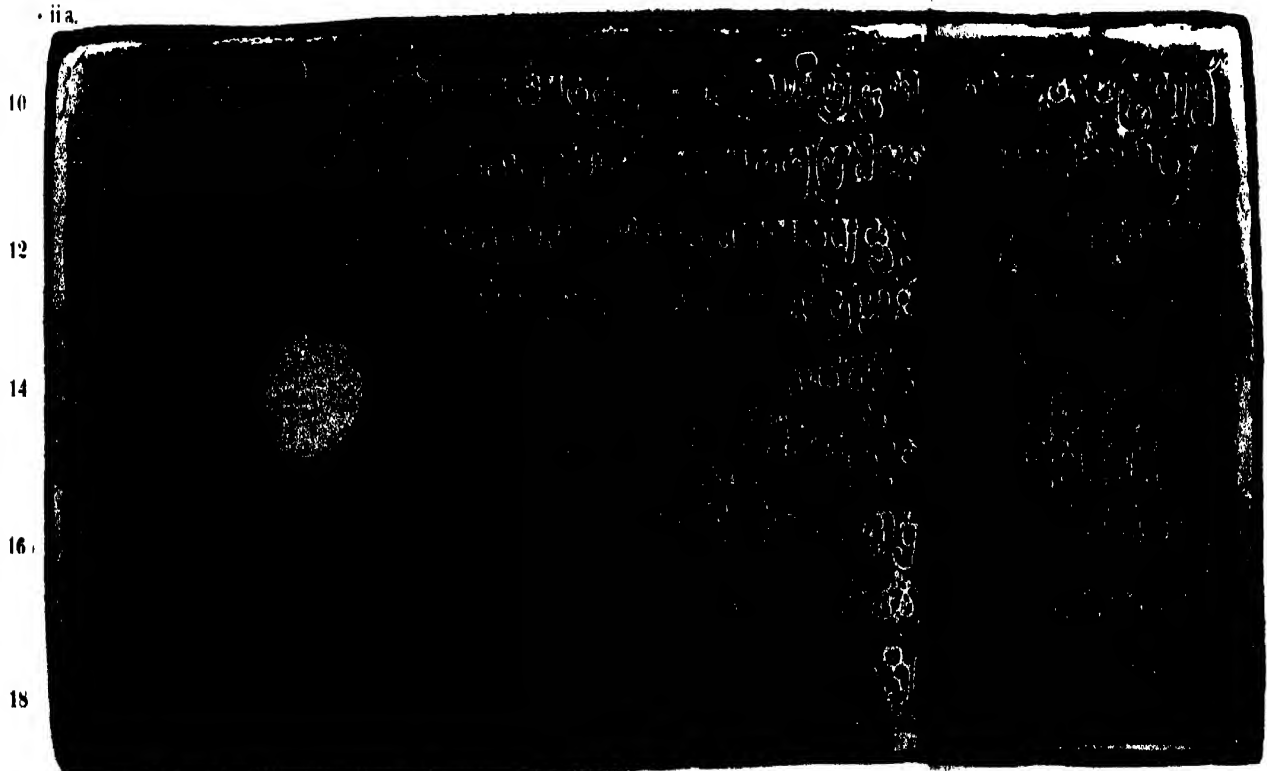
<sup>6</sup> See above, Vol. VI, p. 148.

Nammuru grant of Ammaraja II.

ib.



ii a.



ii b.

20  
22  
24  
26

Handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in horizontal lines across the page. A large circular hole is visible on the left side of the page, near the center.

iii a.

28  
30  
32

Handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is arranged in horizontal lines across the page. A large circular hole is visible on the left side of the page, near the center.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>*First Plate ; Second Side.*

- 1 ✽ स्वस्ति श्रीमतां सकलभुवनसंस्तूयमानमानव्यसगोत्राणां हारोतिपुत्राणां  
कौशीकिवरप्रसा[द]-<sup>2</sup>
- 2 लब्धराज्यानां<sup>3</sup> मातृगणपरिपालितानां स्वामिमहासेनपादानुध्यायिना<sup>4</sup> भगवन्ना<sup>5</sup>  
ऋयणप्रसादस-
- 3 मासादितवरवराहलाञ्छनेक्षणाक्षयशीलतारातिमण्डलानामश्वमेधावभृथस्नानपवित्रीक-  
तवपु-
- 4 षाम्<sup>6</sup> चालुक्यानां कुलमलंकरिणोः<sup>7</sup> स्वत्याश्रयवत्तमेन्द्रस्य भ्रात[१\*] कुञ्जविष्णुवर्धनो
- 5 ष्टादश वर्षाणि<sup>8</sup> वेंगीमण्डलमपालयत् ॥ तदात्मजो जयसिंहस्त्रयस्त्रिंशतम् ।
- 6 तदनुजेन्द्रराजनन्दनो विष्णुवर्धनो नव ॥ 'तत्सनुमंगियु[व\*]राज' पंचविंशति-  
[म्\*] । त-
- 7 त्पुत्रो जयसिंहस्त्रयोदश । त[द]वरज[:\*] कोक्किलिष्यमासान् ॥ तस्य  
ज्येष्ठो भ्रात[१\*] विष्णुवर्धनस्तमु-
- 8 चाव्यसप्तत्रिंशतं<sup>9</sup> वर्षाणि । तत्पुत्रो विजयादित्यभट्ट[१\*]रकोष्टादश । तत्पुत्रो  
विष्णुवर्धनः षट्त्रिंश-
- 9 तम् । नरेन्द्रमृगराजाख्यो मृगराजपराक्रमः [१\*] विजयादित्यभूपालः<sup>10</sup> चत्वारिंशत्समाप्तः । [१\*]

*Second Plate ; First Side.*

- 10 तत्तनय[:\*] कलिविष्णुवर्धनोऽर्ध[र्ध\*]वर्ष । तत्तनुजो विजयादित्यसप्तसुखत्वारिं-  
शतं । तद्भातुष्वि-<sup>10</sup>
- 11 क्रमादित्यस्य तनयश्चालुक्यभीमभूपालस्त्रिंशतं । तत्पुत्रो विजयादित्यः षण्मासान् । तस्य
- 12 सूनुरम्भराजः सप्त । तदनन्तरस्तालपराजो मासमेकं । तमुच्चाव्य चालुक्यभीमभूपाला-
- 13 त्मजो विक्रमादित्यसंवत्सरं । तदनु तालपराजात्मजो युद्धमल्लः सप्त । वृत्तं [॥\*]  
तन्दे-
- 14 शश्विर्गमय्य प्रथितमतितरामम्भराजानुजम्भा धीरो द्वैमातुरोत्थिद्विजमुनिवर्जिताना-<sup>11</sup>
- 15 यदीनान्धबन्धुः [१\*] बन्धूनां कामधेनुर्निजभुजविजितारातिभूपालवर्ग[:\*] स्वर्गं  
वञ्चीव भीम-
- 16 क्षितिपतिरभुवनगद्गादशाब्दानि धात्रीं । [२\*] तस्य शश्विमैलिमूर्तिरुमासमाना-  
कृते[:\*]<sup>12</sup> कुमारसमानः [१\*] लोकमहा-

<sup>1</sup> From ink-impressions supplied by Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri.<sup>2</sup> Read कौशीकी°.<sup>3</sup> Read °राज्यानां.<sup>4</sup> Read °ध्यायिनां.<sup>5</sup> Read °वपुषां.<sup>6</sup> This doubling of ष is prohibited by Pāṇini, VIII. 4, 49.<sup>7</sup> Read तरसूनुमंगि°.<sup>8</sup> Read °चाव्य सप्त°.<sup>9</sup> Read °पालचला°.<sup>10</sup> Read °तुष्वि°.<sup>11</sup> Read °तुरीत्य°.<sup>12</sup> Read शश्विमौलिमूर्तिरुमा°.



- 17 देव्या यस्मभभवदरिपतिहृदयवनदवदहनः । [३\*] यस्मिन्शासति<sup>१</sup> राजनि  
परिपक्वानेकंसस्यसं.<sup>२</sup>  
18 पच्छाली [१\*] सततपयोधेनुरभीर्निरितिरपरस्मिरस्तधोरो<sup>३</sup> देशः [॥ ४\*] यस्मिन्त्र-  
जति महीशे बहिरुद्याना-

*Second Plate; Second Side.*

- 19 वलोकनार्थं [भी]ताः [१\*] तद्दिग्देशाधीशा दिशन्ति मणिकनकहयगजेन्द्र-  
पतति<sup>४</sup> । [५\*] श्रीमदम्भराज[१\*]भिधान-  
20 स्मस्तभुवनाश्रयश्रीविजयादित्यमहाराजाधिराजपरमेश्वर<sup>५</sup>परमभट्टारक<sup>६</sup>पर-  
21 मब्रह्मण्यो गुदलकण्ठे<sup>७</sup>वाडिविषयनिवासिनी राष्ट्रकूटप्रमुखाङ्कुटुंबिनक्षमाङ्गयेत्य-  
22 माज्ञापयति ॥ विशुद्धतरकाश्रयपगोत्रप्रसूतस्य सकलकलागमकुशल-  
23 स्य श्रीविष्णुशर्मण<sup>८</sup>पौत्राय मनुमतचरितनिरतस्य चाम्यनशर्मणो<sup>९</sup>पुत्राय<sup>१०</sup>गे-  
24 रण्डवास्तव्याय वेदवेदांगपारगाय षट्कर्मनिरताय स्वामिभक्ताय सदन-  
25 छानपराय विष्णुशर्मणे सर्व्वकरपरिहारमुदकपूर्व्वसुत्तरायणनिमित्तेन नमः-  
ना[म\*]-  
26 ग्रामपूर्व्वस्थान्दिशि राजमानेन द्वादशखण्डिकाकोट्रवावापं क्षेत्रमस्माभिर्हत्त-  
मिति ॥ अस्य  
27 क्षेत्रस्यावधयः । पूर्व्वतः स्थापितशिलागुण्ड सीम ॥ दक्षिणतः पन्दिपेहेरि-  
पन्नस[सि]-<sup>११</sup>

*Third Plate; First Side.*

- 28 मैव सीम ॥ पश्चिमतः क्रोर्पोट तूर्प्यसीम ॥ उत्तरतः ईन्दुलगुण्ड ॥  
एतेषामध्यव-  
29 त्ति<sup>१२</sup> क्षेत्रम् । अग्न्योपरि न केनचिद्वाधा कर्त्तव्या [१\*] यङ्करोति स  
पंचमहापातको भवति । स्वद-  
30 तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत् वसुन्धरान्<sup>१३</sup> [१\*] षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणां विष्टायां<sup>१४</sup>  
ज[१\*]यते क-  
31 मिः । [६\*] बहुभिर्ब्रह्मसुधा दत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालितं [१\*] यस्य यस्य  
यदा भू-  
32 मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ [७\*]

<sup>१</sup> Read यस्मिन्शासति.

<sup>२</sup> The *anuvāra* stands at the beginning of the next line.

<sup>३</sup> Read 'निरति'.

<sup>४</sup> Read 'शर्मणः पुत्राय

<sup>५</sup> Read 'वर्ष'.

<sup>६</sup> Read विष्टायां.

<sup>७</sup> Read perhaps 'पदातीन्.

<sup>८</sup> Read 'सीमेव.

<sup>९</sup> Read वसुन्धरान्.

## No. 13.—NIDHANPUR COPPER PLATES OF BHASKARAVARMAN.

BY PROFESSOR PADMANATHA BHATTACHARYA VIDYAVINODA, M.A., GAUHATI.

On the 29th December 1912, a Musalman cultivator of the village Nidhanpur, in Panchakhaṇḍa, Sylhet, while levelling down a mound for making a buffalo-shed, discovered these copper plates, fastened together by a ring, with a heavy seal shaped like the head of a ladlo. He thought that the plates contained some information about hidden treasure, but when he brought it to a local land-holder, the latter at once recognized the whole as a copper-plate grant and sent it to be photographed to Silchar. Through the kindness of Babu Dinanath Das, B.A. of the Commissioner's office, Silchar, the plates were placed at my disposal for about a month, and after having read them, I wrote two articles on them, one of which was read on the 5th May 1913 in the Anniversary Meeting of the Sāhitya Parishada at Rangpur, Bengal, and the other on the 25th May 1913 in the 1st Annual Meeting of the Kāmarūpa Anusandhāna Samiti (Historical Research Society) at Gauhati, Assam. The present article is the substance in English of the two articles that I wrote in Bengali for the literary societies mentioned above.<sup>1</sup>

The grant was issued by Bhāskaravarman, king of Kāmarūpa, whom we have hitherto known from two different sources, the *Harshacharita* of Bāṇabhaṭṭa and the *Hsi-Yü-chi* of Yuan Chwang, who paid a visit to the capital of Bhāskaravarman in 643 A.D. while on pilgrimage in India. It was issued from his camp at Karnaśuvarṇa. Two main problems present themselves before us at the outset, (1) How and when Karnaśuvarṇa, which is found separately mentioned in Yuan Chwang's book, came under the sway of Bhāskaravarman, and (2) Whether or not Sylhet formed part of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa, and, if not, how the plates could be found in a place within the district of Sylhet.

But before taking up these points we must first of all ascertain the locality of Karnaśuvarṇa. This is a matter in which Doctors are found to disagree; but as it has been fully discussed in Mr. Watters' Yuan Chwang<sup>2</sup>, and as we fully accept the conclusions arrived at there, we need not dilate on the subject any further.

The kingdom of Karnaśuvarṇa was contiguous with the kingdom of Kāmarūpa, and as Yuan Chwang reached Karnaśuvarṇa travelling south-east from Paṇḍravardhana, and Kāmarūpa travelling east from Paṇḍravardhana, Karnaśuvarṇa was consequently south of Kāmarūpa, and in the map attached to Mr. Watters' Yuan Chwang, it has been shown south-west of Kāmarūpa. Yuan Chwang mentions Śaśāṅka as the late king of Karnaśuvarṇa, and in the *Harshacharita* of Bāṇa, the same king has been designated as king of Gauḍa (*i.e.* Paṇḍravardhana). Anyhow this ambitious and powerful monarch incurred the animosity of Harshavardhana, the great king of Sthanviśvara (Thāṇṣar) by killing his elder brother Rājyavardhana in a rather treacherous way, and Bhāskaravarman, the king of Kāmarūpa, being the ruler of a neighboring territory, was in constant dread of Śaśāṅka, whose aspiration was to become the paramount ruler in India. It is the common rule of politics that two kings, inimically disposed towards one and the same third power, should become friendly to each other; and so we find, in the *Harshacharita*, that as soon almost as Harshavardhana assumed the reins of the kingdom, an ambassador from Bhāskaravarman approached Harsha with valuable presents in order to win the friendship of the great monarch. Although the two monarchs were thus united in a bond of friendship almost at the commencement of the reign

<sup>1</sup> See the Bengali Journal *Bijayā*, Vol. i; pp. 625 ff.<sup>2</sup> *Ide* Vol. II, pp. 191-193.

of Harsha (about 606 A.D.), they could do no material injury to the king of Karpasuvārṇa, for a very long time afterwards we find Śaśāṅka in power, in 619 A.D.<sup>1</sup> Nor did Śaśāṅka die in battle. Yuan Chwang, who paid a visit to Karpasuvārṇa, believed that Śaśāṅka died of some foul disease due to his iniquitous persecution of the Buddhists and his demolition of the statues and temples of the Buddha. After the death of Śaśāṅka his kingdom must have passed into the hands of Harsha, who was then in the zenith of his power. Yuan Chwang in the description of his visit to Karpasuvārṇa does not make mention of any king reigning there. We can presume therefore that it was then absorbed into the empire of Harsha, who could not have allowed the possessions of so great a rival to be included in the territory of Bhāskaravarman, a weaker king to all appearance, however friendly he might have been. It is only on the dismemberment of the great empire of Harsha shortly after his demise, that it was possible for Bhāskaravarman to get any hold over Karpasuvārṇa. As a matter of fact Bhāskara, who survived his great friend Harsha, rendered valuable assistance to the powerful Chinese invader Wang-hiuen-tai (in 648-49 A.D.) who crushed the usurper Arjuna, the minister of Harsha, who had ascended the throne after his demise. We may assume that Bhāskaravarman was rewarded with the possession of Karpasuvārṇa, and it may be that in commemoration of his triumphant entry into the capital of Karpasuvārṇa this shrewd king of Kāmarūpa made this grant of land to a Brāhman of the locality.

The original copper plates were however soon burnt, but they were forthwith renewed most probably by the donor himself. The fractured, bent and defaced seal<sup>2</sup>—which was apparently not renewed—testifies this fact, which is alluded to in the first verse of the renewed inscriptions and expressly stated in the last verse.

Let us now take up the second point, whether Sylhet formed part of Bhāskaravarman's territory, and if not, how the plates could be found there. This question would not have arisen at all if the inscription were complete; unfortunately the 3rd plate is missing along with the record of the locality of the land and (probably also) of the domicile of the Brāhman who got the grant. If there were any mention of Sylhet—where the plates have been found—it would have been unquestionably taken for granted that Sylhet formed part of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa during the 7th century A.D. when Bhāskaravarman flourished, and if there were no mention of Sylhet, then the question of Sylhet in this connection would have been out of place. As we have already said, the grant, issued from the camp Karpasuvārṇa, must have related to a locality within the jurisdiction of that territory.<sup>3</sup>

The fact that the copper plates have been found in Sylhet does not prove that the land must have belonged to that district. The copper plates inscribed under the orders of Vaidyadeva, king of Kāmarūpa,<sup>4</sup> were found in Kamauli near Benares City, and the plates now under consideration can have been similarly transferred. The loss of the third plate is also remarkable; the three existing plates have been found tightly fastened by the ring, so that the loss of the missing plate must have occurred before the existing ones could have come over to the place they have been found in. Perhaps the owner of the copper plate grant was dispossessed of his belongings in the course of one of the political revolutions—many of which have

<sup>1</sup> See the Ganjam copper-plate inscriptions of the Gupta year 300, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 143 ff.

<sup>2</sup> The only thing that is indistinctly discernible in the seal is the front part of the figure of an elephant, which also occurs in the seals of the later kings of Fāmarūpa, who claimed descent from Naraka and Bhagadatta.

<sup>3</sup> There is an internal evidence in support of this. In the incomplete description of the boundaries of the land granted we have the mention of *Gaṅgīnikā* in three out of the five sides, and this term occurs in another inscription (*viz.*, Dharmapāla's copper plate grant, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 243 ff.) which relates to the same locality, *i.e.* Northern Bengal, where even now the word *gāṅgīnā* is used to denote a dried river bed.

<sup>4</sup> *Vide Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 347 ff.

occurred subsequent to Bhāskara's time—, quitted his original home and came to the sparsely peopled part of Sylhet, and, wishing for some reasons to conceal his original status flung away the plates that contained a record of the same, and became easily absorbed into the society of this new place.

This theory—though only a surmise—will be supported, if we can prove that Sylhet never at least during the days of Bhāskaravarman, belonged politically to Kāmarūpa. Several considerations lead me to this conclusion :—

1. While travelling in India, Yuan Chwang went from Kāmarūpa southwards to Samatata, and before turning back from Samatata, he got information of certain regions one of which was Shihlichatolo. This has been taken to mean Śrikshatra, and Mr. Watters and Mr. Vincent A. Smith have taken great pains to localize it,<sup>1</sup> but our Bengali writers of historical books have found no difficulty in identifying Shihlichatolo with Śrihaṭṭa. In fact what the people whom Yuan Chwang consulted said was certainly Śrihaṭṭa, which the pilgrim heard as Śrikshatra and reproduced in his defective Chinese tongue as Shihlichatolo. At any rate this points to the fact that Sylhet, which word is a Musalman corruption of Śrihaṭṭa, which is still used in Bengali, existed independently of the kingdom of Kāmarūpa in Yuan Chwang's and, consequently, in Bhāskaravarman's time.

2. The Sāmpradāyika Brāhman of Sylhet, who are said to have come from Mithilā, have genealogical accounts of their families. It is recorded therein that five of their ancestors were imported by a king of Tipperah in 641 A.D., and that the very locality where the plates have been found was allotted to those five Brāhman—and so the place was called *Pañchakhaṇḍa*. This event took place two years before Yuan Chwang heard of Shihlichatolo, and although such genealogical accounts are only to be accepted with reservation, yet there can be no doubt that much of the eastern part of the district of Sylhet, including *Pañchakhaṇḍa* the place of the find, belonged to the king of Tipperah at that period.

3. The name of Śrihaṭṭa has very curiously found its place in an inscription of a date prior to Bhāskaravarman, viz., in the *prasaṣṭi*<sup>2</sup> of the temple of Lakkhā Maṇḍal at Maḍhā in the Jaunsar Bāwar district. Just on the top of the inscription, we read the word *Śrihaṭṭādhiśvarābhayaḥ*, and although Dr. Bühler, who read the inscription and assigned to it a date about 600 A.D., was of opinion that these letters were "of a later date," they could not, from their very nature, be of a very posterior date; they were apparently inserted to fill in some omission somewhere in the inscription, and very probably the calligraphic difference is due to a different hand that corrected the mistake. At any rate, it becomes evident that by 600 A.D. there was a place called Śrihaṭṭa, which had its own *adhiśvaras* (lords).<sup>3</sup>

But how is it that many of the historians, European and Indian, have asserted that a part of East Bengal, to the east of the Brahmaputra river, including portions of Dacca and Mymensingh, Tipperah and Sylhet, belonged to Kāmarūpa? There are also spots in the western part of Sylhet and the east of Mymensingh which are pointed out by common people as the place of Bhagadatta, the son of Naraka, the first king of Kāmarūpa, who is mentioned in the present grant as well as in other ancient copper plates. Let us examine if there is any basis of truth in these matters. It is stated in the *Yogintantra* that Kāmarūpa extended from the Kāñchana mountain

<sup>1</sup> See Watter's *Yuan Chwang*, Vol. II, pp. 188-189, and p. 340. They identify it with the Tipperah district, the northern part whereof was formerly included in Sylhet. The headquarters of Tipperah is Comilla which is identifiable with *Kamalangka* of Yuan Chwang.

<sup>2</sup> See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 10 ff.

<sup>3</sup> [There is no indication that the words in question should be inserted anywhere in the inscription. The alphabet is certainly later than that of the *prasaṣṭi*, and no inference can be drawn for the time about A.D. 600.—S. K.]

of Nepal up to the junction of the Brahmaputra, beginning from the Karatōyā up to the Dikkaravāsini, its boundaries being, to the north, the Kaūjagiri; to the west, the Karatōyā, to the east, the Dikshu; to the south, the confluence of the Brahmaputra with the Lākshā.<sup>1</sup>

This description of Kāmarūpa is also found in a few other sacred compositions. I think that what is meant is not the political territory, but a scriptural region, rendered sacred by the location of Kāmākhyā (the presiding deity of Kāmarūpa) in the centre. Similarly, such boundaries are given in the second chapter of the *Manu-Saṁhitā* of Āryāvarta, Brahmāvarta, etc. Moreover the boundary line given in the *Yōginītantra* does not stand the test of a close historical scrutiny. The *Yōginītantra* contains the name of Viśvasimha, the founder of the Koch kingdom which is now limited to Koch Bihar, and he was a contemporary of Babar and Humayun. In his days much of the territory included within the boundary of Kāmarūpa as defined in the *Yōginītantra* especially what fell in East Bengal including Sylhet, had long come under the jurisdiction of the Pathans and the Moghuls. Now when Yuang Chwang entered Kāmarūpa, he crossed a large river *Kalotu*<sup>2</sup> by name, and this can only be the Karatōyā of the *Yōginītantra*. Now from the fact that the western boundary of the *Tantra* coincided with the political boundary of Kāmarūpa, which can be inferred from Yuan Chwang's statement, the conclusion has been somewhat hastily drawn that the *Tantra* was also right with regard to the remaining boundaries, at least for the days of Bhāskaravarman.

As to the popular notion about Bhagadatta's place in Western Sylhet or Eastern Mymensingh, the fact that more than one spot, widely apart from each other, are being identified as such, throws a doubt on the matter. It would seem that the name of Bhagadatta, who flourished about 5,000 years ago, must have been somewhat vaguely applied to casual invaders from Kāmarūpa in the middle ages, who came down the Brahmaputra and pitched their camps for a time in these spots and returned without gaining any permanent footing.

This explanation is also supported by the fact that even in the *Yōginītantra* the name *Śrihaṭṭa* occurs more than once in such a way that an independent political entity seems to be indicated, though within the sacred precincts of Kāmarūpa.<sup>3</sup>

The copper plates now under consideration contain the most ancient record that has hitherto been discovered in the province of Assam, and are also by far the most important document of all that relate to the ancient history of the great kingdom of Kāmarūpa or Prāgyōtisha. It contains the names of as many as twelve kings (and of most of their queens also), who, even if we reckon as much as four kings on a century, must have ruled over Kāmarūpa from the middle of the fourth to the middle of the seventh century A.D. The names of the last five of them occur in the *Harshacharita*,<sup>4</sup> and thus the one corroborates the other, although there are small literal

<sup>1</sup> *Nēpālasya Kāūchanādrim Brahmaputrasya saṁgamam* |

*Karatōyām samārabhya yāvad Dikaravāsiniṁ* ||

*uttarasyām Kaūjagiriḥ Karatōyā tu pakṣimē* |

*tīrthatrēṣṭhā Dikshunadī pūrvasyām, girikanyakē* ||

*dakṣiṇē Brahmaputrasya Lākṣyāḥ saṁgamāvadhi* |

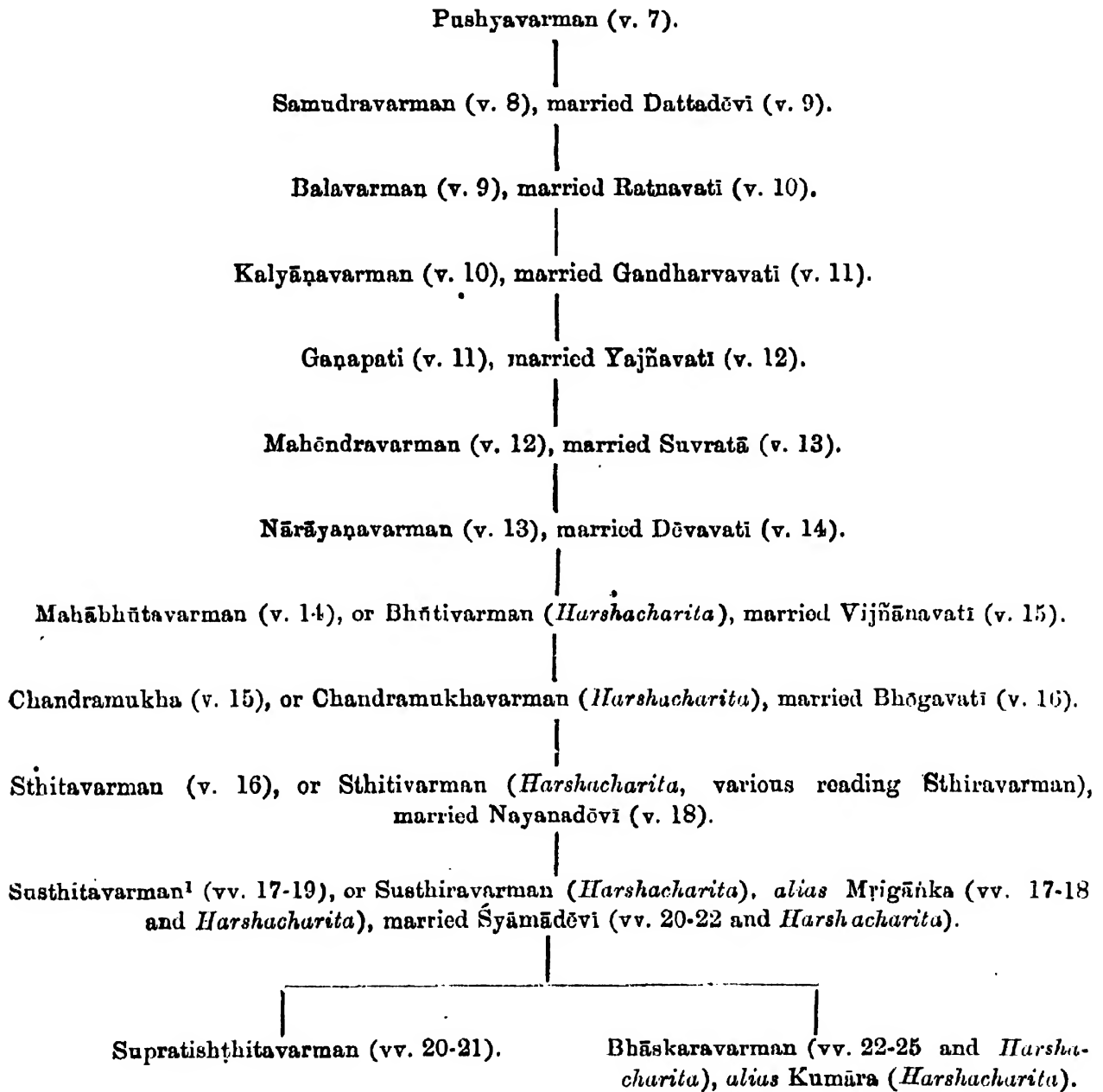
*Kāmarūpa* || *khuṭaḥ sarvasāstrēṣu niṣchitaḥ* || *Yōginītantra*, Paṭala XI.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Watters commenting on this writes (Yuang Chwang, Vol. II, p. 187) "The river 'Kalotu' of the T'ang Shu may be the large river of the present passage which is possibly the Brahmaputra." This view, has not been rectified by his editors.

<sup>3</sup> Although the people of Dacca, Mymensingh and even of Sylhet have resented the inclusion of their districts within Assam, they gladly include themselves within the spiritual boundary of Kāmarūpa, because this means a share in some privileges, such as the right to eat pigeons, ducks and tortoise, which the people of Western Bengal do not eat.

<sup>4</sup> *Uchchhvaṣa*, VII, p. 246, in the Nirṇaya Sagar Press edition, Bombay, 1892 and p. 295 in Führer's edition Bombay, 1909.

discrepancies, which are most probably due to mistakes by Bāṇa or in the copies of the *Harshacharita*. The genealogy is given below :—



It is an instance of curious coincidence that the first name in this list should begin with *Pushya*, as the founders of two other very powerful dynasties had names beginning with the same word. Pushyamitra was the first king of the Sūṅga dynasty, and Pushyabhūti<sup>2</sup> was the name of the first royal ancestor of the great Harshavardhana. The second in the list also

<sup>1</sup> That the form *Susthitavarman* is the correct one is proved by its occurrence also in the Aphaṣṭ inscription of Ādityasēna; see *Gupta Inscri.*, p. 203.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Bühler in accounting for the name of Pushyabhūti, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 68, footnote, gives as its meaning "He to whom Pushya (Constellation) may give welfare." But *Pushya* is derived from the root *push*, to grow, to enhance, and *bhūti* is a generic appellation of the Vaiśya, to which caste Pushyabhūti belonged; *bhūtir dattaś cha vaiśyaśya*.

curiously enough corresponds in name to the second king of the Gupta dynasty, *vis.* Samudragupta (320-375), who was the most powerful Indian monarch that ever ruled India after Aśoka.

Two points in the above comparative lists are worthy of notice: in the *Harshacharita* the name of the elder brother of Bhāskarvarman is not mentioned, probably because it was useless there, as, in the enumeration of ancestors, the name of the elder brother does not come in. And the second name of Bhāskarvarman, Kumāra, which is also mentioned in Yuan Chwang's accounts, has not found its place in the inscription. We cannot however positively assert this, because the names of the donor were contained in the plate which has been lost. The appellation *Kumāra* means a prince or a bachelor, and it is highly improbable that Bhāskaravarman would remain unmarried, in which case his dynasty of a very long standing would have come to an end with him. Perhaps he retained the designation *Kumāra*, which he had before he became a king, in deference to the memory of his elder brother, who probably did not either ascend the throne at all, or, if he did, occupied it for a very short period. For similar reasons Harshavardhana is said by Yuan Chwang<sup>1</sup> to have assumed the name of Rājaputra Śīlāditya, though later on he styled himself *Mahārājādhirāja*.<sup>2</sup>

Let us now examine the text of the inscription. The opening verse is perhaps an addition made while renewing the document, and so is the last verse — of which more afterwards. The original inscription would then have begun with *Svasti, Mahā-nau-hasty-aśva-*, just as the copper plates of Harshavardhana.<sup>3</sup> Then comes a verse in praise of Mahādēva, and next a verse in praise of Dharma. This is somewhat remarkable, when we remember that Dharma was the second of the three jewels (*Tri-ratna*) of the Buddhists. Yuan Chwang in his account of Kāmarūpa found almost a total absence of Buddhism in Bhāskarvarman's kingdom, and the latter's ambassador in the *Harshacharita* clearly stated before Harsha that "from childhood upwards it was this prince's firm resolution never to do homage to any being except the lotus feet of Śiva."<sup>4</sup>

We feel therefore more surprised at seeing him sing the glory of the Buddhistic divinity, though in a Hindū guise, than at finding him issue the grant from his "glorious camp of Karṇasuvarṇa." Probably the locality had something to do with the praise of Dharma. We know from Yuan Chwang's description of Karṇasuvarṇa that the place was teeming with Buddhist statues and temples. Bhāskara, who had become liberal in views on account of his long association with the great Harsha who was a patron of the Buddhists, tried perhaps to gain popularity by this insertion of a passing tribute of respect paid to the local creed—though in a very careful way.

Then, as was usual with the medieval kings of Kāmarūpa who claimed descent from Naraka, the names of that king and his son Bhagadatta and his grandson Vajradatta are mentioned. Curiously enough, in some of the later copper plates Vajradatta is mentioned as a brother of Bhagadatta. The writers of those inscriptions, who were probably very learned people, must have somewhere found Vajradatta mentioned as a brother of Bhagadatta. In the *Kālikāpurāṇa*, however, we have a list of the sons of Naraka, who were four in number—Bhagadatta, Mahāśīrsha, Madavat and Sumālin.<sup>5</sup> Vajradatta does not occur in that list. Similarly

<sup>1</sup> See Watter's Yuan Chwang, Vol. I, p. 343.

<sup>2</sup> See above, Vol. IV, plate opposite p. 210. •

<sup>3</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, p. 72; Vol. IV, p. 210.

<sup>4</sup> The *Harṣa-charita*, transl. by Cowell and Thomas, p. 217.

<sup>5</sup> *Āṭmātyān tu jāyāyān kālē sa Narakaḥ kramāt |*  
*Bhagadattam Mahāśīrṣam Madavatam Sumālinam |*  
*chaturō janayān āsa putrān itān kṣatīḥ sutaḥ ||*  
*Kālikāpurāṇa*, ch. XL.



we find Vajradatta mentioned as a son of Bhagadatta in the Mahābhārata.<sup>1</sup> This is certainly the older version. Mr. Gait, in his *History of Assam* (p. 14), has, on the other hand, adopted the version of the later copper plates when he says: 'This king (Bhagadatta), it is said, was succeeded by his brother Bajradatta, and the latter by his son Bajrapani.' I do not know where he has got this last king—Vajrapāni—from.

The inscription then goes on to inform us (v. 7) that after Vajradatta his descendants governed for three thousand years, and then Pushyavarman became king. Then follows the enumeration of his immediate successors down to Bhāskaravarman, the king who issued the grant. He is praised in vv. 22-25 and in the ensuing prose passage, but part of the panegyric on him has been lost, owing to the disappearance of the third plate. The last plate, now the third, opens in the midst of the description of the boundaries of the land granted; then follow the names of some officers, evidently such as had something to do with the grant and the document. Then come a couple of the customary verses praising a donor of land and cursing those who might take it away.<sup>2</sup> Here ends the original inscription. But an additional verse has been added at the end, indicating that the plates had been burnt and rewritten which new writing should not therefore, be looked on as forged.

The question as to when and by whom this document was renewed, is probably not of great importance. I have already said that, in my opinion, the renewal was probably made by the donor himself; for, as stated in Mr. Gait's invaluable *History of Assam*,<sup>3</sup> the dynasty of Bhāskaravarman was soon after his time overthrown by a barbarian Śālastambha by name. Moreover, if somebody else—even his successor—renewed the grant, his name would have been incidentally mentioned in the renewed inscription in an additional verse.<sup>4</sup>

Yuan-Chwang has described Bhāskaravarman as a Brāhmap. Probably his descent from Nārāyaṇa Dēva and his staunch adherence to the Brahmanical creed, and possibly also the fact that he personated Brahma—the fountain head of all Brāhmanas—in the procession of Harshavardhana who himself figured as Śakra, led the Chinese traveller to this conclusion. On the other hand, Mr. Vincent A. Smith has asserted that "almost certainly he (Bhāskara) must have been a hinduised Kūch aborigine."<sup>5</sup> The inscription under review is not in favour of this assumption. As a matter of fact, few kings of mediæval and ancient India could show such a brilliant record of illustrious ancestors: Naraka, though styled an *Asura* for his iniquities, was a mighty monarch whose exploits were recorded in various Purāṇas, who was the issue of one incarnation of Viṣṇu (Varāha), and killed by another (Śrīkrishṇa); Bhagadatta played a very prominent part in the story of the Mahābhārata; Vajradatta was as heroic as

<sup>1</sup> See *Mahābh.*, XIV, lxxv, 1.

*Prāgyyōtisham athābhyaṅga vyacharat sa hayōttamah |*  
*Bhagadatt-ātmanjas tatra nirayau ranakarkatah ||*  
*Se hayath Pāṇḍu-putrasya vishayāntam upāgatam |*  
*guyudhe Bharataśrēṣṭha Vajradattō mahīpatiḥ ||*  
*Sō 'bhiniryāya nagarād Bhagadatta-suto nripaḥ |*  
*astam āyāntam unmathya nagarābhīmukhō yayau ||*

<sup>2</sup> It is of interest to note that these two verses, which are taken from the *Bṛihaspati Samhitā*, occur in almost all the copper plate grants of the Bengal kings, but are absent from all other Assam plates hitherto published. The only exception is the grant of Vaidyadēva (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 347 ff.), who, however, was originally the minister of the Bengal king Kumārāpala, and not an indigenous king of Kāmarūpa.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 28.

<sup>4</sup> The nature of the writing of the renewed inscription is also what is generally to be found in the 7th century.

<sup>5</sup> *Early History of India*, 2nd edition, p. 341.



his father and then, although no other king of the dynasty was extolled by name, yet the poet Kālidāsa in his *Raghuvamśa* did not consider his hero glorified until he was honoured by the king of Kāmarūpa,<sup>1</sup> and Raghu's son treated his compeer of Kāmarūpa as his "best man" while marrying the daughter of the king of Vidarbha.<sup>2</sup> It has already been stated that a position of honour was given by the emperor of Āryāvarta (Harshavardhana) to Bhāskara himself in the state procession at Rājagriha. The reason was not so much that he was a powerful king, as the high lineage that made him at once the most respectable among the hosts of the crowned heads of Northern India who came to attend Harsha's ceremonies.

The composer of the inscriptions was no doubt a learned man, but his poetry was not of a very high order. He selected a metre, Āryā, for his verses which is not much rythmical, and the prose in the description of the royal donor's attributes is in the style of Bāṇabhaṭṭa, who lived at the court of Harshavardhana. Even his use of the Āryā would be found defective if tested by the rules of the various *gaṇas* given in the prosodical treatises. But the shortcoming of the poet that way was made up by his knowledge of grammatical specialities and rhetorical subtleties. His special *forte* seems to have been the *ślēṣha*, which he has sometimes carried to excess.

As to the mechanical execution of the copper plates, it may be said that although the letters are fairly distinct the inscription abounds in mistakes, which have been shown in the footnotes attached to the text. There was no distinction made between *ba* and *va*, and this confusion also occurs in other copper plates of Kāmarūpa discovered up to date. In the vernacular of modern Kāmarūpa (*i.e.* Assamese), there is at present a sort of distinction observed in writing and pronouncing those two letters, but in the vernacular of modern Kārnasuvarṇa (*i.e.* Bengali) there is no distinction whatever between the two. There are frequent omissions of the *Anusvāra* and the *Visarga*; compare II. 1, 7, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 30, etc., where the *Anusvāra* has been left out, and II. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, etc., where the *Visarga* has been omitted.

[There are also other instances of carelessness. Thus we find *a* for *i* in *valita-*, I. 39; *-upkalpat-*, I. 39; *-rachata-*, I. 40; *a* for *u* in *śrāta-*, I. 42, and *u* for *a* in *-uduya-*, I. 34, *u* for *ā* in *-murttēr-*, I. 22; *sunus-*, I. 23; *j* for *jj* in *-ujvalām*, I. 2; *t* for *tt* in *-ābhava tasya*, I. 11; *-ajjama tanayam*, I. 26; *-salva-*, I. 41; *tt* for *t* in *-ōnnatti*, I. 27; *sp* for *ps* in *-uchchikshispōr-*, I. 5; *y* has been omitted in *mātsa-*, I. 10; *r* in *-sthiti*, I. 5; a whole syllable in I. 27, etc. The last plate abounds in mistakes and omissions, and contains, moreover, several curious words. The cutting of the letters is sometimes unsatisfactory. More especially, the loop at the bottom of the *akshara sa* consists of two strokes, one going downwards and the other backwards. There are on the whole some features which would, in ordinary circumstances, throw doubt on the genuineness of the plates. As has already been mentioned, however, the Āryā at the end of the last plate informs us that the original plates were burnt, and that the grant contained in the existing plates is a copy. It is also stated that the shape of the letters differs from the original, but that the contents are genuine. There is no reason to compel us to doubt this statement, which, if we admit its correctness, accounts for the peculiarities drawn attention to above. The alphabet used assigns the plates to about A.D. 600, and it is very likely that Professor Paṇmanatha is right in thinking that the renewal of the burnt plates took place not much later.—S. K.]

<sup>1</sup> *Kāmarūpēśvaras tasya kēmapīṭhādihidēvatām |  
ratnapushpāhārēṇa chhāyām ānarcha pādajōḥ || Raghuv. IV, 84.*

<sup>2</sup> *Tatō 'vatīry-āśu Karēṇukūyāḥ sa Kāmarūpēśvaradattahastah |  
Vaidarbhanirdiṣṭam athō virēṣu nārīmanāḥś-īca chatuṣṭkam antah || Raghuv. VII, 17.*

## TEXT.

## First Plate.

- 1 [Ôm]<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>Prapamya dēvaṁ śaśi-śekhara-priyaṁ pinākina[m\*] bhasma-kapair=vibhū-  
shita[m\*] [i\*] vibhūtayō bhūtima[tām dvija]-
- 2 nmanām karōmi bhūya<sup>3</sup> sphuṭavācham=u[j\*]jvalām || [i\*] Svasti mahā-nau-basty-  
asva<sup>4</sup>-patti-sampaty-upāta-jaya-śavd-ānva-
- 3 rtha-skandhāvārāt Karṇasuvārṇṇa-vāsakāt || <sup>5</sup>Bhogīśvara-kṛita-parikaram-ikṣhaṇā-  
jita-kāma-rūpam=a-
- 4 vimuktaṁ [i\*] paramēśvarasya rūpam nija-bhūti-vibhūshitaṁ jayati || [2\*]  
Jayati jagad-ekavandhur<sup>6</sup>-lōka-dvita-
- 5 yasya sampadō hetu[h\*] [i\*] <sup>7</sup>parahita-mūrttir=adṛiṣṭaḥ phalānumōya-sthiti[r\*]-  
dharmma[h\*] || [3\*] Dhātrim=uchchikṣhispo-
- 6 r-amvunidh<sup>7</sup> kapāta-kola-rūpasya [i\*] chakrabhṛita[h\*] sūnur-abhūt pāṛthiva-vṛindā-  
rakō Naraka[h\*] || [4\*]
- 7 Tasmād=adṛiṣṭa-narakān=Narakād=ajanishṭa nṛpatir=Indra-sakhaḥ [i\*] Bhagadattaḥ  
khyāta-jayam Vijaya[m\*]
- 8 yudhi yaḥ samāhvayata || [5\*] Tasy=ātmaja[h\*] kṣhat-ārōr=vajragatir=  
Vajradatta-nām=ābhūt [i\*] Śatama-
- 9 kham=akhaṇḍa-vala<sup>8</sup>-gatir=atōshayad=yaḥ sadā, samkhyō || [6\*] Vamśyōshu tasya  
nṛpatishu varsha-saha-
- 10 sra-trayaṁ padam=avāpya [i\*] yāteshu dēvabhūyam kṣhitīśvara[h\*]  
Pushyavarmm=ābhūt || [7\*] Māts[y\*]a-nyāya-
- 11 virahita[h\*] prakāśa-ratna[h\*] suto dvaratha-laghu[h\*]<sup>9</sup> [i\*] pañchama iva hi  
samudra[h\*] Samudravarmm=ābhava[t\*] tasya [|| 8\*]
- 12 Avikhaṇḍita-vala-varmmā<sup>10</sup> Valavarmmā tasya sūnur ajanishṭa [i\*] kṣhitipasya  
Dattadēvyā[m\*] sēnā ya-
- 13 sy=ābhyamittriyā || [9\*] Tasy=āpi Ratnavatyā[m\*] nṛpatih Kalyāṇavarmma-  
nām=ābhūt [i\*] tanayas=tanīyasā-
- 14 m=api yō dōshāpām=anāvāsah || [10\*] Gandharvavati tasmād=Ganapatiṁ=iva  
dāna-varshaṇam=ajasraṁ [i\*]
- 15 Ganapatiṁ=aganita-guṇa-gaṇam=asūta kali-hānayō tanayaṁ || [11\*] Tan-mahishi  
Yajñavati

## Second Plate; First Side.

- 16 yajñavat=iv=āraṇi[h\*] sutam asūta [i\*] yajñavidhinām=āspadam=analam=iva  
Mahēndravarmmāpam || [12\*] Tasmā[d=a]-

<sup>1</sup> Seems to be expressed by a symbol.<sup>2</sup> Metre : Vamśasṭha.<sup>3</sup> The *Visarga* is here optional; cf. *Vārtika* on Pāṇini VIII, iii, 36.<sup>4</sup> Read -*asva-patti-sampatty-upāta-jaya-sabd*-.  
<sup>5</sup> Metre of verses 2-25 : Āryā.<sup>6</sup> Read -*bandhur*-.  
<sup>7</sup> Read -*kṣhispōr=ambunidhōh*-.  
<sup>8</sup> Read -*bala*-.  
<sup>9</sup> Read -*balavarmmā Bala*-.  
<sup>10</sup> Read -*balavarmmā Bala*-.  
<sup>11</sup> Read -*deairatka*-; note the wrong cadence.

- 17 janayad=ātmajam=ātmavidah Suvratā bhuvā<sup>1</sup> sthitayō[1\*] Nārāyaṇavarmaṇam  
Janakam=iv=ādhitagata-sāmkhy-ārtham || [13\*]
- 18 Prakṛitir=iva tasya puṁsō Dēvavati sthira-guṇ-ānuvandhāya<sup>2</sup> [1\*] shashṭham=  
iva mahābhūtam=dadhan<sup>3</sup> Mahā-
- 19 bhūtavarmmaṇam || [14\*] Chāndramukha=tasya suta<sup>4</sup>=chandra iva kalā-  
kalāpa-ramaṇiyah [1\*] Vijñāna-
- 20 tī dyaur=iva yaṁ sushuvō dhvānta-sāntikaram || [15\*] Bhōgavati bhōgavati  
bhūteḥ Sthitavarmaṇa[s\*]
- 21 tatō hōtuh [1\*] āsīd=bhōgipatēr=iva bhūmibhṛitō=anta-bhōgasya || [16\*]  
Tasmād=agādha-
- 22 murttēr<sup>5</sup>=akalita-ratnād=upōdha-lakshmikēt [1\*] kshirōdadhēr=iva nripād=  
akalāṅka[h\*]
- 23 śrī-Mṛigāṅkō=bhūt || [17\*] Udayādi Nayanadēvyā[m\*] sūnu<sup>6</sup>=tasya sva-  
vāhu<sup>7</sup>=dhṛita-
- 24 rājyah [1\*] dēva[h\*] Sūsthitavarmaṇa yah khyātah śrī-Mṛigāṅka iti || [18\*]  
Pratyurasam vilasanti[m\*]
- 25 taddhana iva yā[m\*] mudā Harir=vahati [1\*] sā śrīr=arthijanēbhyah kshitir=  
iva viśrāṇitā yōna || [19\*]
- 26 Kērttayug=iva Śyāmādēvi tasmād=ajijana[t\*] tanayam [1\*] śāśanam=iva  
Supratishṭhita-
- 27 varmaṇam=apāstayō ta[ma\*]sām || [20\*] Yasy=ōnnatti<sup>8</sup> parārthā vidyādhara-  
chakravartti-sēvyasya[1\*] saga-
- 28 jasya supratishṭhita-kāṭakasya kulāchalasya=aiva<sup>9</sup> || [21\*] S=aiva Śyāmādēvi  
tasy-ānujam=a-
- 29 kalit-odayam=asūta [1\*] śrī-Bhāskaravarmaṇam bhāskaram=iva tējasā m  
nilayam [1\*] [22\*]

*Second Plate ; Second Side.*

- 30 Ēko-pi hi yah pu[m\*]sām hṛidayāshv-abhilakṣita[h\*] [svabhāvena]<sup>10</sup> [1\*]  
śuddhēshu darpan[ē\*]shv=iva vahu<sup>11</sup> susha-
- 31 mah. samukhinēshu<sup>12</sup> || [23\*] Yasy=ēvōm(vi)hātam=atanubhis=tejobhir-lakṣma  
nripati-bhavanēshu [1\*] uda-
- 32 pāttreshv<sup>13</sup>=iva bhūriṣu vilōkyatē bhāskarasy=aiva || [24\*] Avyāṅgh svēroha[h\*]  
kalpadruma-
- 33 vat=samṛiddhi-bhūri-phala[h\*] [1\*] chohhāy-āpāśrita<sup>14</sup>=janatā-parivēshṭita-pāda-mūlo  
yah [11\*] [25\*]
- 34 Ity=api sa jagad-udaya<sup>15</sup>=kāpan-āstamaya-hōtnā bhagavatā Kamala-sambhāven=a-

<sup>1</sup> The *Visarga* is here optional; cf. Vārtika on Pāṇini VIII, iii, 26.

<sup>2</sup> Read -bandhāya.

<sup>3</sup> Corrected from *chandraśa*.

<sup>4</sup> Read *sūnu*.

<sup>5</sup> Read -ōnnatiḥ.

<sup>10</sup> The reading of this word is uncertain.

<sup>12</sup> Read *samukhā*.

<sup>13</sup> Read *chāyōpāśrita*.

<sup>7</sup> Read -dadhān.

<sup>8</sup> Read -murttēr.

<sup>9</sup> Read -vāhu.

<sup>10</sup> Read -ēva.

<sup>11</sup> Read *baḥ*.

<sup>12</sup> Read -pāttreshv.

<sup>13</sup> Read -udaya.

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30	नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥	30
32	रात्रिं श्रियन्तु मे भगवन् ॥ सुतं नमस्कृत्य ॥ अयुः प्रदत्तः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥	32
34	मनुजैः सहैव यत्कृत्य नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	34
36	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	36
38	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	38
40	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	40
42	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	42
44	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	44

iii.

46	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	46
48	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	48
50	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	50
52	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	52
54	नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥ नमस्कृत्यैव ॥	54

- 35 vakṣaṇa-varṇa-śāma-dharmma-pravibhāgāya. nirmmiṭṭa. bhūvanapati-iv-oday-  
ānurakta-mṛi(ma)ṇḍa-
- 36 lṇ yathāyatham-uchita-kara-nika[ra\*]-vitarāṇ-ākālita-kali-timara<sup>1</sup>-saśchaya-
- 37 tay[ā\*] prakāśit-āryadharmmaloka[h\*] sva-bhūja-vala<sup>2</sup>-tulita-sakala-sāma-
- 38 nta-chakra-vikrama<sup>3</sup>. sthiti-vinayam<sup>4</sup>-saṁstava-ōpachita-bhaktishu prakṛitishu  
parāṁpariṇāsu
- 39 nikāmaṁ-upakalpat<sup>5</sup>-ānēka-bhōgina-vartmrā<sup>6</sup> samara-vijita-narapati-śata-vahita<sup>7</sup>
- 40 vividha-nutivachana-kusuma-rachata<sup>8</sup>-ruchira-kirtti-chittr-āvatana<sup>9</sup>-āṅkaḥ Śivya-iva  
par-ō-
- 41 pakāra-viśrāṇan-ābhīrata-satva<sup>10</sup>-vṛittir-yathā-samayam-udita-guṇa-vidhi-vibhāga-
- 42 samvandha<sup>11</sup>-patutayā suragurur-iv-āparō<sup>12</sup> parair-avahita-prabhāva[h\*] śrata<sup>13</sup>  
śaurya-dhairya-
- 43 śantīrya-suoharitair-alaakṛit-ātmavṛittih pratipaksha-samāraya-nirākṛitair-iva viva-
- 44 rjjito doḥair-achalita-nirantara-praṇaya-rasa-bhar-ākṛishṭa-Kāmarūpa-lakshmiḥ-  
samā<sup>14</sup>

## Last Plate.

- 45 paśchimōna gaṅgaṇik<sup>15</sup>-ādumvari-chohhōda-samvōdyā<sup>16</sup> || paśchimēn-ādhunā sima-  
gaṅgiṇikā || paśchi[mō]-
- 46 ttarōṇa kumbhakāra-garittas=s-aiva oha gaṅgiṇikā prāg-bhujyamān-ōttarōṇa  
vṛihaj-jāṭali<sup>17</sup> || uttarapū-
- 47 rvōṇa vyavahāri-Khāsōka-pushkiriṇi<sup>18</sup> s-aiva śushka-Kausika<sup>19</sup> ch-ēti || ājñā-śatā  
prāpayitā
- 48 prāpta-paṇcha-mahāśavda<sup>20</sup> śri-Gopāla[h\*] | simā-pradātā Chandrapuri-nāyaka[h\*]  
Śrikschikunḍaḥ
- 49 nyāya-karaṇika Janārdanasvāmī vyavahāri-Haradatta-kāyastha-Dundhunātha-  
prabhṛitayaḥ<sup>21</sup>
- 50 śāsaītā<sup>22</sup> lōkhayitā oha Vasuvarṇa bhāṇḍāgār-ādhiḥkṛita mahāśānta  
Divākaraprabha[h\*]
- 51 utkhōṭayitā Dattakārapurṇō<sup>23</sup> | sēkyakāra Kāliyā | Shashtim<sup>24</sup>-varsha-sahasra-
- 52 pi svargō mōdati bhūmidah [i\*] ākshōptā ch-ānumantā cha tāny-ōva narakō  
vasēt [11\*] [26\*]

<sup>1</sup> Read -timira-.<sup>2</sup> Read -bala-.<sup>3</sup> The Visarga is here optional; cf. Vārtika on Pāṇini VIII, iii, 36.<sup>4</sup> Read -vinaya-.<sup>5</sup> Read -upakalpit-.<sup>6</sup> Read -vartmā-.<sup>7</sup> Read -vikṛita-.<sup>8</sup> Read -rachita-.<sup>9</sup> Read -chittrāvatanaśāṅkaḥ-.<sup>10</sup> Read -satva-.<sup>11</sup> Read -sambandha-.<sup>12</sup> Read -āparāḥ-.<sup>13</sup> Read śruta-.<sup>14</sup> The remainder of this word was written on the missing plate.<sup>15</sup> Read gaṅgiṇik-ōḍumbari-. Cf. gaṅgiṇikā, above, Vol. IV, p. 249.<sup>16</sup> Read -samvōdyā-.<sup>17</sup> Read bhīhāj-.<sup>18</sup> Read pushkiriṇi. The same mistake is also found in the plates of Indrapāla and Balavarman, Journ. Beng. Soc., Vol. LXVI, Pt. I, pp. 123 ff., 289 ff.<sup>19</sup> Perhaps -Kōsika is written.<sup>20</sup> Read -śavdaḥ-.<sup>21</sup> Read -prabhṛitayaḥ-.<sup>22</sup> Read śāsayitā.<sup>23</sup> Read perhaps -pūrṇaḥ-.<sup>24</sup> Read śashtim carṣasahasrāṇi.

- 53 Svadattām paradaṭām=vā<sup>1</sup> yō harōta vasundharām [1\*] sa viśṭhāyām  
krimir=bhutvā<sup>2</sup>. pīṭribha saha pachyatō [11\*] [27\*]  
54 <sup>3</sup>Sāsanadāhād=arvāg=abhinava-likhitāni bhinnarūpāni [1\*] tōbhyō<sup>4</sup> akṣharāni  
yasmā-  
55 t=taśmā[1\*] n=aitāni kūtāni || [28\*]

## TRANSLATION.

*Om.* (Verse 1.) Having saluted the god who is lovely with the moon as head-gear, the wielder of the bow (*pināka*), adorned with particles of ashes,<sup>5</sup> I once again make clear (what was already) plain words (*i.e.* of the destroyed plates) for the benefit of the (spiritually) prosperous Brāhmanas.

(Line 2.) Hail. From the camp located at **Karṇasuvarṇa**, with the appropriate epithet of victory owing to possession of splendid ships, elephants, horses and foot-soldiers.

(V. 2.) Victorious is the form of the great Lord (**Mahādēva**), never forsaken (in contemplation by the devotees), bedecked with its own splendour,<sup>6</sup> that has a girdle made of the lord of snakes, (and) that destroyed the body of **Kāma**<sup>7</sup> (Cupid) at a mere glance.

(V. 3.) Victorious is (also) **Dharma** (Religion), the sole friend of the creation, the cause of prosperity in both the worlds (this and the next), whose form is the good of others, unseen (yet) whose existence is inferred from the results.

(V. 4.) **Naraka**, the chief of the rulers of the earth, was the son of the wielder of the *chakra* (*i.e.* **Vishṇu**), who with a view to lift up the Earth from (beneath) the Ocean, assume) the disguised form of a boar.

(V. 5.) From that **Naraka**, by whom *naraka* (hell) was never seen, was born king **Bhagadatta**, the friend of **Indra**, who challenged in fight **Vijaya** (*i.e.* **Arjuna**), renowned for conquests.

(V. 6.) Of that killer of (his) enemies (there) was a son named **Vajradatta** whose course was like (that of) the thunderbolt (*vajra*), who with an army of uninterrupted progress always pleased in fight the performer of hundred sacrifices (*i.e.* **Indra**).

(V. 7.) When the kings of his family having enjoyed the position (of rulers) for three thousand years had (all) attained the condition of gods, **Pushyavarman** became the lord of the world.

(V. 8.) His son was **Samudravarman**, who like a fifth *śamudra*<sup>8</sup> (Ocean) was devoid of excesses (or exit of fish),<sup>9</sup> shining with gems, and quick in duels.<sup>10</sup>

(V. 9.) That king had a son born of (his queen) **Dattadēvi**, (named) **Balavarman**, whose force and armour<sup>11</sup> never broke up and whose army would easily march against enemies.

(V. 10.) His son born of (queen) **Ratnavati** was the king named **Kalyāṇavarman**, who was not the abode of even very small faults.

<sup>1</sup> Read -dattām vā.

<sup>2</sup> Read =bhūtvā pīṭribhiḥ.

<sup>3</sup> Metre : Āryā.

<sup>4</sup> Read tōbhyō=akṣharāṇi.

<sup>5</sup> This seems to refer to the former plates that were reduced to ashes.

<sup>6</sup> *Bhūti* also means 'ashes' cf. v. 1.

<sup>7</sup> Here is a *śloka*, the donor's kingdom **Kāmaṣṭpa** being alluded to.

<sup>8</sup> There are four *śamudras*, and hence he was a fifth as it were.

<sup>9</sup> The word *mātsyanyāya* has a double sense. In the case of the king it means 'excesses' and in the case of the Ocean, 'exit of fish.' *Mātsya-nyāya* is a popular ādage, meaning disorders of anarchy when the strong oppress the weak as the large fishes eat the small ones.

<sup>10</sup> In the case of the Ocean, the constant duel between the billows and the beach is probably referred to.

<sup>11</sup> Here the words *bala* and *varma* have been used in alliteration with the king's name.

(V. 11.) From him, (queen) **Gandharvavati** begot a son **Gaṇapati** (by name) who was incessantly raining gifts as (the god) **Gaṇapati** (rains) ichor<sup>1</sup>, who was endowed with innumerable qualities, for the extermination of strife (as **Gaṇapati**) is born to destroy the *Kali* age.<sup>2</sup>

(V. 12.) His queen **Yajnavatī**, brought forth a son **Mahēndravarman**, as the sacrificial<sup>3</sup> fire (produces) fire, who was the repository of all sacrificial rites (like fire).

(V. 13.) From him who mastered his self, **Suvratā** generated a son **Nārāyaṇavarman** for the stability (of the rule) of the world, who like **Janaka** (or his father)<sup>4</sup> was well versed in the principles of the Philosophy of the (supreme) Self.<sup>5</sup>

(V. 14.) From him, **Dēvavatī**, like **Prakṛiti** from **Puruṣa**, bore **Mahābhūta** (element)<sup>6</sup> as it were, for the steady succession of (all) the properties.

(V. 15.) His son was **Chandramukha**, who was charming by (possessing) all the arts as the moon (by the digits),<sup>7</sup> whom **Vijñānavatī** brought forth, as the Sky did (the Moon), a dispeller of (all) gloom (as the moon dispels the darkness).<sup>8</sup>

(V. 16.) Thereafter (queen) **Bhōgavatī** of (good) enjoyment became the cause (of birth) of **Sthitavarman**, the supporter of the world, who had innumerable (sources of) enjoyment, (just as) **Bhōgavatī** (the city of the Snakes of the nether regions) is (the source) of prosperity of the chief of the Snakes, the supporter of the earth, who has a myriad of hoods.<sup>9</sup>

(V. 17.) From that king of unfathomable nature, of innumerable gems, and the spouse of the (goddess) **Lakshmi**, was born *śrī* **Mṛigāṅka**, who had no blemish, just as the moon,<sup>10</sup> free from spots, is born from the milky ocean, whose substance is unfathomable, whose pearls cannot be counted, and from which **Lakshmi** was produced.

(V. 18.) His<sup>11</sup> (i.e. **Sthitavarman**'s) son king **Susthitavarman** was born of **Nayanadēvi**, he who held the kingdom in his own hand, and was renowned as *śrī*-**Mṛigāṅka**.

(V. 19.) By whom was given away to supplicants as if it were (a clod of) earth, that shining **Lakshmi** (i.e. wealth) whom (god) **Hari** like a miser bears with joy in his bosom.<sup>12</sup>

(V. 20.) From him **Śyāmādēvī**, (divine) like that goddess (**Śyāmā**) of the *Kṛita* (i.e. golden) age, generated a son **Supratishṭhitavarman**, the moon as it were to dispel (all) gloom.

<sup>1</sup> Play on *dāna*, gift or ichor.

<sup>2</sup> *Kali* means 'quarrel' and 'the *Kali* age.'

<sup>3</sup> Here the word *yajñavatī* has been used in alliteration with the queen's name.

<sup>4</sup> *Janaka* means 'father' as well as the famous philosopher-king of Mithilā.

<sup>5</sup> Here *sāṅkhya* does not seem to mean the philosophy of Kapila so much as the "knowledge of Self" that is referred to in the *Bhagavadgītā*, Chapter II. The word is explained by Śrīdharasvāmin in his commentary on v. 39 as follows,—*samyak khyāpyatē, prakāśyatē vastutatattvam anay=āti sa ṅkhyā samyag-jñānam. Tasyaṁ prakāśyamānam ātmatatattvam sāṅkhyam*. It is very clever of the author that speaking of the *Sāṅkhya* here he brings in *Puruṣa* and *Prakṛiti* in the next verse.

<sup>6</sup> There are five *mahābhūtas* and the king is likened to a sixth one. Here the simile is a little faulty. *Mahābhūtas* are not the immediate progeny of *prakṛiti*, as was the king of *Dēvavatī*. Out of *prakṛiti* was evolved *mahat*, thence *ahaṅkāra*, whence five *tanmātras* and therefrom the *mahābhūtas*.

<sup>7</sup> *Kalā* means 'art' and 'digit.'

<sup>8</sup> The word *dhvānta* has a double meaning; referring to the king it means mental gloom and referring to the Moon, darkness of the night.

<sup>9</sup> Playing on words runs through the whole verse rather to an excessive degree. *Bhōga* means 'enjoyment' and 'the hood of a snake,' and *Bhōgavatī*, the name of the queen, is also the name of the city of the snakes, (as well as of the *Gaṅgā* that flows in *Pātāla*, the region of the snakes). *Bhūti* means 'birth,' as well as 'prosperity,' and *bhūmibhṛit* means 'a king' and the 'Snake chief,' both of whom support the earth, each in their own way.

<sup>10</sup> Here the play is on the name of the king which also means the 'Moon.'

<sup>11</sup> Here the composition is faulty, as *tasya* would naturally refer to *Śrīmṛigāṅka*, in the immediately preceding verse. [If it were not for the statement in the *Harshacharita*, we would in v. 17 find a prince *Mṛigāṅka*, the son of *Sthitavarman* and *Lakshmi*, and the father of *Susthitavarman*.—S. K.]

<sup>12</sup> *Lakshmi* being considered as his only treasure, he keeps her in his bosom.



(V. 21.) Whose prosperity was for the benefit of others, who was possessed of elephants and attended by the chief among the learned, and possessed of a well established Capital like a *kulāchala*, whose height is for the benefit of others, which is haunted by the chief of Vidyā-dharas, is rich in elephants, and has a ridge.

(V. 22.) The same Śyānādēvi also brought forth his younger brother *śrī-Bhāskaravarman*, who like the sun was of incalculable rise and the abode of all light.

(V. 23.) Who though being only one, is, on account of his character, much and simultaneously reflected in the hearts of people, pure like mirrors turned toward him.

(V. 24.) Whose mark (*i.e.* picture) was seen in the houses of kings, untarnished on account of great lustre, like the disc of the sun in several water pots.

(V. 25.) Who is without cruelty, easily accessible, of immense effects, and the soles of whose feet are surrounded by people who resort to his protection, like the wish-yielding tree which holds no snakes, which is well growing, abounds in rich fruits, and whose roots are surrounded by people who want shade.

(Lines 34-44.) Moreover he (*Bhāskaravarman*, who has been) created by the holy lotus-born (god), the cause of the rise, the arranging and the destruction of the Universe, for the proper organization of the duties of (various) castes and stages (of life) that had become mixed up; who by (his) rise has made the circle of (related) powers become attached like the Lord of the World<sup>1</sup> (the Sun), whose disc becomes coloured when it rises; who has revealed the light of the Ārya religion by dispelling the accumulated darkness of (this) *Kali* age by making a judicious application of his revenues (like the sun that dispels the accumulated darkness in the *Kali* age by spreading the mass of its pleasant rays); who has equalled the prowess of the whole ring of his feudatories by the strength of his own arm; who has devised many a way of enjoyment for his hereditary subjects, whose (loyal) devotion (to him) was augmented by his steadiness (of purpose), modesty and affability; who is adorned with a wonderful ornament of splendid fame made of the flowery words of praise variously composed by hundreds of kings vanquished by him in battle; whose virtuous activities, like (those of) Śivi<sup>2</sup> were applied in making gifts for the benefit of others; whose powers, as (of) a second preceptor of the gods (*Bṛhaspati*), were recognised by others on account of (his) skill in dividing and applying the means of politics that appear in suitable moments;<sup>3</sup> whose own conduct was adorned by learning, valour, patience, prowess and good actions; who was avoided by faults as if they were overcome on account of (his) taking to the other (*i.e.* Virtue's) side; by whom the *Lakṣmīs*<sup>4</sup> (deities of luck) of *Kāmarūpa* were, as it were, attracted with a staunch incessant excessive passion of love;

#### *Last Plate.*

(Ll. 45-51.) To the (south-) west the dried river bed<sup>5</sup> marked by a cut down fig tree; to the west now<sup>6</sup> the boundary of the dried river bed; to the north-west a potter's pit and the

<sup>1</sup> *Bhuvanapati* does not only mean the sun, but also the king who was likewise the Lord of the World. Similarly *maṇḍala* means the twelve sorts of powers with which a king has political relations, and also the disc of the sun.

<sup>2</sup> Śivi, son of Uśinara was a famous king whose pious acts of charity are recounted in the *Mahābhārata*. Once he gave his own flesh to appease a hawk which pursued a pigeon that took shelter with him; and at another time he sacrificed his own son to feed a brāhman (see *Mahābhārata*, III, Chapters 198 f.)

<sup>3</sup> *Guṇa* denotes the six expedients of politics, *sandhi*, *vigraha*, etc. *Guṇa-vidhi-vidhāga-sambandha-paṭala* may also mean skill (*paṭalā*) relating to the discrimination of qualities (*guṇa*) and actions.

<sup>4</sup> According to Pāṇini, V, iv, 151, the suffix *ka* should be added to *lakṣmī*, if the singular number is intended. It is however doubtful whether the rule should be urged. The simple meaning of the sentence is that *Kāmarūpa* was prosperous under *Bhāskaravarman* in various ways.

<sup>5</sup> *Gaṅgiṇikā*, now *gāṅginā*, means a dried river bed.

<sup>6</sup> *Adhunā*, the reading adopted, means "now," but why this qualifying word should be used here, is not clear.

(said) dried river bed, bent eastwards; to the north a large *jāṭali* tree (i.e. *Bignonia suaveolens*); to the north-east the pond of the tradesman<sup>1</sup> Khāsoka and that dried (river) Kauśika. The officer issuing hundred commands is Śrīgopāla who has obtained the five great sounds. The officer who marks the boundaries is the headman of Chandrapuri (named) Śrīkshikuṇḍa. The *nyāyakaraṇika*<sup>2</sup> (is) Janārdana Svāmin. (Witnesses (?) are) the tradesman Haradatta, the *Kāyastha* Dundhunātha, and others. *Sāsayītri*<sup>3</sup> and writer is Vasuvarman. Master of the treasure (is) the *Mahāsāmanta* Divākaraprabha. Tax collector (is) Dattakāra Pūrṇa. Engraver (is) Kēliya.

[Here follow two of the customary imprecatory verses.]

(V. 28.) Because after the burning of the plates, these newly written letters are of different form (from those of the previous inscription), therefore they are not forged.

## NO. 14.—THE PLANETARY TABLES.

By PROFESSOR H. JACOBI, PH.D., BONN.

My Planetary Tables<sup>4</sup>, which are based on the *Sūrya Siddhānta* without *bija*, serve to calculate the position of planets for any date between 300 and 2000 A. D. in order to verify the constellation of the planets, or a horoscope, given in an inscription or any other document. For this purpose we must calculate the true Longitude of the planets according to the elements of Hindu Astronomy. Our calculation yields the Longitude in degrees; from this we find in what sign the planet was, by dividing the Longitude by 30. The quotient gives the number of completed signs; the remainder, the place in the running sign, e.g.  $315^{\circ} 23'$  Longitude of Jupiter is equal to 10 signs  $15^{\circ} 23'$ , or: Jupiter was in the 11th sign, Kumbha, and had reached  $15^{\circ} 23'$  in it.

The tables yield the required quantities for dates of the Christian Calendar, in old style from 300—1699, and in new style from 1700—2000. There are five tables.

Tables I—III together yield the mean Longitude of the five planets and the sun; tables IV and V furnish the equations which must be joined to the mean Longitude of a planet to convert it into true Longitude.<sup>5</sup>

Table I gives the mean Longitude of the five planets and the Sun for the beginning of the corresponding year of the twentieth century A.D., i.e. for the year in the twentieth century A.D. which is separated from the given year by one up to sixteen complete centuries; e.g. 1917 is the corresponding year of 317, 417, 517, 617, etc.; 1956, of 356, etc. (The letter L. after 1956 indicates that the year was a leap year.) — Table II gives the increase in Longitude for the centuries intervening between the given year and the corresponding year; e.g. for 1517 A.D. we use the Index 400 and add the items entered against this Index to those found in table I for 1917, A.D. — Table III gives the increase of Longitude for days the whole Christian year

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that *cynakārin*, which also occurs again later on among the list of functionaries in connection with the issue of this grant, may be a general term indicative of court-going people.

<sup>2</sup> Probably the adjudicator who had to inspect and decide if the boundaries were properly marked out or not, and to settle all cases of dispute.

<sup>3</sup> Perhaps the official who drafted the form in which the royal command, which was issued by another higher official, was to take shape. The verses were composed by the court poet.

<sup>4</sup> These Tables were prepared by me many years ago and have been used occasionally for chronological purposes. They are arranged on the scheme of M. Largeteau's tables of the moon, which will be found convenient to scholars of the West.

<sup>5</sup> These tables have been calculated from those in Warren's *Kālasaṅkalita*.

round. In selecting the day attention should be paid to the character of the year, whether it is a common or a leap year.

The items taken from the tables I-III should be added together; the several sums are the mean Longitudes of the planets for the beginning of the day (mean sunrise at Laukā); e.g. for the 12th April 1168 A.D. our calculation stands as follows:—

	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1968 A.D.	281° 50'	159° 49'	324° 54'	123° 51'	349° 15'	256° 8'
800 Years.	197 52	233 39	248 21	200 20	309 28	19 43
12 April (L)	57 25	163 25	53 27	8 29	3 25	100 32
Sum =	537° 57'	556° 53'	626° 42'	332° 40'	662° 8'	376° 23'
or <sup>1</sup>	177° 7'	196° 53'	266 42	...	302 8	16 32

Having thus found the mean Longitudes of the 5 planets, we must convert them into true Longitudes. This is rather a wearisome process which requires four calculations for each planet; the process is not the same for all planets, but Mercury and Venus are differently treated from Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. In these calculations Tables IV & V, called Commutation and Anomalistic Tables, are to be used as will be explained in the Rules to be given presently. Particular care should, however, be given to the sign of the equations: if the argument is found in the first column (on the left side), the equation is positive; if it is in the last column (on the right side), it is negative.

#### Rules for converting mean Longitude into true Longitude.

##### I.—MERCURY AND VENUS.

1. Subtract mean Sun from mean Mercury (or Venus); take out the corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply half of it to mean Sun, Result: Mercury (or Venus) once corrected.

2. Subtract Mercury once corrected from Mercury's Apsis (see bottom of table II); take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply half of it to Mercury once corrected. Result: Mercury twice corrected.

3. Subtract Mercury twice corrected from Mercury's Apsis; take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply it (*whole*) to mean Sun. Result: Mercury thrice corrected.

4. Subtract Mercury thrice corrected from mean Mercury; take out corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply it (*whole*) to Mercury thrice corrected. Result: *true Mercury*.

##### II.—MARS, JUPITER, SATURN.

1. Subtract mean Mars<sup>2</sup> from mean Sun; take out the corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply half of it to mean Mars. Result: Mars once corrected.

2. Subtract Mars once corrected from Mars' Apsis (see bottom of Table II); take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply half of it to Mars once corrected. Result: Mars twice corrected.

3. Subtract Mars twice corrected from Mars' Apsis; take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table; apply it (*whole*) to mean Mars. Result: Mars thrice corrected.

4. Subtract Mars thrice corrected from mean Sun; take out corresponding equation from the Commutation Table; apply it (*whole*) to Mars thrice corrected. Result: *true Mars*.

<sup>1</sup> Subtracting 360° where the Longitude exceeds 360°.

<sup>2</sup> Or Jupiter or Saturn; and so in the sequel.

## III.—TRUE LONGITUDE OF THE SUN.

Subtract mean Sun from Sun's Apsis, viz. :—

77° 16', or in case the Longitude is greater, from 437° 16'; the remainder is the Sun's anomaly. Take out the corresponding equation from the Anomalistic Table and add it to the mean Longitude. *Result* : true Longitude of the Sun. *E.g.* for mean Long. of the Sun 20° 11', we find Anomaly 77° 16'—20° 11' = 57° 5', equation for the latter from Anomalistic Table + 1° 50'; 20° 11' + 1° 50' = 22° 1': true Sun; 2nd example :—mean Long. 115° 6'; Anomaly 437° 16'—115° 6' = 322° 10'; equation —1° 21'; true Long. of the Sun: 115° 6' — 1° 21' = 113° 45'.

I now give examples for the Rules I and II. We have calculated the mean Longitudes of the planets for 12th April 1168 A.D., and shall now calculate from them the true Longitudes of Venus (Rule I) and Saturn (Rule II).

*First example.*—Mean Venus = 196° 53'; Mean Sun 16° 23'; Apsis of Venus 79° 51' (bottom of Table II).

*1st step.*—mean Venus                      196° 53'; subtract  
mean Sun                                      16° 23'

result: Commutation = 180° 30', corresponding equation from Commutation Table : —1° 19'; half of equation — 0° 40'; applied to mean Sun 16° 23' — 0° 40' = 15° 43'. This is Venus once corrected.

*2nd step.*—From Venus Apsis                      79° 51' subtract  
Venus once corrected                      15° 43'; result:  
Venus' Anomaly:                      64° 8'; corresponding equation from Anomalistic:  
Table : +1° 36', half of it: +0° 48'; added to Venus once corrected : 15° 43' + 0° 48'  
= 16° 31'.

Result : Venus twice corrected.

*3rd step.*—From Venus' Apsis                      79° 51' subtract  
Venus twice corrected                      16° 31'; result :  
corrected Anomaly :                      63° 20'; corresponding equation from Anomalistic  
Table : +1° 35'; add whole of it to mean Sun : 16° 23' + 1° 35' = 17° 58'; Result :  
Venus thrice corrected.

*4th step.*—From mean Venus                      196° 53' subtract  
Venus thrice corrected                      17° 58'; result :  
corrected Commutation :                      178° 55'; corresponding equation from Commutation  
Table : +2° 51'; add whole of it to Venus thrice corrected : 17° 58' + 2° 51' = 20°  
49, Final Result : true Venus. (Mēsha 20° 49').

*Second example.*—Mean Saturn : 302° 8'; mean Sun : 16° 23' or (adding 360°) 376° 23'; Saturn's Apsis 236° 27' (bottom of Table II) or 596° 27'.

*1st step.*—From mean Sun :                      376° 23'; subtract  
mean Saturn :                                      302° 8'; result :  
Saturn's Commutation :                      74° 15'; corresponding equation from Commutation  
Table : +5° 55'; half of it: +2° 57' added to mean Saturn : 302° 8' + 2° 57'  
= 305° 5'. Result : Saturn once corrected.

*2nd step.*—From Saturn's Apsis :                      596° 27'; subtract  
Saturn once corrected :                      305° 5'; result :  
Saturn's Anomaly :                      291° 22'; corresponding equation from Anomalistic  
Table — 7° 9' half of it — 3° 34' added to Saturn once corrected : 305° 5' — 3°  
34' = 301° 31'. Result : Saturn twice corrected.

*3rd step.*—From Saturn's Apsis :  $596^{\circ} 27'$ ; subtract  
 Saturn twice corrected :  $301^{\circ} 31'$ ; result  
 corrected Anomaly :  $294^{\circ} 56'$ ; corresponding equation from Anomalistic  
 Table— $6^{\circ} 57'$ ; add whole of it to mean Saturn :  $302^{\circ} 8' - 6^{\circ} 57' = 295^{\circ} 11'$ ;  
 Result : Saturn thrice corrected.

*4th step.*—From mean Sun :  $376^{\circ} 23'$ ; subtract  
 Saturn thrice corrected :  $295^{\circ} 11'$ ; result  
 corrected Commutation :  $81^{\circ} 12'$ ; corresponding equation from Commutation  
 Table  $+6^{\circ} 9'$ ; add whole of it to Saturn thrice corrected  $295^{\circ} 11' + 6^{\circ} 9' =$   
 $301^{\circ} 20'$ . Result : true Saturn (Kumbha  $1^{\circ} 20'$ ).

#### Hints for Calculation.

1. If the year in which a given constellation occurred is known, but the exact date is not stated the best way to proceed for finding approximately the date of the given constellation is the following. The sign in which the Sun stands directly gives the solar month, *e.g.* Sun in Mēsha indicates solar Vaiśākha. First calculate new moon in the solar month thus found. My general Tables furnish the solar date of new moon; *e.g.* in 1168 A.D. it occurred on the 16th solar Vaiśākha. The place of the moon at new moon is the same as that of the Sun in the sign assigned to the latter, and approximately the degree which both luminaries are stationed at has the same number as the solar date; in our example Mēsha  $16^{\circ}$ . Now it is easy to find approximately the place in which the moon is after a given number of days. For the moon by her mean motion travels  $13^{\circ} 10'$  each day. For easier calculation I have drawn up the following small table which shows the motion of the moon in 28 successive days or the period of her sidereal revolution.

days.	Ḍ	d.	Ḍ	d.	Ḍ	d.	Ḍ
1	... 13	8	... 105	15	... 198	22	... 290
2	... 26	9	... 119	16	... 211	23	... 303
3	... 40	10	... 132	17	... 224	24	... 316
4	... 53	11	... 145	18	... 237	25	... 329
5	... 66	12	... 158	19	... 250	26	... 342
6	... 79	13	... 171	20	... 263	27	... 356
7	... 92	14	... 184	21	... 277	28	... 369

In our last example new moon occurred on the 16th solar Vaiśākha; when did the moon enter Vṛisha and how long did she remain in that sign? As Vṛisha covers the part of the Ecliptic from  $30^{\circ}$  to  $60^{\circ}$ , it will be seen that she entered Vṛisha on the next day. For new moon occurred in Mēsha  $16^{\circ}$  and there are  $14^{\circ}$  of Mēsha left;<sup>1</sup> she will be in Vṛisha for two days more. To give another example, let us suppose that the sun stood in Mithuna, the moon in Dhanus, and new moon occurred on the 20th solar Āshāḍha; the problem is how many days before or after the 20th Āshāḍha occurred the above constellation of Sun and Moon. New moon on 20th Āshāḍha is in space : Mithuna  $20^{\circ}$ , or  $80^{\circ}$  Longitude; Dhanus is from  $240^{\circ}$  to  $270^{\circ}$  Longitude. To

<sup>1</sup> For convenience of calculation we assume solar months of 30 days each; in a first approximation the difference between mean and true solar time may be neglected.

reach the beginning of Dhanus the moon has to travel  $240^\circ - 80^\circ = 160^\circ$ , which takes her between 12 and 13 days as shown by the above table. She is, therefore, in Dhanus about 12 days after the 20th Āshāḍha, or about the 2nd solar Śrāvana (Karkāṭa). But by this time the Sun has entered Karkāṭa, since her daily motion is about one degree. Accordingly the constellation is no more the one proposed; we must select that time *before* the new moon on 20th Āshāḍha when the moon had been in Dhanus, or 28 days before the 2nd Śrāvana, *viz.* the 4th solar Āshāḍha. The day indicated by the given constellation of Sun and Moon is, therefore, the 4th solar Āshāḍha or one of the two next. For calculation it would be best to select the 5th solar Āshāḍha, calculate the true Longitude of the moon, as explained in the General Tables, and select the definitive day accordingly.

2. If the year in which a given constellation occurred is not known, we can find it approximately from the signs in which Jupiter and Saturn are stated to have been. For as a revolution of Jupiter requires 12 years and one of Saturn 28 years, the same constellation of both planets will recur in about  $12 \times 28 = 336$  years. This would be our chance if the degrees of the Jupiter's and Saturn's places in their respective signs were stated. But usually only the signs are given, and in that case we may expect a recurrence of the same constellation in about 59 or 60 years. In order to find the periods in which Jupiter and Saturn stood in any given signs, I have constructed Tables vi—viii. They are based on the Kaliyuga era and mean solar years. The places of both planets, their mean Longitudes, are expressed in figures, of which the integers denote complete signs, and the decimals the fraction of the running sign. Thus 4.65 denotes that the planet stood in the fifth sign (counting from Mēsha), *viz.* Simha, and had gone through 0.65 of it.—The working of the tables will be best understood by an example.

*Example.*—Given Jupiter in Simha (5th sign), Saturn in Dhanus (9th sign). Required the corresponding year of 44th century K. Y.

*Answer.*—The mean Longitude (according to the notation in these tables) was  $\mathcal{U} : 4.00 \dots 5.00$ ;  $\mathfrak{h} : 8.00 \dots 9.00$ .

*Rule.*—From the given Longitudes subtract the corresponding ones for the Century under consideration, in table VI, if the given Longitude is smaller than the tabular value, add 12.00 to the former, and then subtract tabular value.

$$\text{viz. } \mathcal{U}. \quad 4.00 - 4.31 \quad \text{or} \quad 16.00 - 4.31 = 11.69$$

$$\mathfrak{h}. \quad 8.00 - 10.67 \quad \text{or} \quad 20.00 - 10.67 = \underline{\underline{9.33}}$$

These values mark the beginning of Simha for  $\mathcal{U}$ , and Dhanus for  $\mathfrak{h}$ ; the end of these signs are accordingly marked by (12.69 *i.e.*) 0.69 and 10.33 respectively. Now look out in table VII in the column  $\mathfrak{h}$ , 9.33 or the next higher cipher up to 10.33, and see whether the corresponding value of  $\mathcal{U}$  lies between 11.69 and 0.69. This is the case only in the year 23. The Longitude of Jupiter at the beginning of 4323 is 11.27, after an increase of 0.42 it will have the required minimum value 11.69. Table VIII shows that 0.42 is the increase of 5 complete months. Accordingly the given constellation occurred between K. Y. 4323 VI (mean solar Āśvina) and K. Y., 4324 VI. These limits hold good for the mean places only; for the true places they may shift somewhat in either direction.

If we calculate in the same way the preceding and following Centuries we find that the same constellation did not occur in 4000—4324, but it occurred in 4440 near the end of that year, and in 4558 in Mārgaśīra; (however both cases may prove wrong when true places are calculated; for the time of the constellation in the first case is but 3 months, and in the second about one month). In 46th century the same constellation occurred twice 4619 XII — 4620 V and 4679 IV — VII.

**TABLE I.**  
**CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.**

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1901	218 43	193 71	101 37	250 23	250 56	257 27
1902	272 25	58 28	292 53	280 43	263 9	257 19
1903	326 7	283 15	124 9	311 3	275 22	256 56
1904L	14 49	148 2	315 25	341 23	287 34	256 41
1905	77 36	14 26	147 12	11 48	299 48	257 25
1906	131 18	239 13	338 28	42 7	312 1	257 10
1907	184 59	104 0	169 44	72 27	324 13	256 54
1908L	238 41	328 47	1 0	102 47	336 25	256 39
1909	296 28	195 10	192 48	133 12	348 40	257 23
1910	350 10	59 57	24 4	163 32	0 52	257 7
1911	43 52	284 44	215 20	193 51	13 4	256 52
1912L	97 34	149 31	46 36	224 11	25 16	256 37
1913	155 21	15 54	238 23	254 36	37 31	257 21
1914	209 3	240 41	69 40	284 56	49 43	257 5
1915	262 45	105 28	260 56	315 16	61 55	256 50
1916L	316 26	330 15	92 2	345 36	74 8	256 35
1917	14 14	196 38	283 59	16 0	86 22	257 19
1918	67 55	61 25	115 15	46 20	98 34	257 3
1919	121 37	286 12	306 31	76 40	110 47	256 48
1920L	175 19	150 59	137 47	107 0	122 59	256 33
1921	233 6	17 22	229 35	137 25	135 13	257 17
1922	286 48	242 9	160 51	167 44	147 26	257 1
1923	340 30	106 56	352 7	198 4	159 38	256 46
1924L	34 12	331 43	183 23	228 24	171 50	256 31
1925	91 59	198 6	15 10	258 49	184 5	257 14

TABLE I—*contd.*CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.—*contd.*

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1926	145 41	62 53	206 26	289 9	196 17	256 59
1927	239 22	287 40	37 42	319 28	208 29	256 44
1928L	293 4	152 27	228 58	349 48	220 42	256 29
1929	310 51	18 50	60 46	20 13	232 56	257 12
1930	4 33	243 37	252 2	50 33	245 8	256 57
1931	58 25	108 24	83 18	80 53	257 21	256 42
1932L	112 7	333 11	174 34	121 12	269 33	256 26
1933	169 44	199 35	106 21	141 37	281 49	257 10
1934	223 26	64 22	297 37	171 57	294 0	256 55
1935	277 8	289 9	128 53	202 17	306 12	256 40
1936L	330 49	153 56	320 9	232 37	318 24	256 24
1937	28 37	20 19	151 57	263 1	330 39	257 8
1938	82 18	245 6	343 13	293 21	342 51	256 53
1939	136 0	109 53	174 29	323 41	355 3	256 38
1940L	189 42	334 40	5 45	354 1	7 16	256 22
1941	247 29	201 3	197 32	24 26	19 30	257 6
1942	301 11	65 50	28 48	54 45	31 42	256 51
1943	354 53	290 37	220 4	85 5	43 54	256 36
1944L	48 35	155 24	51 20	115 25	56 7	256 20
1945	106 22	21 47	243 8	• 145 50	68 21	257 4
1946	160 4	246 34	74 24	176 10	80 33	256 49
1947	213 45	111 21	265 40	206 30	92 46	256 33
1948L	267 27	336 8	96 56	236 49	104 58	256 18
1949	325 14	202 31	288 43	267 14	117 12	257 2
1950	18 56	67 18	119 59	297 34	129 25	256 47



TABLE I—*contd.*  
CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1951	72 38	292 5	311 15	327 54	141 37	256 31
1952 L	126 20	156 52	142 31	358 14	153 49	256 16
1953	184 7	23 15	334 19	28 38	166 4	257 0
1954	237 49	248 2	165 35	58 58	178 16	256 45
1955	299 31	112 49	356 51	89 18	190 28	256 29
1956 L	345 12	337 36	188 7	119 38	202 41	256 14
1957	43 0	204 0	19 54	150 3	214 55	256 58
1958	96 41	68 47	211 10	180 22	227 7	256 43
1959	150 23	293 34	42 26	210 42	239 20	256 27
1960 L	204 5	158 21	233 42	241 2	251 32	256 12
1961	261 52	24 44	65 30	271 27	263 46	256 56
1962	315 34	249 31	256 46	301 47	275 59	256 41
1963	9 16	114 18	88 2	332 6	288 11	256 26
1964 L	62 58	339 5	279 18	2 26	300 23	256 10
1965	120 45	205 28	111 5	32 51	312 38	256 54
1966	194 27	70 15	302 22	63 11	324 50	256 38
1967	228 8	295 2	133 38	93 31	337 2	256 23
1968 L	281 50	159 49	324 54	123 51	349 15	256 8
1969	339 37	26 12	156 41	154 15	1 29	256 52
1970	33 19	250 59	347 57	184 35	13 41	256 36
1971	87 1	115 46	179 13	214 55	25 54	256 21
1972 L	140 43	340 33	10 29	245 15	38 6	256 6
1973	198 30	206 56	202 17	275 39	50 20	256 50
1974	252 12	71 43	33 33	305 59	62 32	256 34
1975	304 54	296 30	224 49	336 19	74 45	256 19

TABLE I—*contd.*  
CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY A.D.

Year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
1976 L	359 35	161 17	56 5	9 39	86 57	256 4
1977	57 23	27 40	247 52	37 4	99 11	256 48
1978	111 4	252 27	79 8	67 24	111 24	256 32
1979	164 46	117 14	270 24	97 43	132 36	256 17
1980 L	218 28	342 1	101 40	128 3	135 48	256 2
1981	276 15	208 24	293 27	158 23	148 3	256 45
1982	329 57	73 11	124 43	188 48	160 25	256 30
1983	23 39	297 58	315 59	219 8	172 37	256 15
1984 L	77 21	162 45	147 15	249 27	184 50	256 0
1985	135 8	29 9	339 2	279 52	196 54	256 43
1986	188 50	253 56	170 18	310 12	209 6	256 28
1987	242 31	118 43	1 34	340 32	221 19	256 13
1988 L	296 13	343 30	192 50	10 52	233 31	255 57
1989	354 0	209 53	24 38	41 16	245 45	256 41
1990	47 42	74 40	215 54	71 36	257 58	256 26
1991	101 24	299 27	47 10	101 56	270 10	256 11
1992 L	155 6	164 14	238 26	132 16	282 22	255 55
1993	212 53	30 87	70 13	162 41	294 37	256 39
1994	266 35	255 24	261 29	193 0	306 49	256 24
1995	320 17	120 11	92 45	223 20	319 1	256 9
1996 L	13 58	344 58	284 1	253 40	331 14	255 53
1997	71 46	211 21	115 49	284 5	343 28	256 35
1998	125 27	76 8	307 5	314 25	355 40	256 20
1999	179 9	300 55	138 21	344 44	7 52	256 5
2000 L(c)	233 51	165 42	329 37	15 4	20 5	255 49

TABLE II.

CENTURIES INTERVENING BETWEEN THE GIVEN YEAR AND THE CORRESPONDING YEAR OF THE 20TH. CENTURY.

Years elapsed.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.
	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1600	342 32	86 29	129 53	39 35	258 30	26 36
1500	54 27	284 53	189 42	194 41	39 52	25 45
1400	126 22	123 17	249 30	349 46	181 15	24 53
1300	198 17	321 40	309 19	144 52	322 37	24 1
1200	270 12	160 4	9 7	299 57	103 59	23 9
1100	342 7	358 28	68 56	95 3	245 21	22 18
1000	54 2	196 52	128 44	250 9	26 44	21 27
900	125 57	35 16	188 33	45 14	168 6	20 35
800	197 52	233 39	248 21	200 20	309 28	19 43
700	269 47	72 3	308 9	855 25	90 50	18 51
600	341 42	270 27	7 58	150 31	232 13	18 0
500	53 37	108 51	67 46	305 37	13 35	17 8
400	125 32	307 14	127 35	100 42	154 57	16 16
J. 300	197 27	145 38	187 23	255 48	296 19	15 24
G 200	224 21	326 25	241 26	49 59	77 20	3 42
G 100	292 11	163 12	300 43	204 59	218 40	1 51
Apsis.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1300 A.D.	220 27	79 51	130 2	171 20	236 37	77 16
moves 1' in	544 years.	374 years.	980 years.	222 years.	5,128 years.	517 years.

TABLE III.

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

January.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
		° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	
1	1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
2	2	4 6	1 36	0 31	0 5	0 2	0 59	1
3	3	8 11	3 12	1 3	0 10	0 4	1 58	2
4	4	12 17	4 48	1 34	0 15	0 6	2 57	3
5	5	16 22	6 25	2 6	0 20	0 8	3 57	4
6	6	20 28	8 1	2 37	0 25	0 10	4 56	5
7	7	24 33	9 37	3 9	0 30	0 12	5 55	6
8	8	28 39	11 13	3 40	0 35	0 14	6 54	7
9	9	32 44	12 49	4 12	0 40	0 16	7 53	8
10	10	36 50	14 25	4 43	0 45	0 18	8 52	9
11	11	40 55	16 1	5 14	0 50	0 20	9 51	10
12	12	45 1	17 37	5 46	0 55	0 22	10 50	11
13	13	49 6	19 14	6 17	1 0	0 24	11 50	12
14	14	53 12	20 50	6 49	1 5	0 26	12 49	13
15	15	57 18	22 26	7 20	1 10	0 28	13 48	14
16	16	61 23	24 2	7 52	1 15	0 30	14 47	15
17	17	65 29	25 38	8 23	1 20	0 32	15 46	16
18	18	69 34	27 14	8 54	1 25	0 34	16 45	17
19	19	73 40	28 50	9 26	1 30	0 36	17 44	18
20	20	77 45	30 26	9 57	1 35	0 38	18 44	19
21	21	81 51	32 3	10 29	1 40	0 40	19 43	20

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

January—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
		° ' /	° ' /	° ' /	° ' /	° ' /	° ' /	
22	22	85 56	33 39	11 0	1 45	0 42	20 42	21
23	23	90 2	35 15	11 32	1 50	0 44	21 41	22
24	24	94 7	36 51	12 3	1 55	0 46	22 40	23
25	25	98 13	38 27	12 35	2 0	0 48	23 39	24
26	26	102 18	40 3	13 6	2 5	0 50	24 38	25
27	27	106 24	41 39	13 37	2 10	0 52	25 38	26
28	28	110 30	43 15	14 9	2 15	0 54	26 37	27
29	29	114 35	44 52	14 40	2 20	0 56	27 36	28
30	30	118 41	46 28	15 12	2 25	0 58	28 35	29
31	31	122 46	48 4	15 43	2 30	1 0	29 34	30

February.

1	1	126 52	49 40	16 15	2 35	1 2	30 33	31
2	2	130 57	51 16	16 46	2 40	1 4	31 32	32
3	3	135 3	52 52	17 18	2 45	1 6	32 32	33
4	4	139 8	54 28	17 49	2 50	1 8	33 31	34
5	5	143 14	56 5	18 20	2 55	1 10	34 30	35
6	6	147 19	57 41	18 52	2 59	1 12	35 29	36
7	7	151 25	59 17	19 23	3 4	1 14	36 28	37
8	8	155 31	60 53	19 55	3 9	1 16	37 27	38

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

February—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
9	9	159 36	62 29	20 26	3 14	1 18	38 26	39
10	10	163 42	64 5	20 58	3 19	1 20	39 25	40
11	11	167 47	65 41	21 29	3 24	1 22	40 25	41
12	12	171 53	67 17	22 1	3 29	1 24	41 24	42
13	13	175 58	68 54	22 32	3 34	1 26	42 23	43
14	14	180 4	70 30	23 3	3 39	1 28	43 22	44
15	15	184 9	72 6	23 35	3 44	1 30	44 21	45
16	16	188 15	73 42	24 6	3 49	1 32	45 20	46
17	17	192 20	75 18	24 38	3 54	1 34	46 19	47
18	18	196 26	76 54	25 9	3 59	1 36	47 19	48
19	19	200 31	78 30	25 41	4 4	1 38	48 18	49
20	20	204 37	80 6	26 12	4 9	1 40	49 17	50
21	21	208 42	81 43	26 44	4 14	1 42	50 16	51
22	22	212 48	83 19	27 15	4 19	1 44	51 15	52
23	23	216 55	84 55	27 46	4 24	1 46	52 14	53
24	24	220 59	86 31	28 18	4 29	1 48	53 13	54
25	25	225 5	88 7	28 49	4 34	1 50	54 12	55
26	26	229 10	89 43	29 21	4 39	1 52	55 12	56
27	27	233 16	91 19	29 52	4 44	1 54	56 11	57
28	28	237 21	92 55	30 24	4 49	1 56	57 10	58
—	29	241 27	94 32	30 55	4 54	1 58	58 9	59

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

## March.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	241 27	94 32	30 55	4 54	1 58	58 9	59
2	1	245 32	96 8	31 26	4 59	2 0	59 8	60
3	2	249 38	97 44	31 58	5 4	2 2	60 7	61
4	3	253 43	99 20	32 29	5 9	2 4	61 6	62
5	4	257 49	100 56	33 1	5 14	2 6	62 6	63
6	5	261 54	102 32	33 32	5 19	2 8	63 5	64
7	6	266 0	104 8	34 4	5 24	2 10	64 4	65
8	7	270 6	105 45	34 35	5 29	2 12	65 3	66
9	8	274 11	107 21	35 7	5 34	2 14	66 2	67
10	9	278 17	108 57	35 38	5 39	2 16	67 1	68
11	10	282 22	110 33	36 9	5 44	2 18	68 1	69
12	11	286 28	112 9	36 41	5 49	2 20	69 0	70
13	12	290 33	113 45	37 12	5 54	2 22	69 59	71
14	13	294 39	115 21	37 44	5 59	2 24	70 58	72
15	14	298 44	116 57	38 15	6 4	2 26	71 57	73
16	15	302 50	118 34	38 47	6 9	2 28	72 56	74
17	16	306 55	120 10	39 18	6 14	2 30	73 55	75
18	17	311 1	121 46	39 50	6 19	2 32	74 54	76
19	18	315 7	123 22	40 21	6 24	2 34	75 53	77
20	19	319 12	124 58	40 52	6 29	2 36	76 53	78
21	20	323 18	126 34	41 24	6 34	2 38	77 52	79

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

March—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days
22	21	327 23	128 10	41 55	6 39	2 41	78 51	80
23	22	331 29	129 46	42 27	6 44	2 43	79 50	81
24	23	335 34	131 22	42 58	6 49	2 45	80 49	82
25	24	339 40	132 59	43 30	6 54	2 47	81 48	83
26	25	343 45	134 35	44 1	6 59	2 49	82 47	84
27	26	347 51	136 11	44 32	7 4	2 51	83 47	85
28	27	351 56	137 47	45 4	7 9	2 53	84 46	86
29	28	356 2	139 23	45 35	7 14	2 55	85 45	87
30	29	0 7	140 59	46 7	7 19	2 57	86 44	88
31	30	4 13	142 35	46 38	7 24	2 59	87 43	89
—	31	8 19	144 12	47 10	7 29	3 1	88 42	90

April.

1	—	8 19	144 12	47 10	7 29	3 1	88 42	90
2	1	12 24	145 48	47 41	7 34	3 3	89 41	91
3	2	16 30	147 24	48 13	7 39	3 5	90 41	92
4	3	20 35	149 0	48 44	7 44	3 7	91 40	93
5	4	24 41	150 36	49 16	7 49	3 9	92 39	94
6	5	28 46	152 12	49 47	7 54	3 11	93 38	95
7	6	32 52	153 48	50 18	7 59	3 13	94 37	96
8	7	36 57	155 24	50 50	8 4	3 15	95 36	97
9	8	41 3	157 1	51 21	8 9	3 17	96 35	98



TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

April—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
10	9	45 8	158 37	51 53	8 14	3 19	97 34	99
11	10	49 14	160 13	52 24	8 19	3 21	98 34	100
12	11	53 19	161 49	52 56	8 24	3 23	99 33	101
13	12	57 25	163 25	53 27	8 29	3 25	100 32	102
14	13	61 31	165 1	53 58	8 34	3 27	101 31	103
15	14	65 36	166 37	54 30	8 39	3 29	102 30	104
16	15	69 42	168 14	55 1	8 44	3 31	103 29	105
17	16	73 47	169 50	55 33	8 48	3 33	104 28	106
18	17	77 53	171 26	56 4	8 53	3 35	105 28	107
19	18	81 58	173 3	56 36	8 58	3 37	106 27	108
20	19	86 4	174 38	57 7	9 3	3 39	107 26	109
21	20	90 9	176 14	57 39	9 8	3 41	108 25	110
22	21	94 15	177 50	58 10	9 13	3 43	109 24	111
23	22	98 20	179 26	58 41	9 18	3 45	110 23	112
24	23	102 26	181 3	59 13	9 23	3 47	111 22	113
25	24	106 31	182 39	59 44	9 28	3 49	112 22	114
26	25	110 37	184 15	60 16	9 33	3 51	113 21	115
27	26	114 43	185 51	60 47	9 38	3 53	114 20	116
28	27	118 48	187 27	61 19	9 43	3 55	215 19	117
29	28	122 54	189 3	61 50	9 48	3 57	116 18	118
30	29	126 59	190 39	62 21	9 53	3 59	117 17	119
—	30	131 5	192 15	62 53	9 58	4 1	118 16	120

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

May.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	131 5	192 15	62 53	9 58	4 1	118 16	120
2	1	135 10	193 52	63 24	10 3	4 3	119 15	121
3	2	139 16	195 28	63 55	10 8	4 5	120 15	122
4	3	143 21	197 4	64 27	10 13	4 7	121 14	123
5	4	147 27	198 40	64 59	10 18	4 9	122 13	124
6	5	151 32	200 16	65 30	10 23	4 11	123 12	125
7	6	155 38	201 52	66 2	10 28	4 13	124 11	126
8	7	159 43	203 28	66 33	10 33	4 15	125 10	127
9	8	163 49	205 4	67 4	10 38	4 17	126 9	128
10	9	167 55	206 41	67 36	10 43	4 19	127 9	129
11	10	172 0	208 17	68 7	10 48	4 21	128 8	130
12	1	176 6	209 53	68 39	10 53	4 23	129 7	131
13	2	180 11	211 29	69 10	10 58	4 25	130 6	132
14	3	184 17	213 5	69 42	11 3	4 27	131 5	133
15	4	188 22	214 41	70 13	11 8	4 29	132 4	134
16	5	192 28	216 17	70 45	11 13	4 31	133 3	135
17	6	196 33	217 54	71 16	11 18	4 33	134 3	136
18	7	200 39	219 30	71 47	11 23	4 35	135 2	137
19	8	204 44	221 6	72 19	11 28	4 37	136 1	138
20	9	208 50	222 42	72 50	11 33	4 39	137 0	139
21	20	212 55	224 18	73 22	11 38	4 41	137 59	140
22	21	217 1	225 54	73 53	11 43	4 43	138 58	141

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

May—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun†	Elapsed days.
23	22	221 7	227 30	74 25	11 48	4 45	139 57	142
24	23	225 12	229 6	74 56	11 53	4 47	140 56	143
25	24	229 18	230 43	75 28	11 58	4 49	141 56	144
26	25	433 23	232 19	75 59	12 3	4 51	142 55	145
27	26	237 29	233 55	76 30	12 8	4 53	143 54	146
28	27	241 34	235 31	77 2	12 13	4 55	144 53	147
29	28	245 40	237 7	77 33	12 18	4 57	145 52	148
30	29	249 45	238 43	78 5	12 23	4 59	146 51	149
31	30	253 51	240 19	78 36	12 28	5 1	147 50	150
—	31	257 56	241 55	79 8	12 33	5 3	148 50	151

June.

1	—	257 56	241 55	79 8	12 33	5 3	148 50	151
2	1	262 2	243 32	79 39	12 35	5 5	149 49	152
3	2	266 7	245 8	80 10	12 43	5 7	150 48	153
4	3	270 13	246 44	80 42	12 48	5 9	151 47	154
5	4	274 19	248 20	81 13	12 53	5 11	152 46	155
6	5	278 24	249 56	81 45	12 58	5 13	153 45	156
7	6	282 30	251 32	82 16	13 3	5 15	154 45	157
8	7	286 35	253 8	82 48	13 8	5 17	155 44	158
9	8	290 41	254 44	83 19	13 13	5 19	156 43	159
10	9	294 46	256 21	83 51	13 18	5 21	157 42	160

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| University Library, ditto.                             | Secretariat Library, Rangoon.          |
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TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

June—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
11	10	298 52	257 57	84 22	13 23	5 23	158 41	161
12	11	302 57	259 33	84 53	13 28	5 25	159 40	162
13	12	307 3	261 9	85 25	13 33	5 27	160 39	163
								164
								5
								16
								17
								18
								19
								20
								21
								22
								23
								24
25	24	356 9	280 23	91 42	14 33	5 51	172 29	175
26	25	0 15	281 59	92 14	14 38	5 53	173 28	176
27	26	4 20	283 35	92 45	14 43	5 55	174 27	177
28	27	8 26	285 11	93 17	14 47	5 57	175 26	178
29	28	12 31	286 47	93 48	14 52	5 59	176 25	179
30	29	16 37	288 23	94 19	14 57	6 1	177 25	180
—	30	20 43	289 59	94 51	15 2	6 3	178 24	181

The Rampal plate will be issued with the  
Index Part of the volume.



TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

June—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
11	10	298 52	257 57	84 22	13 23	5 23	158 41	161
12	11	302 57	259 33	84 53	13 28	5 25	159 40	162
13	12	307 3	261 9	85 25	13 33	5 27	160 39	163
14	13	311 8	262 45	85 56	13 38	5 29	161 38	164
15	14	315 14	264 21	86 28	13 43	5 31	162 37	165
16	15	319 19	265 57	86 59	13 48	5 33	163 37	166
17	16	323 25	267 34	87 31	13 53	5 35	164 26	167
18	17	327 31	269 10	88 2	13 58	5 37	165 35	168
19	18	331 36	270 46	88 34	14 3	5 39	166 34	169
20	19	335 42	272 22	89 5	14 8	5 41	167 33	170
21	20	339 47	273 58	89 36	14 13	5 43	168 32	171
22	21	343 53	275 34	90 8	14 18	5 45	169 31	172
23	22	347 58	277 10	90 39	14 23	5 47	170 30	173
24	23	352 4	278 46	91 11	14 28	5 49	171 30	174
25	24	356 9	280 23	91 42	14 33	5 51	172 29	175
26	25	0 15	281 59	92 14	14 38	5 53	173 28	176
27	26	4 20	283 35	92 45	14 43	5 55	174 27	177
28	27	8 26	285 11	93 17	14 47	5 57	175 26	178
29	28	12 31	286 47	93 48	14 52	5 59	176 25	179
30	29	16 37	288 23	94 19	14 57	6 1	177 25	180
—	30	20 43	289 59	94 51	15 2	6 3	178 24	181



TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

July.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	20 43	289 59	94 51	15 2	6 3	178 24	181
2	1	24 48	291 35	95 22	15 7	6 5	179 28	182
3	2	28 54	293 12	95 54	15 12	6 7	180 22	183
4	3	32 59	294 48	96 25	15 17	6 9	181 21	184
5	4	37 5	296 24	96 57	15 22	6 11	182 20	185
6	5	41 10	298 0	97 28	15 27	6 13	183 19	186
7	6	45 16	299 36	97 59	15 32	6 15	184 18	187
8	7	49 21	301 12	98 31	15 37	6 17	185 18	188
9	8	53 27	302 48	99 2	15 42	6 19	186 17	189
10	9	57 32	304 24	99 35	15 47	6 21	187 16	190
11	10	61 38	306 1	100 5	15 52	6 23	188 15	191
12	11	65 43	307 37	100 36	15 57	6 25	189 14	192
13	12	69 49	309 13	101 8	16 2	6 27	190 13	193
14	13	73 55	310 49	101 39	16 7	6 29	191 12	194
15	14	78 0	312 25	102 11	16 12	6 31	192 12	195
16	15	82 6	314 1	102 42	16 17	6 33	193 11	196
17	16	86 11	315 37	103 14	16 22	6 35	194 10	197
18	17	90 17	317 13	103 45	16 27	6 37	195 9	198
19	18	94 22	318 50	104 16	16 32	6 39	196 8	199
20	19	98 28	320 26	104 48	16 37	6 41	197 7	200
21	20	102 33	322 2	105 20	16 42	6 43	198 6	201
22	21	106 39	323 38	105 51	16 47	6 45	199 6	202

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

July—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
23	22	110 44	825 14	106 23	16 53	6 47	200 5	203
24	23	114 50	826 50	106 54	16 57	6 49	201 4	204
25	24	118 55	828 26	107 25	17 2	6 51	202 3	205
26	25	123 1	330 3	107 57	17 7	6 53	203 2	206
27	26	127 7	331 39	108 28	17 12	6 55	204 1	207
28	27	131 12	333 15	109 0	17 17	6 57	205 0	208
29	28	135 18	334 51	109 31	17 22	6 59	205 59	209
80	29	139 23	336 27	110 3	17 27	7 1	206 59	210
31	30	143 29	338 3	110 34	17 32	7 3	207 58	211
—	31	147 34	339 39	111 5	17 37	7 5	208 57	212

August.

1	—	147 34	339 39	111 5	17 37	7 5	208 57	212
2	1	151 40	341 15	111 37	17 42	7 7	209 56	213
3	2	155 45	342 52	112 8	17 47	7 9	210 55	214
4	3	159 51	344 28	112 39	17 52	7 11	211 54	215
5	4	163 56	346 4	113 11	17 57	7 13	212 53	216
6	5	168 3	347 41	113 42	18 2	7 15	213 53	217
7	6	172 7	349 16	114 14	18 7	7 17	214 52	218
8	7	176 13	350 52	114 45	18 12	7 19	215 51	219
9	8	180 19	352 28	115 17	18 17	7 21	216 50	220
10	9	184 24	354 4	115 48	18 22	7 23	217 49	221

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

August—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
11	10	188 30	355 41	116 20	18 27	7 25	218 48	222
12	11	192 35	357 17	116 51	18 32	7 27	219 47	223
13	12	196 41	358 53	117 23	18 37	7 29	220 46	224
14	13	200 46	0 29	117 54	18 42	7 31	221 46	225
15	14	204 52	2 5	118 26	18 47	7 33	222 45	226
16	15	208 57	3 41	118 57	18 52	7 35	223 44	227
17	16	213 3	5 17	119 29	18 57	7 37	224 43	228
18	17	217 8	6 53	120 0	19 2	7 39	225 42	229
19	18	221 14	8 30	120 31	19 7	7 41	226 41	230
20	19	225 20	10 6	121 3	19 12	7 43	227 40	231
21	20	229 25	11 42	121 34	19 17	7 45	228 40	232
22	21	233 31	13 18	122 6	19 22	7 47	229 39	233
23	22	237 36	14 54	122 37	19 27	7 49	230 38	234
24	23	241 42	16 30	123 9	19 32	7 51	231 37	235
25	24	245 47	18 6	123 40	19 37	7 54	232 36	236
26	25	249 53	19 43	124 12	19 42	7 56	233 35	237
27	26	253 58	21 19	124 43	19 47	7 58	234 34	238
28	27	258 4	22 55	125 14	19 52	8 0	235 34	239
29	28	262 9	24 31	125 46	19 57	8 2	236 33	240
30	29	266 15	26 7	126 18	20 2	8 4	237 32	241
31	30	270 21	27 43	126 50	20 7	8 6	238 31	242
—	31	274 26	29 19	127 21	20 12	8 8	239 30	243

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

September.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	274 26	29 19	127 21	20 12	8 8	239 30	243
2	1	278 32	30 55	127 52	20 17	8 10	240 29	244
3	2	282 37	32 32	128 23	20 22	8 12	241 28	245
4	3	286 43	34 8	128 55	20 26	8 14	242 27	246
5	4	290 48	35 44	129 26	20 31	8 16	243 27	247
6	5	294 53	37 20	129 57	20 36	8 18	244 26	248
7	6	298 59	38 56	130 29	20 41	8 20	245 25	249
8	7	303 5	40 32	131 0	20 46	8 22	246 24	250
9	8	307 10	42 8	131 32	20 51	8 24	247 23	251
10	9	311 16	43 44	132 3	20 56	8 26	248 22	252
11	10	315 21	45 21	132 35	21 1	8 28	249 21	253
12	11	319 27	46 57	133 6	21 6	8 30	250 21	254
13	12	323 32	48 33	133 37	21 11	8 32	251 20	255
14	13	327 38	50 9	134 9	21 16	8 34	252 19	256
15	14	331 44	51 45	134 40	21 21	8 36	253 18	257
16	15	335 49	53 21	135 12	21 26	8 38	254 17	258
17	16	339 55	54 57	135 43	21 31	8 40	255 16	259
18	17	344 0	56 33	136 15	21 36	8 42	256 15	260
19	18	348 6	58 10	136 46	21 41	8 44	257 15	261
20	19	352 11	59 46	137 18	21 46	8 46	258 14	262
21	20	356 17	61 22	137 49	21 51	8 48	259 13	263
22	21	0 22	62 58	138 20	21 56	8 50	260 12	264

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

September—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
23	22	4 28	64 34	138 52	22 1	8 52	261 11	265
24	23	8 33	66 10	139 23	22 6	8 54	262 10	266
25	24	12 39	67 46	139 55	22 11	8 56	263 9	267
26	25	16 44	69 23	140 26	22 16	8 58	264 8	263
27	26	20 50	70 59	140 58	22 21	9 0	265 8	269
28	27	24 56	72 35	141 29	22 26	9 2	266 7	270
29	28	29 1	74 11	142 1	22 31	9 4	267 6	271
30	29	33 7	75 47	142 32	22 36	9 6	268 5	272
—	30	37 12	77 23	143 3	22 41	9 8	269 4	273

October.

1	—	37 12	77 23	143 3	22 41	9 8	269 4	273
2	1	41 18	78 59	143 35	22 46	9 10	270 3	274
3	2	45 23	80 35	144 6	22 51	9 12	271 2	275
4	3	49 29	82 12	144 38	22 56	9 14	272 2	276
5	4	53 34	83 48	145 9	23 1	9 16	273 1	277
6	5	57 40	85 24	145 41	23 6	9 18	274 0	278
7	6	61 45	87 0	146 12	23 11	9 20	274 59	279
8	7	65 51	88 36	146 44	23 16	9 22	275 58	280
9	8	69 56	90 12	147 15	23 21	9 24	276 57	281
10	9	74 2	91 48	147 46	23 26	9 26	277 56	282
11	10	78 8	93 24	148 18	23 31	9 28	278 56	283
12	11	82 13	95 1	148 49	23 36	9 30	279 55	284

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

October—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
13	12	86 19	96 37	149 21	23 41	9 32	280 54	285
14	13	90 24	98 13	149 52	23 46	9 34	281 53	286
15	14	94 30	99 49	150 24	23 51	9 36	282 52	287
16	15	98 35	101 25	150 55	23 56	9 38	283 51	288
17	16	102 41	103 1	151 26	24 1	9 40	284 50	289
18	17	106 46	104 37	151 58	24 6	9 42	285 49	290
19	18	110 52	106 13	152 29	24 11	9 44	286 49	291
20	19	114 57	107 50	153 1	24 16	9 46	287 48	292
21	20	120 3	109 26	153 32	24 21	9 48	288 47	293
22	21	123 8	111 2	154 4	24 26	9 50	289 46	294
23	22	127 14	112 38	154 35	24 31	9 52	290 45	295
24	23	131 20	114 14	155 7	24 36	9 54	291 44	296
25	24	135 25	115 50	155 38	24 41	9 56	292 43	297
26	25	139 31	117 26	156 9	24 46	9 58	293 43	298
27	26	143 36	119 3	156 41	24 51	10 0	294 42	299
28	27	147 42	120 39	157 12	24 56	10 2	295 41	300
29	28	151 47	122 15	157 43	25 1	10 4	296 40	301
30	29	155 53	123 51	158 15	25 6	10 6	297 39	302
31	30	159 58	125 27	158 47	25 11	10 8	298 38	303
—	31	164 4	127 3	159 18	25 16	10 10	299 37	304

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

November.

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
1	—	164 4	127 3	159 18	25 16	10 10	299 37	304
2	1	168 9	128 39	159 50	25 21	10 12	300 37	305
3	2	172 15	130 15	160 21	25 26	10 14	301 36	306
4	3	176 20	131 52	160 52	25 31	10 16	302 35	307
5	4	180 26	133 28	161 24	25 36	10 18	303 34	308
6	5	184 32	135 4	161 55	25 41	10 20	304 33	309
7	6	188 37	136 40	162 27	25 46	10 22	305 32	310
8	7	192 43	138 16	162 58	25 51	10 24	306 31	311
9	8	196 48	139 52	163 30	25 56	10 26	307 30	312
10	9	200 54	141 28	164 1	26 1	10 28	308 30	313
11	10	204 59	143 4	164 33	26 6	10 30	309 29	314
12	11	209 5	144 41	165 4	26 11	10 32	310 28	315
13	12	213 10	146 17	165 35	26 16	10 34	311 27	316
14	13	217 16	147 53	166 7	26 20	10 36	312 26	317
15	14	221 21	149 29	166 38	26 25	10 38	313 25	318
16	15	225 27	151 5	167 10	26 30	10 40	314 24	319
17	16	229 33	152 41	167 41	26 35	10 42	315 24	320
18	17	233 38	154 17	168 13	26 40	10 44	316 23	321
19	18	237 44	155 53	168 44	26 45	10 46	317 22	322
20	19	241 49	157 30	169 16	26 50	10 48	318 21	323
21	20	245 55	159 6	169 47	26 55	10 50	319 20	324
22	21	250 0	160 42	170 13	27 0	10 52	320 19	325

TABLE III—*contd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

November—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
23	22	254 6	162 18	170 50	27 5	10 54	321 18	326
24	23	258 11	163 54	171 21	27 10	10 56	322 18	327
25	24	262 17	165 30	171 53	27 15	10 58	323 17	328
26	25	266 22	167 6	172 24	27 20	11 0	324 16	329
27	26	270 28	168 43	172 56	27 25	11 2	325 15	330
28	27	274 33	170 19	173 27	27 30	11 4	326 14	331
29	28	278 39	171 55	173 58	27 35	11 6	327 13	332
30	29	282 45	173 31	175 30	27 40	11 8	328 12	333
—	30	286 50	175 7	175 1	27 45	11 10	329 11	334

December.

1	—	286 50	175 7	175 1	27 45	11 10	329 11	334
2	1	290 56	176 43	175 33	27 50	11 12	330 11	335
3	2	295 1	178 19	176 4	27 55	11 14	331 10	336
4	3	299 7	179 55	176 36	28 0	11 16	332 9	337
5	4	303 12	181 32	177 7	28 5	11 18	333 8	338
6	5	307 17	183 8	177 39	28 10	11 20	334 7	339
7	6	311 23	184 44	178 10	28 15	11 22	335 6	340
8	7	315 29	186 20	178 41	28 20	11 24	336 5	341
9	8	319 34	187 56	179 13	28 25	11 26	337 5	342
10	9	323 40	189 32	179 44	28 30	11 28	338 4	343
11	10	327 45	191 8	180 16	28 35	11 30	339 3	344



TABLE III—*concl'd.*

FOR THE DAYS OF A WHOLE YEAR.

December—*concl'd.*

Common.	Leap year.	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Elapsed days.
12	11	331 51	192 44	180 47	28 40	11 32	340 2	345
13	12	335 57	194 21	181 19	28 45	11 34	341 1	346
14	13	340 2	195 57	181 50	28 50	11 36	342 0	347
15	14	344 8	197 33	182 22	28 55	11 38	342 59	348
16	15	348 13	199 9	182 53	29 0	11 40	343 59	349
17	16	352 19	200 45	183 24	29 5	11 42	344 58	350
18	17	356 24	202 21	183 56	29 10	11 44	345 57	351
19	18	0 30	203 57	184 27	29 15	11 46	346 56	352
20	19	4 35	205 33	184 59	29 20	11 48	347 55	353
21	20	8 41	207 10	185 30	29 25	11 50	348 54	354
22	21	12 46	208 46	186 2	29 30	11 52	349 53	355
23	22	16 52	210 22	186 33	29 35	11 54	350 52	356
24	23	20 57	211 58	187 5	29 40	11 56	351 52	357
25	24	25 3	213 34	187 36	29 45	11 58	352 51	358
26	25	29 9	215 10	188 7	29 50	12 0	353 50	359
27	26	33 14	216 46	188 39	29 55	12 2	354 49	360
28	27	37 20	218 22	189 10	30 0	12 4	355 48	361
29	28	41 26	219 59	189 42	30 5	12 6	356 47	362
30	29	45 31	221 35	190 13	30 10	12 8	357 46	363
31	30	49 37	223 11	190 45	30 15	12 10	358 46	364
—	31	53 42	224 47	191 16	30 20	12 12	359 45	365

TABLE IV.  
COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	360
1	0 16	0 25	0 24	0 10	0 6	359
2	0 32	0 51	0 47	0 20	0 12	358
3	0 49	1 16	1 11	0 29	0 18	357
4	1 5	1 41	1 35	0 39	0 23	356
5	1 21	2 6	1 58	0 49	0 29	355
6	1 37	2 31	2 22	0 59	0 35	354
7	1 53	2 57	2 45	1 8	0 41	353
8	2 9	3 22	3 9	1 18	0 47	352
9	2 25	3 47	3 33	1 28	0 53	351
10	2 41	4 12	3 56	1 38	0 59	350
11	2 57	4 38	4 20	1 47	1 4	349
12	3 14	5 3	4 44	1 57	1 10	348
13	3 30	5 28	5 7	2 7	1 16	347
14	3 46	5 53	5 31	2 17	1 22	346
15	4 1	6 18	5 54	2 26	1 28	345
16	4 17	6 43	6 18	2 36	1 34	344
17	4 33	7 8	6 41	2 46	1 39	343
18	4 49	7 33	7 4	2 56	1 45	342
19	5 5	7 58	7 28	3 5	1 51	341
20	5 21	8 23	7 51	3 15	1 56	340
21	5 36	8 48	8 14	3 24	2 2	339
22	5 52	9 13	8 38	3 34	2 8	338

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	°   '   "	°   '   "	°   '   "	°   '   "	°   '   "	Argument.
23	6   8	9   33	9   1	3   43	2   13	337
24	6   23	10   3	9   24	3   53	2   19	336
25	6   39	10   28	9   48	4   2	2   24	335
26	6   55	10   53	10   11	4   11	2   30	334
27	7   10	11   18	10   34	4   21	2   36	333
28	7   26	11   43	10   57	4   30	2   41	332
29	7   41	12   8	11   21	4   39	2   47	331
30	7   56	12   33	11   44	4   49	2   52	330
31	8   12	12   58	12   7	4   58	2   57	329
32	8   27	13   23	12   30	5   7	3   3	328
33	8   42	13   48	12   53	5   16	3   8	327
34	8   58	14   12	13   16	5   25	3   13	326
35	9   12	14   37	13   39	5   34	3   18	325
36	9   27	15   2	14   2	5   43	3   24	324
37	9   42	15   26	14   24	5   52	3   29	323
38	9   57	15   51	14   47	6   1	3   34	322
39	10   12	16   16	15   10	6   10	3   39	321
40	10   27	16   40	15   33	6   18	3   44	320
41	10   41	17   5	15   56	6   27	3   48	319
42	10   56	17   29	16   18	6   35	3   54	318
43	11   10	17   54	16   41	6   44	3   59	317
44	11   25	18   18	17   3	6   52	4   3	316
45	11   39	18   42	17   26	7   1	4   8	315

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument. °	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
46	11 53	19 7	17 48	7 9	4 13	314
47	12 7	19 31	18 0	7 17	4 17	313
48	12 22	19 56	18 23	7 25	4 22	312
49	12 36	20 20	18 55	7 33	4 27	311
50	12 49	20 44	19 17	7 41	4 31	310
51	13 3	21 9	19 39	7 49	4 35	309
52	13 17	21 33	20 1	7 57	4 40	308
53	13 31	21 57	20 23	8 4	4 44	307
54	13 44	22 21	20 45	8 12	4 48	306
55	13 57	22 44	21 7	8 19	4 52	305
56	14 10	23 8	21 29	8 27	4 56	304
57	14 23	23 32	21 51	8 34	5 0	303
58	14 36	23 56	22 13	8 41	5 4	302
59	14 49	24 20	22 34	8 48	5 8	301
60	15 2	24 44	22 56	8 55	5 12	300
61	15 15	25 7	23 17	9 2	5 15	299
62	15 27	25 31	23 39	9 9	5 19	298
63	15 40	25 54	24 0	9 15	5 22	297
64	15 52	26 17	24 21	9 22	5 25	296
65	16 4	26 40	24 42	9 28	5 29	295
66	16 16	27 4	25 3	9 34	5 32	294
67	16 28	27 28	25 24	9 40	5 35	293
68	16 40	27 50	25 45	9 46	5 38	292

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation —
argument.	°   '   "	°   '   "	°   '   "	°   '   "	°   '   "	argument.
69	16 51	28 12	26 5	9 52	5 41	291
70	17 2	28 35	26 26	9 58	5 44	290
71	17 13	28 58	26 46	10 3	5 47	289
72	17 24	29 20	27 6	10 9	5 49	288
73	17 35	29 43	27 27	10 14	5 52	287
74	17 46	30 5	27 47	10 19	5 55	286
75	17 56	30 28	28 7	10 24	5 57	285
76	18 6	30 50	28 26	10 28	5 59	284
77	18 16	31 12	28 46	10 33	6 1	283
78	18 26	31 35	29 5	10 38	6 3	282
79	18 36	31 57	29 25	10 42	6 6	281
80	18 45	32 19	29 44	10 46	6 7	280
81	18 54	32 40	30 3	10 50	6 9	279
82	19 4	33 2	30 22	10 54	6 11	278
83	19 13	33 23	30 41	10 58	6 12	277
84	19 21	33 45	31 0	11 1	6 14	276
85	19 30	34 6	31 18	11 4	6 15	275
86	19 39	34 28	31 37	11 8	6 16	274
87	19 46	34 49	31 55	11 10	6 18	273
88	19 54	35 10	32 13	11 13	6 18	272
89	20 2	35 31	32 31	11 16	6 19	271
90	20 9	35 52	32 48	11 18	6 20	270

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument. °	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
91	20 16	36 12	33 5	11 20	6 21	269
92	20 23	36 32	33 22	11 22	6 21	268
93	20 29	36 52	33 39	11 24	6 22	267
94	20 36	37 12	33 56	11 26	6 22	266
95	20 41	37 32	34 12	11 27	6 22	265
96	20 47	37 51	34 28	11 28	6 23	264
97	20 52	38 11	34 44	11 29	6 23	263
98	20 57	38 31	35 2	11 30	6 22	262
99	21 2	38 49	35 18.	11 31	6 22	261
100	21 6	39 8	35 34	11 31	6 22	260
101	21 11	39 27	35 50	11 31	6 21	259
102	21 14	39 47	36 4	11 31	6 21	258
103	21 17	40 4	36 19	11 31	6 19	257
104	21 21	40 22	36 33	11 31	6 18	256
105	21 24	40 39	36 48	11 30	6 18	255
106	21 26	40 56	37 1	11 29	6 17	254
107	21 28	41 13	37 14	11 28	6 15	253
108	21 30	41 30	37 27	11 26	6 14	252
109	21 31	41 47	37 40	11 25	6 13	251
110	21 31	42 3	37 52	11 23	6 11	250
111	21 32	42 19	38 4.	11 21	6 9	249
112	21 32	42 36	38 16	11 18	6 7	248
113	21 32	42 51	38 28	11 16	6 5	247

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	argument.
114	21 31	43 6	38 38	11 13	6 3	246
115	21 30	43 20	38 49	11 10	6 1	245
116	21 28	43 35	38 59	11 7	5 59	244
117	21 26	43 48	39 8	11 3	5 53	243
118	21 23	44 1	39 17	10 58	5 53	242
119	21 20	44 14	39 25	10 55	5 51	241
120	21 19	44 27	39 34	10 51	5 48	240
121	21 13	44 39	39 41	10 46	5 45	239
122	21 8	44 50	39 47	10 41	5 42	238
123	21 4	45 1	39 53	10 36	5 38	237
124	20 58	45 12	39 59	10 31	5 35	236
125	20 52	45 21	40 3	10 25	5 31	235
126	20 45	45 30	40 7	10 19	5 28	234
127	20 39	45 40	40 11	10 13	5 24	233
128	20 31	45 48	40 14	10 7	5 20	232
129	20 22	45 55	40 15	10 0	5 16	231
130	20 14	46 2	40 16	9 54	5 12	230
131	20 5	46 8	40 17	9 47	5 8	229
132	19 55	46 13	40 16	9 39	5 4	228
133	19 44	46 16	40 14	9 31	4 59	227
134	19 32	46 20	40 11	9 23	4 55	226
135	19 21	46 23	40 9	9 16	4 50	225
136	19 8	46 23	40 3	9 7	4 45	224

TABLE IV—*contd.*

COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation -
argument.	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	argument.
137	18 55	46 23	39 57	8 59	4 40	223
138	18 41	46 23	39 50	8 50	4 35	222
139	18 28	46 22	39 43	8 41	4 30	221
140	18 12	46 16	39 32	8 32	4 25	220
141	17 56	46 11	39 21	8 22	4 20	219
142	17 41	46 6	39 10	8 13	4 14	218
143	17 24	45 58	38 56	8 3	4 9	217
144	17 6	45 48	38 39	7 52	4 3	216
145	16 48	45 37	38 21	7 42	3 58	215
146	16 30	45 26	38 4	7 31	3 52	214
147	16 9	45 10	37 42	7 20	3 46	213
148	15 49	44 52	37 18	7 9	3 40	212
149	15 28	44 34	36 55	6 58	3 34	211
150	15 7	44 17	36 31	6 47	3 28	210
151	14 44	43 49	35 59	6 35	3 21	209
152	14 20	43 22	35 27	6 23	3 15	208
153	13 57	42 55	34 54	6 11	3 9	207
154	13 33	42 25	34 20	5 59	3 3	206
155	13 8	41 45	33 38	5 46	2 56	205
156	12 42	41 6	32 56	5 34	2 50	204
157	12 16	40 27	32 14	5 21	2 43	203
158	11 50	39 41	31 26	5 8	2 36	202
159	11 22	38 47	30 33	4 55	2 30	201



TABLE IV—*concl'd.*

## COMMUTATION TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Equation --
argument.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	argument.
160	10 54	37 43	29 40	4 42	2 23	200
161	10 26	36 49	28 47	4 29	2 16	199
162	9 56	35 52	27 43	4 15	2 9	198
163	9 26	34 39	26 37	4 2	2 2	197
164	8 56	33 27	25 31	3 48	1 55	196
165	8 26	32 14	24 25	3 35	1 48	195
166	7 54	30 39	23 4	3 21	1 41	194
167	7 22	29 5	21 44	3 7	1 34	193
168	6 50	27 29	20 23	2 53	1 27	192
169	6 18	25 47	19 0	2 39	1 20	191
170	5 44	23 47	17 25	2 24	1 13	190
171	5 11	21 47	15 51	2 10	1 6	189
172	4 38	19 47	14 17	1 56	0 58	188
173	4 4	17 36	12 28	1 41	0 51	187
174	3 29	15 13	10 34	1 27	0 44	186
175	2 55	12 50	8 49	1 12	0 37	185
176	2 20	10 27	7 4	0 58	0 29	184
177	1 45	7 53	5 35	0 43	0 22	183
178	1 10	5 15	3 43	0 29	0 15	182
179	0 35	2 38	1 51	0 14	0 7	181
180	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	180

TABLE V.  
ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
0 or 180	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	180 or 360
1 „ 179	0 5	0 2	0 13	0 6	0 8	0 2	181 „ 359
2 „ 178	0 10	0 4	0 25	0 11	0 16	0 5	182 „ 358
3 „ 177	0 15	0 6	0 37	0 16	0 24	0 7	183 „ 357
4 „ 176	0 20	0 8	0 50	0 22	0 33	0 9	184 „ 356
5 „ 175	0 25	0 10	1 2	0 27	0 41	0 12	185 „ 355
6 „ 174	0 30	0 12	1 15	0 33	0 49	0 14	186 „ 354
7 „ 173	0 34	0 14	1 27	0 38	0 57	0 16	187 „ 353
8 „ 172	0 40	0 16	1 39	0 44	1 5	0 19	188 „ 352
9 „ 171	0 44	0 18	1 51	0 49	1 13	0 21	189 „ 351
10 „ 170	0 49	0 20	2 4	0 54	1 21	0 23	190 „ 350
11 „ 169	0 54	0 22	2 16	1 0	1 29	0 25	191 „ 349
12 „ 168	0 59	0 23	2 28	1 5	1 37	0 28	192 „ 348
13 „ 167	1 3	0 25	2 40	1 10	1 45	0 30	193 „ 347
14 „ 166	1 8	0 27	2 52	1 15	1 53	0 32	194 „ 346
15 „ 165	1 13	0 29	3 4	1 21	2 1	0 34	195 „ 345
16 „ 164	1 17	0 31	3 15	1 26	2 8	0 37	196 „ 344
17 „ 163	1 22	0 33	3 27	1 31	2 16	0 39	197 „ 343
18 „ 162	1 27	0 35	3 39	1 36	2 24	0 41	198 „ 342
19 „ 161	1 31	0 36	3 50	1 42	2 31	0 43	199 „ 341
20 „ 160	1 36	0 38	4 1	1 47	2 39	0 45	200 „ 340
21 „ 159	1 40	0 40	4 13	1 52	2 46	0 48	201 „ 339

q 2

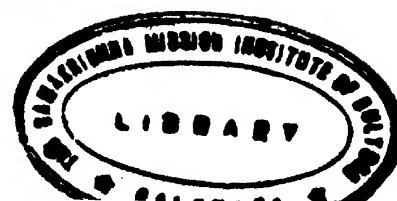


TABLE V—contd.  
ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
°   °	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   °
22 or 158	1 45	0 42	4 24	1 57	2 53	0 50	202 or 338
23 „ 157	1 49	0 43	4 35	2 2	3 1	0 52	203 „ 337
24 „ 156	1 53	0 45	4 46	2 7	3 9	0 54	204 „ 336
25 „ 155	1 58	0 47	4 58	2 11	3 16	0 50	205 „ 335
26 „ 154	2 2	0 48	5 9	2 16	3 23	0 58	206 „ 334
27 „ 153	2 6	0 49	5 19	2 21	3 30	1 0	207 „ 333
28 „ 152	2 10	0 51	5 30	2 26	3 37	1 2	208 „ 332
29 „ 151	2 14	0 52	5 41	2 30	3 45	1 4	209 „ 331
30 „ 150	2 18	0 55	5 52	2 35	3 52	1 6	210 „ 330
31 „ 149	2 22	0 56	6 2	2 40	3 58	1 8	211 „ 329
32 „ 148	2 26	0 58	6 12	2 44	4 5	1 10	212 „ 328
33 „ 147	2 30	1 0	6 22	2 49	4 12	1 12	213 „ 327
34 „ 146	2 34	1 1	6 32	2 53	4 19	1 14	214 „ 326
35 „ 145	2 38	1 2	6 42	2 58	4 25	1 16	215 „ 325
36 „ 144	2 42	1 4	6 52	3 2	4 32	1 18	216 „ 324
37 „ 143	2 46	1 5	7 1	3 6	4 38	1 19	217 „ 323
38 „ 142	2 49	1 7	7 11	3 10	4 45	1 21	218 „ 322
39 „ 141	2 53	1 8	7 20	3 14	4 51	1 23	219 „ 321
40 „ 140	2 56	1 10	7 29	3 19	4 57	1 25	220 „ 320
41 „ 139	3 0	1 11	7 39	3 23	5 3	1 26	221 „ 319
42 „ 138	3 3	1 12	7 48	3 27	5 9	1 28	222 „ 318
43 „ 137	3 6	1 14	7 56	3 30	5 15	1 30	223 „ 317

TABLE V—*contd.*

## ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
°    '    "	°    '    "	°    '    "	°    '    "	°    '    "	°    '    "	°    '    "	°    '    "
44 or 136	3 10	1 15	8 5	3 34	5 21	1 31	224 or 316
45 „ 135	3 13	1 16	8 14	3 38	5 27	1 33	225 „ 315
46 „ 134	3 16	1 17	8 22	3 42	5 32	1 35	226 „ 314
47 „ 133	3 19	1 19	8 30	3 45	5 37	1 36	227 „ 313
48 „ 132	3 22	1 20	8 38	3 49	5 43	1 38	228 „ 312
49 „ 131	3 25	1 21	8 46	3 52	5 48	1 39	229 „ 311
50 „ 130	3 28	1 22	8 54	3 56	5 52	1 41	230 „ 310
51 „ 129	3 31	1 23	9 1	3 59	5 57	1 42	231 „ 309
52 „ 128	3 34	1 24	9 9	4 2	6 2	1 43	232 „ 308
53 „ 127	3 37	1 25	9 16	4 6	6 8	1 45	233 „ 307
54 „ 126	3 39	1 26	9 23	4 9	6 13	1 46	234 „ 306
55 „ 125	3 42	1 27	9 30	4 12	6 17	1 47	235 „ 305
56 „ 124	3 44	1 28	9 37	4 15	6 22	1 49	236 „ 304
57 „ 123	3 47	1 29	9 43	4 18	6 26	1 50	237 „ 303
58 „ 122	3 49	1 30	9 49	4 20	6 31	1 51	238 „ 302
59 „ 121	3 51	1 31	9 56	4 23	6 35	1 52	239 „ 301
60 „ 120	3 54	1 32	10 2	4 26	6 39	1 53	240 „ 300
61 „ 119	3 56	1 33	10 8	4 28	6 43	1 55	241 „ 299
62 „ 118	3 58	1 34	10 13	4 31	6 46	1 56	242 „ 298
63 „ 117	4 0	1 35	10 19	4 33	6 50	1 57	243 „ 297
64 „ 116	4 2	1 36	10 24	4 36	6 54	1 58	244 „ 296
65 „ 115	4 4	1 36	10 29	4 38	6 57	1 59	245 „ 295

TABLE V—contd.

## ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
°   °	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   '	°   °
66 or 114	4 6	1 37	10 33	4 40	7 0	2 0	246 or 294
67 „ 113	4 7	1 37	10 38	4 42	7 4	2 0	247 „ 293
68 „ 112	4 9	1 38	10 43	4 44	7 7	2 1	248 „ 292
69 „ 111	4 11	1 39	10 47	4 46	7 9	2 2	249 „ 291
70 „ 110	4 12	1 39	10 51	4 48	7 12	2 3	250 „ 290
71 „ 109	4 14	1 40	10 55	4 50	7 15	2 4	251 „ 289
72 „ 108	4 15	1 40	10 59	4 51	7 17	2 4	252 „ 288
73 „ 107	4 17	1 41	11 2	4 53	7 19	2 5	253 „ 287
74 „ 106	4 18	1 41	11 6	4 54	7 22	2 6	254 „ 286
75 „ 105	4 19	1 42	11 9	4 56	7 24	2 6	255 „ 285
76 „ 104	4 20	1 42	11 12	4 57	7 26	2 7	256 „ 284
77 „ 103	4 21	1 43	11 14	4 58	7 28	2 7	257 „ 283
78 „ 102	4 22	1 43	11 17	5 0	7 29	2 8	258 „ 282
79 „ 101	4 23	1 43	11 20	5 0	7 31	2 8	259 „ 281
80 „ 100	4 24	1 44	11 21	5 1	7 32	2 9	260 „ 280
81 „ 99	4 24	1 44	11 23	5 2	7 34	2 9	261 „ 279
82 „ 98	4 25	1 44	11 25	5 3	7 35	2 9	262 „ 278
83 „ 97	4 26	1 44	11 27	5 4	7 36	2 10	263 „ 277
84 „ 96	4 26	1 44	11 28	5 4	7 37	2 10	264 „ 276
85 „ 95	4 27	1 45	11 29	5 5	7 38	2 10	265 „ 275
86 „ 94	4 27	1 45	11 30	5 5	7 38	2 10	226 „ 274
87 „ 93	4 27	1 45	11 31	5 5	7 39	2 10	227 „ 273

**TABLE V--concl'd.**

### ANOMALISTIC TABLE.

Equation +	Mercury.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter.	Saturn.	Sun.	Equation -
88 or 92	4 27	1 45	11 31	5 6	7 39	2 10	268 or 272
89 „ 91	4 27	1 45	11 32	5 6	7 39	2 11	269 „ 271
90 „ 90	4 28	1 45	11 32	5 6	7 40	2 11	270 „ 270

TABLE VIII.

INCREASE OF LONGITUDE  
FOR COMPLETE MONTHS.

End of mean solar months.	Mean. λ	Long. h
1st .	0.08	0.03
2nd .	0.17	0.07
3rd .	0.25	0.10
4th .	0.34	0.14
5th .	0.42	0.17
6th .	0.51	0.20
7th .	0.59	0.24
8th .	0.67	0.27
9th .	0.76	0.31
10th .	0.84	0.34
11th .	0.93	0.37
12th .	1.01	0.41

TABLE VII.

INCREASE OF LONGITUDE FOR THE YEARS OF A CENTURY.

Years.	0	10	20	30	40
0	0.0	10.12	8.23	6.35	4.47
1	1.01	11.13	9.25	7.36	5.48
2	2.02	0.14	10.26	8.37	6.49
3	3.04	1.15	11.27	9.39	7.50
4	4.05	2.16	0.28	10.40	8.51
5	5.06	3.18	1.29	11.41	9.53
6	6.07	4.19	2.30	0.42	10.54
7	7.08	5.20	3.32	1.43	11.55
8	8.09	6.21	4.33	2.44	0.56
9	9.11	7.22	5.34	3.45	1.57
					6.32
					7.33
					7.13
					7.54
					7.95

Years.	50	60	70	80	90
0	2.58	0.70	10.82	8.94	7.05
1	3.60	1.71	11.83	9.95	8.06
2	4.61	2.73	0.84	10.96	9.08
3	5.62	3.74	1.85	11.97	10.09
4	6.63	4.75	2.87	0.98	11.10
5	7.64	5.76	3.88	1.99	0.11
6	8.66	6.77	4.89	3.01	1.12
7	9.67	7.78	5.90	4.02	2.13
8	10.68	8.80	6.91	5.03	3.15
9	11.69	9.81	7.92	6.04	4.16
					2.63
					3.09
					3.49
					3.90
					4.31

TABLE VI.

INCREASE OF LONGITUDE  
FOR COMPLETE CENTURIES.

Centuries of Kali- Yuga.	Mean. λ	Long. h
3000	11.10	9.40
3100	4.27	2.11
3200	9.44	6.83
3300	2.61	11.54
3400	7.78	4.25
3500	0.95	8.96
3600	6.12	1.68
3700	11.29	6.39
3800	4.46	11.11
3900	9.63	3.82
4000	2.80	8.53
4100	7.97	1.24
4200	1.14	5.96
4300	4.31	10.67
4400	11.48	3.38
4500	4.65	8.10
4600	7.82	0.71
4700	2.99	5.52
4800	8.16	10.24
4900	1.33	2.95
5000	6.50	7.67

## No. 15.—TIRUKKALITTATTAI INSCRIPTION OF SUNDARA-CHOLA.

By K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR, B.A.; M.R.A.S.; Ootacamund.

The subjoined inscription is engraved on the north wall of the dilapidated Vēdapuriśvara temple at Tirukkalittattai. This village is situated at a distance of two miles from Tiruvīdaimarudūr, a station on the S. I. Railway and the head quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar. In ancient times it was included in the large village of Vēmbarrūr i.e. the modern Vēppattūr<sup>1</sup> and was called Śrīkuṇḍittittai. Tenkuṇḍittittai (i.e. the southern Kuṇḍittittai) of the *Dēvāram* is probably identical with it. It is interesting to note that Tiruvīśālūr<sup>2</sup> another village near Vēppattūr also formed part of the same town. In the records of Parāntaka I.<sup>3</sup>, Aditya II.<sup>4</sup>, and of an unidentified Parakēsarivarman<sup>5</sup> found at Tiruvīśālūr, Vēmbarrūr is called Amaniārāyana-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. While the inscriptions of Rājārāja I., dated in the 10th and 28th years,<sup>6</sup> retain this other name of the town, one<sup>7</sup> belonging to his 29th year gives Śōlamārtāṇḍa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam instead. The latter name is used in the records of Parakēsarivarman Rājendra-Chōla also.<sup>8</sup> During the reign of Kulōttuṅga III., Vēmbarrūr bore the name Edirilīśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.<sup>9</sup> The division in which the town was situated is given in the records of Rājārāja I. and Rājendra-Chōla I. as Maṇṇi-nāḍu a district of Rājendraśīṅga-vaṇaṇḍu.<sup>10</sup> In later times the name of the district was changed into Virudarājabhayaṅkara-vaṇaṇḍu<sup>11</sup>.

The inscription is in tolerably good preservation and contains six lines of Tamil prose. The characters in which it is engraved, do not appear to belong to the 10th century A.D. to which it has to be assigned. A comparison of the script of this record with that of some sure inscriptions of the same period shows that there is a marked difference between the two. The subjoined inscription therefore appears to have been incised at a later period from copies kept of it, though there is no direct statement to this effect in the record. That such a practice was in vogue at the time, may be gathered from No. 302 of 1908, which belongs to the same king, but which was certainly engraved some time after his death, as is clear from the use of the epithet *Pon[māligai=ttuṅṅiṇa-dēvar]* (i.e. the king who died at the golden palace), for him.

The doubling of the final consonant *n* when it combines with *āṇa* and *ēṇ*, e.g. in *-vēlānn=āṇa* and *Pichchannēn*, (ll. 2f. and 6), of *m* in *śuramm=irakkina* (l. 1) and of *l* in *=Pperumālḷukku* (l. 2), is against the rules of Tamil grammar. The use of the colloquial forms *sēdu*, *sēgira* and *iḷichchi* for *seydu*, *seygira*, and *iḷittu* is worthy of mention.

<sup>1</sup> Vēppattūr is quite close to Tirukkalittattai.

<sup>2</sup> The Śivayōganāthasvāmin temple at Tiruvīśālūr is called in its inscriptions Tiruvīśālūr-udaiya-Mahādēva at Vēmbarrūr and this indicates that Tiruvīśālūr was a part of Vēmbarrūr in ancient times. During the time of Chōla supremacy much importance was attached to Tiruvīśālūr. It was within the walls of the Śiva temple at this place that Rājārāja I., one of the greatest of the Chōla kings of the 10th century A.D., performed the *tulābhāra* ceremony in the 29th year of his reign (=A.D. 1014) when one of his queens, Dantiśaktiṭṭāṅkiyār alias Lōkamahādēviyār, passed through a gold cow, i.e. performed the *hēmagarbha* (No. 42 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907). It may be noted that the inscription, which registers this fact, is engraved below a sculpture representing the king and the queen in the worshipping attitude. The Western Ganga king Pṛithivīpati I. fought with the Pāṇḍya king Varaguṇa at Tiruppurambiyam, not very far from Tiruvīśālūr where we have a record of Varaguṇa (No. 17 of the same collection). The authors of the *Dēvāram* have contributed stanzas in praise of the gods at Tiruvīśālūr and Tirukkalittattai (Tenkuṇḍittittai).

<sup>3</sup> No. 35 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907.

<sup>4</sup> No. 51 of the same collection.

<sup>5</sup> No. 10 ditto.

<sup>6</sup> Nos. 3 of 1907 and 301 of 1908.

<sup>7</sup> No. 42 of 1907.

<sup>8</sup> As Rājendra-Chōla I. appears to have been the co-regent of Rājārāja I. in the last years of the latter, we may not be wrong in inferring that Śōlamārtāṇḍa was a surname of either of these two kings.

<sup>9</sup> No. 14 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907.

<sup>10</sup> Nos. 1 of the same collection and 301 of 1908.

<sup>11</sup> No. 47 of the collection for 1907.



The inscription is dated in the 7th year of the reign of Sundara-Chōla "who drove the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest." It registers a grant made by his general Pirāntakan Śīriyavēḷār *alias* Tirukkaraḷi-Piṇḥan in order to provide for offerings to the temple at Śrikuḍittittai in Vēmbarrūr on the northern bank (of the Kāvēri). The donor is said to have purchased for 156 *kaḷaṇḍu* of gold a piece of land measuring half (a *vēḷi*) and made it rent-free before giving it to the temple.

Śīriyavēḷār mentioned in this record appears as donor in a few other inscriptions. Three of these come from Tiruvisālūr; and two of them are dated in the 2nd<sup>1</sup> and 4th<sup>2</sup> years of a certain Rājakēsarivarman. They register gifts of land by Śīriyavēḷār, who gets here the additional name Pirāntakan Iruṅḍōḷār. About the third record<sup>3</sup> Rai Bahadur Venkayya remarks: "This record is partly in Sanskrit and partly in Tamil, but is, unfortunately built in. The name Sundara-Chōla and the fifth year occur in the Sanskrit portion, while in the Tamil portion the name of the king is partially accessible. Whether it is Rājakēsari or Parakēsari cannot be made out at present."<sup>4</sup> The fourth record which mentions Pirāntakan Śīriyavēḷār comes from Tirukkalittattai and belongs to the time of Sundara-Chōla but its date is lost.<sup>5</sup> The full name of the donor, as gathered from all these records, is Pirāntakan Śīriyavēḷār *alias* Iruṅḍōḷār. It is not unlikely that this individual is identical with the general of Sundara-Chōla mentioned in the subjoined inscription with the other name Tirukkaraḷi-Piṇḥan. No. 317 of the Epigraphical collection for 1908 states that he was a native of Koḍumbālūr.<sup>7</sup>

Chōla history during the interval between the death of Parāntaka I. and the accession of Rājārāja I. has not yet been satisfactorily made out. The first question to settle is whether

<sup>1</sup> No. 317 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907.

<sup>2</sup> No. 320 of the same collection.

<sup>3</sup> No. 40 of the same collection.

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1906-07*, p. 74, paragraph 36.

<sup>5</sup> No. 302 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1903.

<sup>6</sup> It is worthy of note that the family to which Śīriyavēḷār belonged, *viz.* Iruṅḍōvēḷār, of which Iruṅḍōḷār is apparently a contraction, is an ancient one. Tamil literature gives a number of chiefs who were members of the *Vēḷir* family. They appear to have settled in several places. The wife of Uruvappahrēr Iḷaijēṭṭeṇṇi, the father of the famous Karikāla-Chōla was the daughter of Uḷundūr-Vēḷ. Karikāla himself is said to have married Nāṅḍūr-Vēḷ's daughter. Paṇamalai, also called Paṇambu, in Mīlalai-kūṇṇam was the capital of Vēḷ-Pāri, whose daughters were given in marriage to Deyvikan, the Malayamān king of Tirukkōvalūr. *Pāritann-adaikkala-ppeṇṇai Malaiyarkk-udari* occurs in an inscription of Rājārāja I. at Tirukollur. Aykuḍi in the Podiyamalai hills was the chief town of Vēḷ-Andiraṇ. The account given of Iruṅḍōvēṇmān, one of the 49 Vēḷir who lived soon after Vēḷ-Pāri, is interesting. He is said to have been the lord of Tuvārāpati (identified by Mahāmahōpādhyāya Swaminathier with Dvārasamudram) and to have sprung from the *hōma-kunḍa* of a sage. At the instance of an ascetic, this Iruṅḍōvēṇmān killed a tiger that came to interrupt his austerities (Puram 201 and 202). Adigaimān Neḍumāṇ Aṇḍi, whose capital was Tagadūr (Dharmapuri in the Salem district), is said to have conquered the Chēra, Chōla, Pāṇḍya, Tidiyaṇ, Erumaiyūraṇ and Iruṅḍōvēṇmāṇ. It is evident from this that the country over which Iruṅḍōvēḷ ruled, formed one of the provinces of Southern India in ancient times. The Koḍumbālūr inscription of Vikramakēsari, also called Tennavaṇ Iḷaṅḍōvēḷ, declares that he belonged to the Yādava race. It is worthy of note that the Hoysāḷas belonged to the same race, and that the account given of their first ancestor Saḷa coincides with what is recorded in Tamil works about Iruṅḍōvēṇmāṇ. If Tuvārāpati is identical with Dvārasamudram, the date of the origin of the town is taken back a few more centuries than the time generally ascribed to it, and if Saḷa be identical with Iruṅḍōvēḷ, the earlier members of the Hoysāḷa family have to be looked for among the *Vēḷir*. At any rate, the Hoysāḷas could not have risen up all of a sudden in the 10th or 11th century A.D.

<sup>7</sup> This place is identical with the village of the same name in the Pudukkōṭṭai State, 8 miles from Maṇappārai, a station on the S. I. Railway. The Tamil poem *Śilappadigāram* mentions it as being situated in the Pāṇḍya country on the road to Madurā. It was the birth place of Iḷaṅḍāḷi-Nāyaṇār, a prince of the Solar race and one of the 63 Śaiva devotees who flourished before the 9th century A.D. Several battles appear to have been fought here. According to the Śendalai pillar inscriptions, a Pāṇḍya king gained a victory at Koḍumbālūr, and the Vēḷiykuḍi plates report that Tēr-Māraṇ defeated the Pallavas in the same place. (*Annual Reports on Epigraphy for 1909*, p. 7 and 1908, pp. 63 and 67.)

Sundara-Chōla mentioned in the subjoined record was a Parakēsarivarman or a Rājakēsari-varman. For doing this it is necessary for us to trace out his predecessors and determine the titles borne by them. As regards the principle, which regulated the adoption of the titles Rājakēsari and Parakēsari by the successive Chōla kings, the Leyden grant informs us that these were applied alternately to the kings in the (Chōla) family<sup>1</sup>. This suggests that Chōla princes, who did not actually reign, had no claims to either of the titles.

The way in which Rājāditya, Gaṇḍarāditya and Ariṇjaya, the three sons of Parāntaka I., and the events connected with them and their successors are mentioned in the Chōla copper-plates, makes one believe that they succeeded each other.<sup>2</sup> This view seems to have gained strength by the supposition that Parāntaka's reign lasted for 40 years, from about A.D. 907 to A.D. 947, and that Rājāditya was crowned in A.D. 948 and was killed in about A.D. 949, i.e. soon after Parāntaka's death.<sup>3</sup> But the facts appear to be otherwise. The latest known date of Parāntaka I. is not his 40th year as has been generally assumed, but the 46th<sup>4</sup> which corresponds to A.D. 953, and Rājāditya's encounter with the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa III., in the battle of Takkolam in which he was killed by Bātuga, must have happened about A.D. 947-8. Kṛishṇa III.'s actual entry into Tondai-maṇḍalam, however, may have occurred earlier, in or before A.D. 945. The large number of inscriptions of Kṛishṇa III., (called in Tamil Kannaradēva) found in the North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Cuddapah and Bellary districts of the Madras Presidency, range in date from the 5th year<sup>5</sup> of his reign to the 30th<sup>6</sup>, and the king's conquest of Kachehi and Tañjai is mentioned even in the earliest of them. The inscriptions with Śaka dates of the same sovereign range from 862 (=A.D. 940)<sup>7</sup> to 831 (=A.D. 962).<sup>8</sup> But as none of them gives the regnal year, it is not possible to find out the year of his accession. Even assuming that Śaka 862 represents Kṛishṇa III.'s first year, we get A.D. 945 for the record of his fifth year which mentions the Chōla conquest. It is thus evident that the Rāshtrakūṭa occupation of the Chōla country was effected some time before A.D. 945. And if Śaka 862 is his first year, the event must be still earlier.

It is now plain, that Rājāditya could not have survived his father. Gaṇḍarāditya should, therefore, have succeeded Parāntaka I. with the title of Rājakēsari-varman, and he was not without issue.<sup>9</sup> His only son Madhurāntakan Uttama-Chōla did not succeed his father. The reason for this postponement is nowhere stated but it is not far to seek. It is possible that he was a child at the time of Gaṇḍarāditya's death because his mother Śembiyanmahādēvi lived until at least A.D. 1009.<sup>10</sup> This would satisfactorily account for his exclusion from the

<sup>1</sup> Ll. 18 and 19 of the Leyden grant.

<sup>2</sup> See the large Leyden grant published in *Archæological Survey of Southern India*, Volume IV., pp. 204 ff. and the Tiruvālaṅgāḍu plates noticed in the *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1906, p. 66.

<sup>3</sup> Above, Vol. VII, p. 194. While all the other records of Kṛishṇa III. found in the Tamil country are dated in the ordinary regnal years of the king, his Sōlupuram inscription alone is dated in a peculiar way. The interpretation of the date portion of it seems to be 'Śaka 871 which is the second year of the king calculated after his killing the Chōla prince Rājāditya and entering Tondai-maṇḍalam.' If this interpretation is admitted, it would show that the Rāshtrakūṭa occupation of the Chōla country was effected some time about A.D. 947-8 when Kṛishṇa III. defeated and killed Rājāditya.

<sup>4</sup> No. 15 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1895.

<sup>5</sup> This inscription comes from Siddhalingamaḍam in the South Arcot district (No. 375 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1909).

<sup>6</sup> No. 232 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1902 from Kīlūr.

<sup>7</sup> Appendix to *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, No. 93.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* No. 99.

<sup>9</sup> Two of Gaṇḍarāditya's queens are known, viz. Vīranārāyīār and Śembiyanmahādēvi. The former appears in a record of the 24th year of Parāntaka I. (=A.D. 931) as the builder of a *maṇḍapa* at Vājalyūr, i.e. Jambai in the Tirukoilur tāluqa of the S. Arcot district (No. 103 of the Epigraphical collection for 1906). She must have been the senior queen and she does not appear to have had any issue.

<sup>10</sup> Śembiyanmahādēvi figures as donor in an inscription of the 24th year of Rājārāja I (=A.D. 1009).

throne immediately after his father and also establish his claim for the Chōla dominion which he eventually obtained.<sup>1</sup> After Gaṇḍarāditya, his younger brother Ariñjaya was probably anointed king<sup>2</sup> with the title Parakēsarivarman. Naturally, therefore, his son Parāntaka II. *alias* Sundara-Chōla would be a Rājakēsarivarman, though on the presumption of an unbroken succession from the time of Vijayālaya he would be a Parakēsarivarman. Another point which may be urged in favour of the view that Sundara-Chōla was a Rājakēsarivarman, is that Pirāntakan Śīriyavēlār, one of his generals already noticed, figures in several records dated in the earlier years of Rājakēsarivarman. An inscription from Tiruveṅkāḍu<sup>3</sup> of the time of Rājārāja I. states that Śīriyavēlār died on a battle-field in Ceylon in the 9th year of *Pṛṇṇaligai-ttūñinadēvar* which was an epithet of Sundara-Chōla. All the inscriptions of Rājakēsarivarman in which the general figures may, therefore, be assigned to Parāntaka II. *alias* Sundara-Chōla and as may naturally be expected they are dated prior to the 9th year of the king's reign. The results of the above discussion may be summed up thus :—

- (1) Parāntaka I. died in or after A.D. 953.
- (2) Rājāditya's death took place in about A.D. 947-8, and consequently he did not survive his father.
- (3) Gaṇḍarāditya probably succeeded Parāntaka I. with the title Rājakēsarivarman.
- (4) Ariñjaya was probably the successor of Gaṇḍarāditya and a Parakēsarivarman.
- (5) Parāntaka II. *alias* Sundara-Chōla was a Rājakēsarivarman.

Some facts connected with the reign of Sundara-Chōla will not be without interest to the student of Chōla history.

(1) One of his queens Parāntakaṇḍēvi-Ammaṇār was the daughter of a Chēra king and lived until at least A.D. 1012.<sup>4</sup>

(2) An earlier queen was Vānavaṇmahādēvi who, to judge from her name, was also a Chēra princess. She is said to have committed *suttes* on the death of the king.<sup>5</sup> This act on her part was considered very meritorious and princess Kundavai (probably her daughter) set up an image of the queen in the Rājārājēśvara temple at Tanjore, presented jewels and provided for daily worship.<sup>6</sup>

(3) The king's general, as pointed out already, was Pirāntakan Śīriyavēlār, a Koḍumbālār chief. He lost his life in a battle field in Ceylon in the 9th year of Sundara-Chōla's reign.<sup>7</sup> The general's wife was Rājādichchi, his daughter Kuñjaramalli and his son Vēlāṇ Sundaraśōlaṇḍa.

<sup>1</sup> Against this view it might be urged that there was a certain Madhurāntakan Gaṇḍarādittanār who figures in some of the early records of Rājārāja I. and who might be considered as a probable son of Uttama-Chōla (*South-Ind. Inscri.*, Vol. III, p. 102). If this were so, it would prove that Uttama-Chōla could not have been quite young at the time of his father's death. But it may be pointed out that such a view is not tenable, because none of the Chōla copper-plates or stone inscriptions which give a dynastic account mentions him, and this omission makes it clear that he was not a member of the royal family.

<sup>2</sup> See note 2, p. 123, above. So far no inscriptions of Ariñjaya have yet been found or assigned to his time.

<sup>3</sup> No. 116 of the Epigraphical collection for 1896.

<sup>4</sup> Ditto.

<sup>5</sup> Verses 65 and 66 of the Tiruvālaṅkāḍu plates.

<sup>6</sup> *South-Ind. Inscri.*, Vol. II, pp. 73 and 76 and *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1906*, Part II, p. 68.

<sup>7</sup> See note 3, above.

<sup>8</sup> The first two are mentioned in a record of the 17th year of Rājakēsarivarman (No. 293 of the Epigraphical collection for 1908) and the last figures as donor in an inscription of Rājārāja I. at Tiruveṅkāḍu dated in the 27th year.

- (4) The king fought a sanguinary battle at a place called Chōūr (Śēvūr) causing great destruction to the enemy<sup>1</sup> whose name, however, is not known.
- (5) He claims to have driven the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest.<sup>2</sup>
- (6) He is stated to have died in a golden palace and was, on that account, known in later times as *poṇmāḷigai=ttuṇḷiṇa-dēvar*.<sup>3</sup>

The causes that led to Śiṛiyavōḷār's death in Ceylon can be ascertained by a reference to the events mentioned in the Singhalese chronicle *Mahāvamsa*. The Pāṇḍyas who were defeated by Parāntaka I. in several encounters,<sup>4</sup> appear to have revived their activities and given trouble to Sundara-Chōla, whose victory over the Pāṇḍyas earned for him the title *Pāṇḍiyaṇai suram-irakkiṇa* "i.e. who drove the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest." That Vira-Pāṇḍya must have been the Pāṇḍya king about this period may be concluded from the title *Vira-Pāṇḍiyaṇ-talai-konḍa* assumed by Sundara-Chōla's son Āditya II. Vikramakēśari of Koḍumbālūr and Pārthivēndravarmān — a king who is yet unidentified and whose records are mostly found in the North Arcot and Chingleput districts — assumed the same title. If the encounters in which these were concerned are identical with that which earned for Āditya II. the title 'who took the head of Vira-Pāṇḍya', we may not be far wrong in assuming that Āditya II. and the two other allies were engaged in a war with the Pāṇḍyas and that the victory achieved was the occasion for assuming the title *Vira-Pāṇḍiyaṇ-talai-konḍa* by the conquerors. That the Koḍumbālūr chief Vikramakēśari was a feudatory of the Chōlas may be gathered from the fact that he figures in the inscriptions of the Chōla kings.<sup>5</sup>

The troubles with the Pāṇḍyas probably brought Sundara-Chōla into conflict with the king of Ceylon. One of his inscriptions at Tirukkalittattai, which from the existing traces appears to have contained a clear reference to his campaign against Ceylon, is unfortunately damaged after the two syllables *ḷa* but the details about this war, in which the parties were the Singhalese and the Chōlas, are preserved in the *Mahāvamsa*. "Udaya III. (A.D. 964-972) became a drunkard and a sluggard, and when the Chōla king heard of his indolence, his heart was well pleased, and as he desired to take to himself the dominion of the whole Pāṇḍu country, he sent emissaries to him to obtain the crown and the rest of the apparel that the king of Pāṇḍu left there when he fled. But the king refused to yield them. Whereupon the Chōla king, who was very powerful, raised an army and sent it to take them even by violence. Now at this time the chief of the army was absent, having gone to subdue the provinces on the border that had revolted. And the king commanded him to return and sent him to make war. Accordingly the chief of the army went forth and fought against the enemy and perished in the battle. And the king of Chōla took the crown and the other things."<sup>6</sup> This is undoubtedly a reference to Sundara-Chōla's invasion of Ceylon wherein his general Śiṛiyavōḷār is said to have died. The date assigned to Udaya in the *Mahāvamsa* also falls within the

<sup>1</sup> The translation of the passage in the Leyden grant which refers to this event runs as follows:—At the town named Chōūr, he (Sundara-Chōla) completely filling all the spaces (quarters) by the multitude of the sharp arrows sent forth from his own beautiful bow, produced manifold rivers of blood flowing from the great royal elephants of his foes, cut down with his sharp sword.

<sup>2</sup> No. 302 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908.

<sup>3</sup> *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. II, pp. 72 and 74. The translation given on p. 72, footnote 1, of *poṇmāḷigai=ttuṇḷiṇa-dēvar*, viz. 'the god who was sleeping in the golden palace,' is a mistake. The proper rendering is 'the king who died in the golden palace.'

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1907*, paragraphs 32-34.

<sup>5</sup> *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1908*, paragraph 90.

<sup>6</sup> Wijayasinha's translation, p. 84. The crown and the other apparel referred to here were left with the king of Ceylon, when the Pāṇḍya king fled to the Kēraḷa country after having stayed in the island for some time. From the internal dissensions which were then rife in the island, it is said that the Pāṇḍya king feared that the Singhalese might not help him. The time ascribed to the depositing of the crown favours the identification of the Pāṇḍya king with Rājāsinha, the opponent of Parāntaka I.

period to which we have to assign Sundara-Chōla. It is not unlikely that this expedition to Ceylon was the result of the Chōla king's encounter with the Pāṇdyas, and it might even be supposed that the Singhalese supported the cause of the Pāṇdyas as they had been doing during the time of Rājasimha.<sup>1</sup>

The materials for fixing the exact time of Sundara-Chōla's rule, are very limited. If his records were at least numerous, we would be in a position to ascertain the length of his reign which is a very essential element in this direction. In the absence of this we can only work out a tentative date from the available facts. Sundara-Chōla's invasion of Ceylon, if the *Mahāvamsa* could be relied upon, appears to have happened immediately after Udaya's accession. As the latter event is placed in A.D. 964, and as we have already seen that this was in the 9th year of Sundara-Chōla's reign, the date of the Chōla king's accession to the throne would be about A.D. 955.

[If Parāntaka died in A. D. 953 and Gaṇḍarāditya and Ariṇjaya ruled after him it appears very unlikely that Sundara-Chōla Parāntaka II., the son of the latter, could have succeeded to the throne in A. D. 955, i.e., two years after the death of Parāntaka I. But the dates of the *Mahāvamsa* on which Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar relies have evidently to be corrected; and this has been done most conclusively by Professor Hultzsch in his contributions to *Singhalese Chronology* (*J. R. A. S.* for 1913, pp. 517-531). The error discovered is 23 years. Consequently the accession of Udaya III., is shifted back from 964 to A. D. 941. The conclusions of Mr. Aiyar will have therefore to be accepted, subject to the above correction.—H. K. S.].

#### TEXT<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Svasti śri [||\*] Pāṇḍiyānai śruramm=iṛakkina Perumāḷ  
śri-Suntra<sup>3</sup>śōḷadēvaṛku yāṇḍu 7vadu Vāḍa[ga]rai-Vēmbarrūr-
- 2 Śrikuḍittittai-udaiyāṛku i-Pperumāḷḷukku sēnāpatyam śēgira Pirāntakan  
Śiriyavēḷā-
- 3 nn-ā[na\*]<sup>4</sup> Tirukkaṛṇḷi-Pichchannēn<sup>5</sup> i=tdēvaṛku<sup>6</sup> tirumantra-  
pōnagattukku nān śēmbōṇ 156 kaḷa-
- 4 ṇjuṇ-guḍuttu koṇḍu iṛaiy-ili-śēḍu kuḍutta nilam-āvadu i=tdēvaṛ<sup>7</sup>  
śrikoṇḍiyilukku vāḍakku-tirukkuḷa-
- 5 ttukku vāḍakku taḷiviḷāgam-anṇu<sup>8</sup> pēr-kūvappaṭṭa nilam araiyum  
i=tdēvaṛku<sup>9</sup> tirumantra-pōnaga-
- 6 ttukku chandrādityavar śolvad-āga iṛaiy-iḷichohi kuḍuttēn Pirāntakan  
Śiriyavēḷānn-āṇa<sup>10</sup> Tirukkaṛṇḷi-Pichchannēn.<sup>11</sup>

#### TRANSLATION

Hail! Prosperity! In the 7th year of (*the reign of*) the glorious Perumāḷ Sundara-Chōḷadēva who drove the Pāṇḍya (king) into the forest, I, Pirāntakan Śiriyavēḷān *alias* Tirukkaṛṇḷi-Pichchan who perform the duties of a general to this king obtained the following land by paying 156 *kaḷaṇḍu* of gold, made (it) rent-free and presented (it) to the god of Śrikuḍittittai in Vāḍagarai-Vēmbarrūr for the sacred offering. This land measuring half (a *vēḷi*) is situated to the north of the sacred tank on the northern side of the temple of this god and is known by the name of *taḷiviḷāgam*. I, Pirāntakan Śiriyavēḷān *alias* Tirukkaṛṇḷi-Pichchan, gave it free of rent (to provide) for the sacred offering of this god so long as the Sun and the Moon endure.

<sup>1</sup> See vv. 9 to 11 of the Udayēndiram plates (*South-Ind. Insers.*, Vol. II, p. 387).

<sup>2</sup> No. 291 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1908.

<sup>3</sup> Read -Sundara-.

<sup>4</sup> Read -vēḷān-āna.

<sup>5</sup> Read Pichchannēn.

<sup>6</sup> Read i=ddēvaṛku.

<sup>7</sup> Read i=ddēvar.

<sup>8</sup> Read -anṇu.

<sup>9</sup> Read i=ddēvaṛku.

<sup>10</sup> Read -vēḷān-ānā.

<sup>11</sup> Read Pichchannēn.

## No. 16.—THE "PYU" INSCRIPTIONS.

By C. O. BLAGDEN.

Although very little progress has been made in the decipherment and interpretation of these records, it seems worth while to state briefly how the matter stands at present, before I offer such suggestions as I can make for the further prosecution of this line of research.

The study of "Pyu" epigraphy begins with the Fourth Text of the Myazedi inscription of Pagan, which was discussed in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for April 1911. From a comparison of that text with the corresponding Pāli, Burmese and Talaing versions, the greater part of the "Pyu" alphabet was ascertained and a number of "Pyu" words were identified, some with certainty, others with more or less probability. From these data and from the syntax of the language, so far as it was exemplified in that one text, the inference was drawn that the language was a Tibeto-Burman one that had been in contact with Talaing. It was therefore provisionally assumed to have been the vernacular of the Prome district in ancient times, and the name "Pyu" was attached to it as a convenient label.

Subsequent discoveries have tended to confirm these inferences. A number of other records in the same language have been found at Prome or its immediate neighbourhood. The "Pyu" inscriptions of which copies have been forwarded to me comprise the following:—

- (1) the Bèbè Pagoda inscription ;
- (2) the Kyaukka Thein inscription ;
- (3) three or four short inscriptions on votive tablets and the like ;
- (4) the inscriptions on urns found near the Payagyi Pagoda ; (all the above were found at or near Prome) ;
- (5) the Amarapura inscription (removed to that place by a Burmese king) ; and
- (6) an inscription found (I believe) at Pagan, of which only a photograph has been sent to me. I am informed that the reverse of the stone bears another inscription in Chinese characters, apparently unconnected with the "Pyu" one.

Nos. 1, 2 and 6 are so dilapidated that at present practically nothing can be done with them. The records included under No. 3 are more legible but they are very scrappy, while No. 5 contains a fragmentary text which up to now has yielded no new information that I can understand. No. 4 seems to offer the best opening for study. It comprises the inscriptions engraved on five urns, four large stone ones and a smaller one made of earthenware. Some of these urns were found to contain ashes and were probably used for the purpose of burying the cremated bodies of individuals of some local importance.

On these five urns there appear to be seven distinct inscriptions. Indicating the stone urns by the letters A to D and the earthenware one by the letter E, the corresponding inscriptions can be conveniently referred to as A, B1, B2, C, D1, D2 and E. B2, which follows immediately on B1, is in faint letters many of which are hardly legible ; it appears to contain 18 (or 19) *aksharas* and to have little in common with the other records. E has only 11 *aksharas* and has also little in common with the rest. D2 is a long record of (apparently) 17 lines, *viz.* 8 lines of "Pyu" text, a final line of what appear to be merely ornamental flourishes and 8 interlinear rows of faint symbols differing from the "Pyu" letters. In this last peculiarity it resembles Nos. 1, 2 and 5 and at present I cannot explain what these symbols stand



for. They are clearly not essential, for they do not occur in the shorter inscriptions<sup>1</sup>. Perhaps they are merely ornamental. D2 has little in common with the other inscriptions and it is engraved on the bottom of its urn. The other urn inscriptions are engraved horizontally round the several urns.

The four inscriptions A, B1, C and D1, are all of one type and I propose to make a detailed comparison of them here. Their resemblances and differences will probably turn out to be matters of importance. For, be it remembered, "Pya" is a language of which as yet only a very small number of words have been identified, and when one is invited to decipher and interpret inscriptions in it which, unlike the Myazedi one, are not accompanied by translations in other languages, one finds oneself face to face with the difficulty of not knowing how to begin or where to seek for clues. It seems to me that our best chance of interpreting these records is to ascertain what is essential or "common form" in them so as to be able to distinguish it from what is accidental or individual. Every new record of this class that may turn up in the future will help us to draw this important distinction. Then, when we are tolerably certain of the general intent and purport of the essential words, a comparison with the known Tibeto-Burman languages ought to give us clues to their exact meanings. But we ought first to be fairly clear as to the *sort* of meanings that we should look for.

This is particularly necessary in the case of quasi-monosyllabic languages, where there are always a number of words that have several distinct meanings in different contexts, an inherent ambiguity which is only imperfectly met by differentiation of tone. "Pyu" appears to fall into this class. It is not strictly monosyllabic, but largely so, and it apparently rejects final consonants altogether, thus immensely reducing the possible number of its syllabic combinations. I am still of opinion that the dots or little circles resembling *anusvāra*, *visarga*, and their combinations, used in the "Pyu" script, represent tonal marks. If that is correct, the "Pyu" tones must have numbered half a dozen or more. In any case it is necessary to reproduce these diacritical marks in our transcription, or we should be mixing up quite a number of distinct words.

There are other difficulties in connexion with these inscriptions. They are, it is true, engraved for the most part in clear and fairly well preserved characters of the same archaic, South Indian type as the "Pyu" text of the Myazedi inscription, and most of the letters are easily recognizable. But some of them are only doubtfully identified as yet. There appear to be several that resemble one another rather closely and are difficult to distinguish, particularly those which in the Myazedi inscription I have provisionally read as *q*, *d*, and *l* (and there may possibly be a *t* and *l* amongst them also). Further the compound *aksharas* are not always easy to decipher, the subscript forms of the letters being different from the isolated forms and by no means easy to identify. Also there is a strong resemblance, amounting almost to identity, between the lower portions of the letters *k*, *r* and subscript *z*. Accordingly the transcripts which I now propose to give must be regarded as tentative and subject to such further correction as subsequent enquiry may show to be necessary. To emphasise this point I put into parentheses such letters as I consider doubtful for want of certainty of identification. Square brackets, on the other hand, will serve to indicate places where the reading is conjectural because the stone has suffered damage. In order to show clearly the points of resemblance and difference amongst the four inscriptions I place the corresponding words directly in the same vertical lines. The actual text of each of these four inscriptions (and also of B2), begins with the three paragraph marks which appear at the beginning of the Myazedi inscription.

<sup>1</sup> They seem to occur sporadically in No. 6 and, to a small extent, in the Myazedi inscription.

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## TEXT.

Plate A	tdq8 bā8 u hi t(r)a hna (ka)	harivikrama <sup>1</sup> bā8
" B1	tdq8 bā8 u (bhq) s(u)u8	[s]ihavikrama bā8
" C	tdq8 bā8 u hi	sūriyavikrama bā8
" D1	tdq8 bā8 . u hi	sūriyavikrama bā8 uv(q)8
Plate A		sni8 (h)a sū kni (de) hnf
" B1		sni8 hrā sū (de) hnf
" C		sni8 (h)a sū (de) (p)i (h)a
" D1	bā8 k(d)i° bā8 [tq] ti° (pl)i°	sni8 (han)8 sū pī (h)a
Plate A	ti° phvq (t)pū p(l)ā ta (k)i° (kha) u	sni8 sni8 p(l)ā sū
" B1	ti° phvq p(l)ā ta (k)i° (kha) u	sni8 sni8 p(l)ā sū
" C		ta (k)i° (kha) u [sn]i8 sni8 tr[u san] <sup>2</sup>
" D1		ta (k)i° (kha) u sni8
Plate A	tā (de) kni ti° phvq t(k)o ti° tdq8 bā8 u ru (kl)e8 yā	
" B1	p(l)ā (de) t(k)o ti° phvq (t)pū ti° tdq8 bā8 u ru (kl)e8 yā	
" C	p(l)ā	ti8 tdq8 bā8 u ru (kl)e8 yā
" D1		bā8 u ru (kl)e8 yā

Where so much is uncertain it seems hardly worth while to discuss the doubtful letters at length. The word *de* may perhaps be *le*, or something else. The word *bhq* might conceivably be *rq*, *rg* or *nq*; *tq* may be *vq* or even *rg*, and so on. There is very little to guide one in these doubtful cases, when the language is as good as unknown. I am not sure whether *ti°* just before the last *tdq8* ought to have two dots after it or one: the texts appear to differ. In C *pīta* looks like *mīta*. The letter *n* is also very like *j* in several of these words.

It appears from these inscriptions compared together that they have the following common elements: (a) the phrase *tdq8 bā8 u . . . bā8*, which includes the easily recognizable proper names *Harivikrama*, *Sihavikrama* and *Sūriyavikrama*, (b) the phrase beginning with *sni8* and ending with *ta hr° kha u sni8*, and (c) the final phrase *bā8 u ru kfe8 yā*. What are we to make of it all? It appears from the Myazedi inscription that *tdq8* means "king" and *bā8* is a general honorific word, prefixed to the names of august personages (and worshipful objects, such as the statue of the Buddha mentioned in that inscription). What the next few words stand for I do not know. In the Myazedi inscription *hi* appears to mean "to die" and "death", but I am by no means sure that it is the same word here. In view of the unintelligible variant in B1 and the additional *tra hna ka* in A, I have my doubts. Perhaps these are partly names or titles of the personages commemorated. It is plain that on the strength of the first phrase we are justified in speaking of a dynasty reigning at Prome, which used "Pyu" as its official language and affected Indian names ending in *vikrama*. But very likely its members had "Pyu" names as well. The honorific *bā8* was apparently capable of being suffixed as well as prefixed to the royal name. The words *uvq8* to *pl°* in D1 are beyond me at present. I merely point out that the first word occurs in l. 3 of the Myazedi inscription. Possibly it should be read *u vq8* and in that case the *u* would be the genitive affix. It would then be tempting to conjecture that *vq8* meant "queen", as it accompanies the word *maya8* in that context. If we read *uvq8*, perhaps the word means "his." But in any case I think we may conclude with great probability that

<sup>1</sup> [There is a sign resembling an *anuvāsa* above, and a *vīraṃsa* below the *akshara* *ma* in *Harivikrama*. —S. K.]

<sup>2</sup> [Looks like *smi°*—S. K.]

<sup>3</sup> This looks more like *saw* in my rubbing than it does in the plate, but I am very doubtful of it.

Dl commemorates some near relations of Sūriyavikrama, whether his consort be among them or not. The string of words (with honorifics) after his name, for which there is no parallel in the other records, seems to indicate that much. Besides Sūriyavikrama's own *ura* is C, and no man requires more than one coffin. It is tempting to interpret *pl<sup>o</sup>* as meaning "grandchild", on the strength of l. 24 of the Myazedi inscription; but this last has *pl<sup>i</sup>*, not *pl<sup>o</sup>*, which is a doubtful reading anyhow.

I pass on to the next phrase. In the Myazedi inscription *sn̄8* means "year", and I am confident that it has the same sense in our urn-inscriptions. *A priori* it is reasonable to assume that it would be closely associated with numerals, and I note that that is the case here. In B1 it is followed by *hr̄d̄*, which in the Myazedi inscription represented "eight". In D1 it is followed by *hau8*, which we might perhaps read *ho8* and which in any case reminds one of the word *ho8* that stood for "three" in the Myazedi record. Later on in A there is a word *t̄d̄*, which in the Myazedi record meant "one." The inference is that the corresponding unknown words are also numerals. Among them there is one which constantly appears in the same relation to the other words, though these change. The constant is *sū*, and assuming "Pyu" to use a decimal system, we must conclude that *sū* means "ten". For reasons that will presently appear, it cannot be "a hundred" nor is it likely to be "twenty."

At this point a digression becomes necessary. M. George Coëdès has published<sup>1</sup> a very kind appreciation of my paper on the "Pyu" text of the Myazedi inscription and drawn my attention to the fact that the symbols in ll. 1-2 thereof which I had read *cū jha e* are not "Pyu" words of number as I had supposed but the conventional symbols employed in some ancient Indian inscriptions to represent 1000, 600, and 20, respectively. I accept these identifications the more readily as I had myself felt (and suggested in a note)<sup>2</sup> that my *e* might after all possibly be the old numeral symbol for 20. I can now confirm M. Coëdès' view, as I have compared the original rubbings (which are much larger and also clearer than the plate published with my paper in the *Journal*) with Bühler's *Indische Palæographie* (Pl. IX) and find that the symbols, including that for 600, correspond. But with regard to *hr̄d̄* I am not so sure. M. Coëdès would also make of it a conventional symbol. But the symbol is *hra* not *hr̄d̄*. And what has a tonal mark to do with a numeral figure? Secondly, *hr̄d̄* is used in l. 7 of the Myazedi text in connexion with an entirely different form of 20, which I conjecturally transliterated *shū* but now propose to identify with the *tp̄ā* (or *np̄ā*?) of A and B1. This I take to be a genuine "Pyu" word for "twenty", not an Indian numerical symbol. Thirdly, *hr̄d̄* is apparently used in B1 as a multiplier of *sū*, ten. Therefore I still think that I may have been right in taking *hr̄d̄* to be a "Pyu" word and a relative of the Burmese *rhach*, of genuine Tibeto-Burman descent.

To return to the other numerals in our four inscriptions. There is no internal evidence as to the values of the unidentified ones not yet mentioned. The following table is therefore to be considered as based largely on conjecture tempered by a general comparison with the forms of numerals in other Tibeto-Burman languages<sup>3</sup> :—

1	tā	5	na, pīna	9	tko
2	hn̄i	6	tru	10	su, (sau)
3	hau8, (ho8)	7	kni	20	tp̄ā
4	pl̄ā	8	hr̄ā		

<sup>1</sup> *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient*, 1911, pp. 435 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1911, p. 383.

<sup>3</sup> Compare as a handy reference *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1913, pp. 315 ff.

The vowel *au* is used in the Myazedi inscription as a variant of *u*; but I must admit that it is odd that both *sz* and *sau* (which is, moreover, a doubtful reading) should appear in such a short document as C. Also the word *tru* is not quite certain, that portion of the rubbing being by no means clear; it might conceivably be *tra*, though I prefer the reading *tru*. I assume that "five" has two forms, the shorter one being used as a multiplier. If these more or less hypothetical conclusions are correct, these inscriptions have by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances given us a series of "Pyu" numerals which is complete so far as it goes and seems to be in general agreement with the numerals of other Tibeto-Burmian languages. But further confirmation will of course be necessary before we can accept it as definitely established in every particular.

As *smi8* means "year" it seems reasonable to suppose that *de* (or *le*, or whatever the true reading may be) and *phvy* stand for other divisions of time, probably "month" and "day" respectively: for they also are followed by numerals, or words which we have found to form part of the numerical combinations used in connexion with *smi8*, or words used alternatively to such words. I take *ti°* to be a postposition meaning "in", but I admit that there is some doubt as to this, and its use here seems rather capricious and irregular. The phrase *ta ki° kha u smi8* common to all four texts is evidently a formula describing the type of year intended. As it is a constant it can only refer to some characteristic or quality common to all the years previously mentioned, and the most natural view of it would seem to be that it defines them by reference to some fixed point, in other words it denotes some era. Then follows another chronological phrase beginning with *smi8*. This is wanting in D1 and I take it to refer to the ages of the deceased persons commemorated in these epitaphs. If urn D contained the mingled ashes of several members of the family, that might be a good reason why this phrase is not found in D1. At any rate these numerals have no constant relation to the preceding sets of numerals, and they are too high to be probable lengths of reigns.

Let us now tabulate these chronological data. Assuming the first set of numbers to be referable to some fixed point or era, the inscriptions will fall into the order D1, C, A, B1. There is of course nothing in the texts (so far as we can understand them at present) to determine *what* fixed point or era is implied. But let us assume, for the sake of convenience, that it was the ordinary Burmese era of 638 A.D. We can then make out the following chronological table:—


- (1) year 35 (673 A.D.); Sūriyavikrama's relative or relatives died;
- (2) year 50 (688 A.D.), 5th month; Sūriyavikrama himself died, aged 64 years;
- (3) year 57 (695 A.D.), 2nd month, 24th day; Harivikrama died, aged 41 years, 7 months and 9 days
- (4) year 80 (718 A.D.), 2nd month, 4th day; Sihavikrama died, aged 44 years, 9 months and 20 days.

From this it is obvious that the three personages named could very well have been grandfather, father and son occupying the throne of the Prome monarchy in lineal succession. Of course we are not entitled to assert that this really was the fact: but as a working hypothesis it seems to be consistent with the evidence at present available.

So too as to the era, the most one can say is that it is not an impossible one. But there is very little to guide us as to the age of these inscriptions. We know that the Myazedi record is only about 800 years old, yet its alphabet does not differ very materially from that of our urn-inscriptions. But then it shows signs of great archaism, the leading instance being the anchor-shaped subscript *y*, which was obsolete in India after the 4th century. This argues such a conservative attitude on the part of "Pyu" scribes that I cannot understand how anyone can profess to date their inscriptions by palæographical evidence alone. We know from history that the Burmese of Pagan conquered the South somewhere in the 11th century and therefore one is naturally disposed to date the Vikrama dynasty of Prome before that

period (unless they were merely local chiefs, vassals of Pagan). Besides, the alphabet of the urn-inscriptions does look slightly older than that of the Myazedi record. On the other hand M. Finot has pointed out<sup>1</sup> that the form of the letter *r* with the lower hook joined to the main shaft indicates a date not earlier than the 6th century. This leaves us a margin of about 500 years wherein to locate the Vikrama dynasty, and vague as it is I regret to say that at present I can suggest no more definite solution of this chronological problem. It is of course a perfectly reasonable inference from the archaic type of the alphabet that the introduction of Hindu civilisation into the Prome district goes several centuries further back than the probable period (7th or 8th century P) of these urn-inscriptions.

There remain for consideration the concluding words of our texts. It will be noticed that there is complete agreement among them as to the last five syllables. Plainly the phrase has something to do with the common purpose of all these epitaphs. As the word *yd* appears from the Myazedi inscription to be a demonstrative meaning "this," I conjecture that the phrase is descriptive of the urns or their contents. The essential words are of course *ru kje8* (or *uru kje8*) or whatever else the right reading may be. These are qualified by the honorific *bd8* (or *tdq8 bd8*). For it is not quite certain, first, whether *tdq8* (which does not appear in D1) goes with what precedes or with *bd8*, secondly, whether *u* is the genitive particle or the first syllable of a word *uru*.<sup>2</sup> Either way I imagine the phrase to mean something like "these are venerable (or royal, or worshipful) remains (or corporeal relics)", or "this is a royal funeral urn", or something of that kind. Here there is scope both for conjecture and for comparison. I have, I fear, already indulged in more than enough of the former and my want of acquaintance with the Tibeto-Burman languages disqualifies me from adequately using the latter method.

But it has struck me that *ru* or *uru* is curiously like the Burmese  "bone", a word which I understand is applicable to the ashes of cremated persons. And if we could find out what *kje8* means, the sense of the phrase could be determined. Unfortunately the characteristic peculiarity of "Pyu" already referred to makes comparison very difficult. The language apparently tolerates no final consonant and therefore the word *kje8* might conceivably correspond to almost any Burmese monosyllable beginning with *ky* or *kr*, and there are many such. Until the older forms of Burmese have been studied and it has been ascertained in what cases *ky* (or *kr*) goes back to a primitive *kl*, as it does in some words, or until a number of other Tibeto-Burman languages have been drawn into the comparison, any suggested explanation must remain highly conjectural. It is also, of course, by no means probable that Burmese will give useful clues for every "Pyu" word; it may often be necessary to look for them in other members of the family.

Here I must leave the subject, at any rate for the present. It will be obvious to everybody that there is a very great speculative element in the suggestions I have ventured to put forward. My object in throwing them out is to stimulate enquiry among those who are more competent to pursue this line of research than I can ever hope to be. I trust that I have put my hypotheses in such a form that they can be checked by Tibeto-Burman scholars and I leave to them the task of confirming or refuting them, as the case may be, according to the balance of the evidence that may be brought to bear on these questions. But I venture to think that some of the results of my examination of these urn-inscriptions will stand the test of future research and that it will be found that these texts consist, broadly speaking, of phrases conveying pretty much the personal, chronological and other information, which my tentative analysis claims to have detected in them.

<sup>1</sup> *Journal Asiatique*, 1912, Series X, Vol. XX, p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> If (as seems most likely) *tdq8* goes with *bd8*, I think *u* must probably be taken as a particle: *tdq8 bd8 u* = "H.M. the King's."

## No. 17.—RAMATIRTHAM PLATES OF INDRAVARMAN.

BY PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLÉ (SALLÉ).

These plates belong to a family of Paṇḍits at Rāmatirtham near Visianagram. I edit the inscription on them from excellent ink-impressions received from Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri,<sup>1</sup> who describes them as follows:—

"These are three copper-plates measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " in length and about 2" in breadth. The first and third bear writing only on their inner side. The plates are strung on an oval copper-ring measuring 3" by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", which had not yet been out when they were received in this office. Its ends are secured in a mass of copper, at the top of which is impressed an oval seal measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. The seal shows the faint figure of an advancing lion or tiger (facing the proper right), with its left fore-paw raised, neck erect, mouth wide-open, and the tail raised above the back, so as to end in a loop.<sup>2</sup> The plates with ring and seal weigh 75 tolas."

The writing is well preserved throughout. The alphabet resembles that of the Chikkulla plates of Vikramēndravarman II. (above, Vol. IV, No. 25); but, while in these *t* is distinguished from *n* by a loop, neither of them shows a loop here. The *ḍ* of *°vāḍaka* (l. 7) does not differ in shape from the dental *d*. The Dravidian letter *ḷ* is employed in *Ḥḷaki* (l. 6). A final form of *t* occurs in ll. 1, 13, 15, 17, and one of *m* in ll. 10 and 14.

The language is Sanskrit prose (with four verses of Vyāsa and Manu quoted in ll. 12-15). The Sandhi rules are not always observed, and the *sh* of *varsha* (l. 16) is doubled in contravention of Pāṇini, VIII, 4, 49. In *karṭṭavyaṁm-ajīḷa* (l. 10), final *m* is doubled between vowels.<sup>3</sup> The wording of ll. 3-4 is incorrect, as the notes on the text will show. This is evidently due to the fact that the clerk who drafted the panegyrical portion copied or adapted an old office-record in a very careless manner.

The inscription records that the king (*rājān*) Indravarman (l. 6) granted to a Brāhmaṇa the village of Peruvāḍaka (l. 6 f.) or Peruvāṭaka (l. 7) in the Ḥḷaki-rāṣṭra (l. 6). The same district is mentioned as Ḥḷaki-vishaya and Paḷaki-vishaya in two inscriptions of the Eastern Chalukya king Viṣṇuvardhana I.<sup>4</sup>

Indravarman was the son of the king (*rājān*) Vikramēndra (l. 5) and the grandson of the *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman (l. 2) of the family of the Viṣṇukunḍin kings (l. 3). This short pedigree establishes his identity with the *Mahārāja* Indrabhaṭṭarakavarman whose son, the *Mahārāja* Vikramēndravarman II., issued the Chikkulla plates, and who was the son of Vikramēndravarman I. and the grandson of the *Mahārāja* Mādhavavarman of the Viṣṇukunḍin family. As regards this family, Professor Kielhorn has suggested that its name may be connected with Vinukonda in the Kistna district.<sup>5</sup>

While the Chikkulla plates were issued from Ḥḍendulūra (i.e. Dendulūrṇ<sup>6</sup> near Ellore), Indravarman issued the subjoined grant from a place named Puranisaṅgama (l. 1). In both grants Mādhavavarman and Vikramēndravarman II., respectively, is stated to have been a

<sup>1</sup> He has already noticed the plates in his *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1908-09*, p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the description of the seal of the Chikkulla plates, above, Vol. IV, p. 194.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Professor Kielhorn's note 4, above, Vol. IV, p. 194.

<sup>4</sup> Above, Vol. IX, p. 317 f.

<sup>5</sup> Above, Vol. IV, p. 196 and note 1.

<sup>6</sup> This is the correct spelling of the modern name; see above, Vol. V, Additions and Corrections, p. v, and Vol. VI, p. 159.

worshipper of 'the lord of Śrīparvata' (below, text l. 1), i.e. of the Śaiva temple at Śrīśailam in the Karpūl district, and Mādhavavarman is said to have performed eleven horse-sacrifices (*aśvamēdha*, l. 3) and thousands of others (l. 4). His son Vikramēndra (l. 1) is styled 'an ornament of both families' (l. 4). The Chikkulla plates show that this statement alludes to a matrimonial alliance of the Vishnukundins with the Vākāṭa family, to which Vikramēndra's mother must have belonged.<sup>1</sup> Indravarma claims to have 'encountered in hundred-thousands of battles numerous four-tusked (elephants)' (l. 5). As *Ohaturdanta*, 'four-tusked,' is an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of the east, Professor Kielhorn has suggested that this curious boast may refer to victories gained in the eastern direction.<sup>2</sup>

The date of the grant was the seventh (*tithi*) of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha in the twenty-seventh year of Indravarma's reign (l. 15 f.).

## TEXTS

*First Plate; Second Side.*

- 1 स्वस्ति पुरनिसङ्गमवासाकात्<sup>1</sup> भगवच्छीपर्वतस्वामिपादानुख्यातः[\*] सकलमङ्गी-  
मण्डलावनत-
- 2 सामन्तमकुटमणिकिरणावलीटचरणयुगो विख्यातयथाः श्रीमन्महाराजमाधव-  
वर्मा [\*] तस्यो-
- 3 जितश्रीविष्णुकुण्डपार्थिवोदितोदितान्वयतिलकसमुद्भूतैकादशाश्वमेधावधृतावधीत-  
जगत्कल्म-<sup>5</sup>
- 4 वक्रतुसङ्गय[\*]जिनः<sup>6</sup> ज्ञानपुण्योदकपवित्रीकृतशिरसः सत्पुत्रो मातृपितृपादा-  
नुध्यातोभयवंशात्मजासङ्कार-<sup>7</sup>

*Second Plate; First Side.*

- 5 भूतः श्रीमान्विक्रमेन्द्राख्या<sup>8</sup> राजास्यापि चानेकपातुर्नितसमरगतसङ्गसङ्गविजयी<sup>9</sup>  
प्रियसतुः चतुर-<sup>10</sup>
- 6 दधिनृपतिमकुटमणिमयूखविष्कुरितपादाम्बुदहः परममाहेश्वरः श्रीमानिन्द्रवर्माख्या<sup>11</sup>  
राजा पञ्चकिराट्टे पेर-
- 7 वाडकयामसमवेताकुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति [\*] अस्त्येष पेरवाडकयामः सपुत्रा-  
भिफलहृदये<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Above, Vol. IV, pp. 194 and 197.

<sup>2</sup> Above, Vol. IV, p. 195, note 2.

<sup>3</sup> From ink-impressions supplied by Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri.

<sup>4</sup> Read °वासकाद्.

<sup>5</sup> Cancel the redundant समुद्भूत and read °वधाद्.

<sup>6</sup> Like क्रतुसङ्गयजिनः, the epithets preceding it ought to have been placed in the genitive case, thus:—  
तस्मिन्निर्वातयित्री, °तिलकस्यैकादशा, and °रक्तमवस्य.

<sup>7</sup> Read मातापितृपादानुध्यात उभय° and cancel the redundant चारमज.

<sup>8</sup> Read °खी.

<sup>9</sup> Read °चतु°.

<sup>10</sup> Read °सुचतु°.

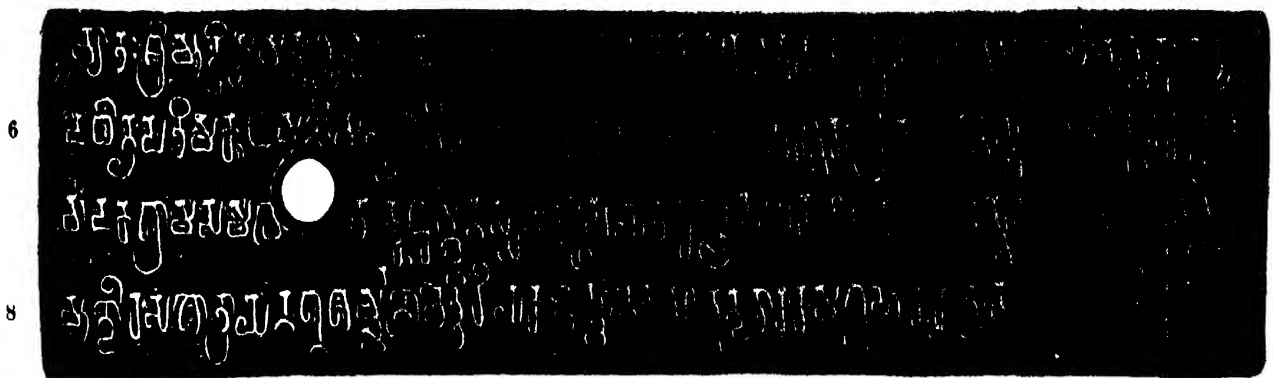
<sup>11</sup> Read °खी.

<sup>12</sup> Read सपुत्रापासामिह हये.

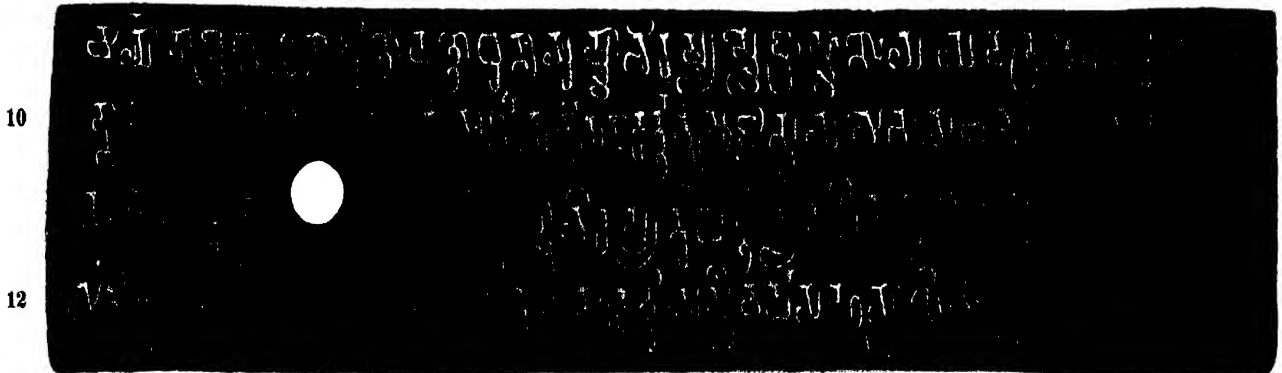
Ramatirtham plates of the Vishnukundin Indravarman.



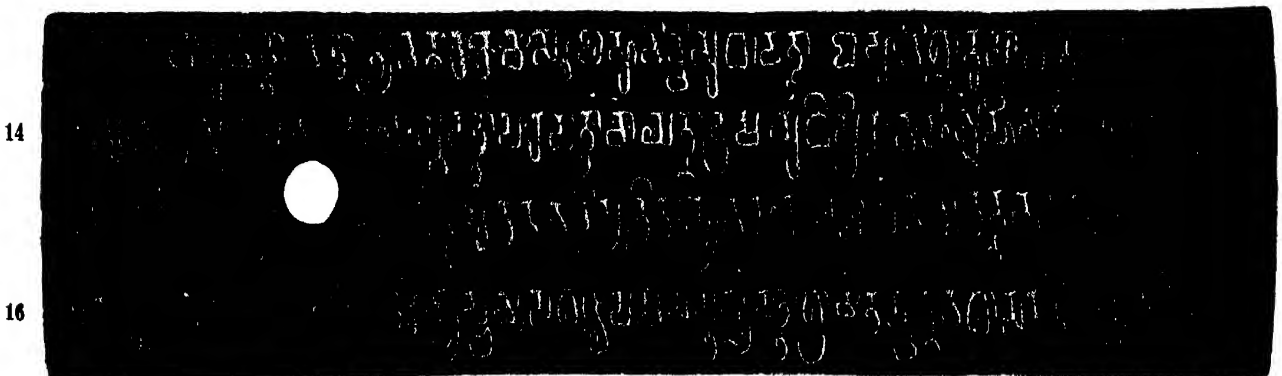
ii a.



ii b.



iii a.







- 8 माण्डिरसगोत्राय नमन्यर्कवे तैत्तिरीयब्रह्मण्याय चन्द्रतारकसुप्रहारीक्य<sup>1</sup> सर्व-  
कारभरविप्रसुक्तो

*Second Plate; Second Side.*

- 9 मया ताम्रशासनाद्वितो<sup>2</sup> दत्तोधुना [1\*] युष्माभिरप्यक्षौ ब्राह्मण्याय यदत्र  
फलसुचितं त-  
10 हातव्यम्<sup>3</sup> वचनप्रेषणादिकं च कार्यं सर्वं सदा कर्तव्यमाज्ञा<sup>4</sup> स्वयमेव [1\*]  
ये च भविष्यभाविनो<sup>5</sup> राजा-  
11 नः तांश्च बुद्धीधयामि<sup>6</sup> [1\*] युष्माभिरप्यनुमन्तव्यो रक्षितव्यश्च स्वपुण्यफल-  
प्राप्त्यर्थ-  
12 जेतस्मिन्नेषोर्लो<sup>7</sup> व्यासमनुगीतानुक्तीकानुदाहरन्ति<sup>8</sup> ॥ षष्टिं<sup>9</sup> वर्षसहस्राणि स्वर्गे  
मोदति भूमिदः [1\*]

*Third Plate; First Side.*

- 13 आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥ १ ॥\*] बहुभिर्ज्यसुधा दत्ता  
बहुभिश्चानुपासिता [1\*] यस्य यस्य य-  
14 दा भूमितस्य<sup>10</sup> तस्य तद[1\*] फलम् [॥ २ ॥\*] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यज्ञा-  
द्रक्ष्य युधिष्ठिरः<sup>11</sup> [1\*] महीनांहिमता<sup>12</sup> श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयो-  
15 नुपासनं [॥ ३ ॥\*] भूमिदानात् परं दानं न भूतन<sup>13</sup> भविष्यति [1\*] तस्यैव  
हरणात्पापं न भूतन भविष्यति [॥ ४ ॥\*] श्रीमतो राज्यक[1]-  
16 लः वर्षाणीन्द्रवर्म्माणः<sup>14</sup> सप्ताविंशतिकं<sup>15</sup> श्रेष्ठमासशुक्लपक्षसप्तम्यां<sup>16</sup> दत्तो ग्रामं<sup>16</sup> [1\*]  
तस्मिन्नेव शासननिसर्गं इति संबोध-  
17 नात् ॥

### TRANSLATION

(L. 1.) Hail! From (his) residence (or camp) at Puranisāṅgama.<sup>17</sup>

(There was) the glorious *Mahārāja Mādhavavarman*, who meditated on the feet of the divine lord of Śrīparvata; whose pair of feet was covered by the rays of the jewels in the diadems of bowing vassals on the whole circle of the earth; (and) whose fame was widely known.

<sup>1</sup> Read °ब्राह्मण्या°.

<sup>2</sup> Read °व्यं°.

<sup>3</sup> Read either भविष्या or भाविनी.

<sup>4</sup> Read °प्रेषार्थं°.

<sup>5</sup> Read षष्टिं.

<sup>6</sup> Read महीनांहि°.

<sup>7</sup> Read °काशवर्षा°; °षः seems to be corrected from °षाः°.

<sup>8</sup> Read सप्तविं°.

<sup>9</sup> Read श्रेष्ठ°.

<sup>10</sup> Read तांश्च, i.e. ताव°.

<sup>11</sup> Read कर्तव्यम्। आज्ञा.

<sup>12</sup> Read °नृत्ताबोधयामि°.

<sup>13</sup> Read °गीताच्छ्रेयो°.

<sup>14</sup> Read भूमितस्य.

<sup>15</sup> Read दानं भूतन.

<sup>16</sup> Read ग्रामः.

<sup>17</sup> The ablative has to be construed with *samājñāpayati*, 'commands,' in l. 7.

(L. 2.) Of him,—whose glory was mighty, who was an ornament of the ever rising family of the Vishṇukunḍin kings, who had washed off the impurity of the world by bathing at the end of eleven horse-sacrifices, who had performed thousands of (other) sacrifices, (and) whose head had been purified by the sacred water of ablutions (at places of pilgrimage),—the virtuous son (was) the glorious king named Vikramēndra, who meditated on the feet of (his) mother and father, (and) who became an ornament of both families.<sup>1</sup>

(L. 5.) And his dear son, the glorious king named Indravarman, who is victorious by encountering in hundred-thousands of battles numerous four-tusked (elephants), whose lotus-feet are covered by the rays of the jewels in the diadems of the kings of the four oceans, (and) who is a fervent worshipper of Mahēśvara (Śiva), commands the ryots assembled at the village of Peruvāṭaka in the Pṛāki district (*rāṣṭra*):—

(L. 7.) “This village of Peruvāṭaka has now been given by Me, for the increase of the rewards of My own good deeds, having made (it) an *agrahāra* as long as the moon and the stars (shall exist), being exempted from all taxes and burdens, (and) marked by an edict on copper, to the Taittiriyaka Brāhmaṇa Nagnāśarman of the Māṇḍira *gōtra*.

(L. 9.) “And you must give to this Brāhmaṇa the customary produce of it and must perpetually perform every duty, (*vis.*) conveying messages (?) etc.”

(L. 10.) The command (was issued by) Myself.<sup>2</sup> And future kings I exhort:—“You also ought to approve and preserve (this grant), in order to attain the rewards of your own good deeds.”

(L. 12.) With reference to this very subject they quote (the following) verses sung by Vyāsa and Manu:—

[Ll. 12—15 contain four of the customary verses.]

(L. 15.) Twenty-seven years (*i.e.* in the twenty-seventh year) of the time of the reign of the glorious Indravarman, on the seventh (*tithi*) of the bright fortnight of the month Jyāishṭha, the village was given. In the same (year) the delivery of the edict (to the donee took place). The above (was written) under instructions (of the king).

### facings No. 18.— RAMPAL COPPER-PLATE GRANT OF SRICHANDRADEVA.

BY RADHAGOVINDA BASAK, M.A.; RAJSHAHI.

Last summer I made a tour, at the instance of the Varēndra Research Society, Rājshāhi, in some of the villages of Vikrampur in the Dacca District of the Bengal Presidency, and visited sites of archæological interest including Rāmpāl, which is believed to contain the ruins of the eastern capital of the Sēna kings of Bengal. I was informed by Babu Jōgindrachandra Chatterjee and his younger brother Babu Hēmēndrachandra Chatterjee of Pañchasār that one Yadunāth Vanikya of their village had an inscribed copper-plate in his possession. I then went to the said Vanikya on the 29th April, 1913, and purchased the plate from him on behalf of the Varēndra Research Society. This plate, according to Yadunāth, was discovered about 75 years ago by a Muhammadan cultivator in digging his land somewhere in Rāmpāl (which is only a mile-and-a-half from Pañchasār). The plate was made over to Yadunāth's father. Since then it has been preserved as a sacred object in the Vanikya family. The plate is now deposited in the Museum of the Varēndra Research Society at Rājshāhi. I edit the inscription from the original.

<sup>1</sup> For the meaning of this statement see p. 184 above.

For the expression *ājñā svayam-eva* see Dr. Fleet's remarks, above, Vol. VII, p. 183, note 11.

The plate measures  $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8''$ . At the top of it, in the middle, is attached a seal, which has, in its upper part, the emblem of the Buddhist "Wheel of Law", the *Dharmma-[cha\*]kra* (1. 31) with two deers in couchant posture on both sides of it. Just below the wheel and above the legend *śrī-Śrichandra[dē]vaḥ*, something like the emblem of a small conch-shell is seen. Beneath the legend again, the representation of a digit of the moon, with floral decorations on the three other sides of it, may be marked. This crescent, it seems, indicates the moon from whom the donor and his ancestors are said to have descended. All these symbols and decorations together with the legend are in relief. The most notable feature of this seal is that it resembles to a great extent the seal<sup>1</sup> of the copper-plate grants of the Pāla kings of Bengal, who were also Buddhists in religion.

The plate is in an excellent state of preservation and has not suffered much from corrosion as its edges were raised into rims; but the depth of the letters has been impaired by nitric acid which the owner of it confessed to have applied in order to clean it; and as the result of this, some of the letters look blurred, especially on the reverse side. The plate is inscribed on both sides, the obverse containing 28 lines of writing and the reverse 12 lines only.

The characters of the inscription belong to a variety of alphabets used in the eastern part of Northern India in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The letters are engraved with considerable skill, and they look well-shaped, and are cut clearly and deeply. The size of the letters throughout is nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Some spelling mistakes occur, due, likely, to the ignorance or oversight of the scribe or the engraver. The errors of omission have been pointed out in the foot-notes of the text.

As regards orthography, the letter *ba* is throughout expressed by the sign for *va*; the guttural nasal is used, instead of *anusvāra*, before the palatal sibilant, in *=vaṇṣā*, 1. 3, and *=amṛitākarāṇṣuḥ*, 1. 6; *m* has often been retained before *va*, instead of being changed to *anusvāra*, e.g., *-śrīyām=vikhyātō*, 1. 4, *śhaṣṭhim=varsha-*, 1. 35, and *paradattām-vā*, 1. 36. It may also be noted that almost all consonants are doubled after *r*, except *ya*, *śa*, and *ha*; cf. *nivēṣitārīr=yaśaḥ-*, 1. 14; *-paryantā*, 1. 24; *darśē-*, 1. 7, and *yathārham*, 1. 22. The consonant *va* in such position is sometimes seen doubled and sometimes left single; cf. *-sarvādāhikṛita*, 1. 19, *-sarva-pīdā*, 1. 25, *=udaka-pūrvakam*, 1. 28, *sarvair-*, 1. 31 f., and *vahubhir=va[su\*]dhā*, 1. 37. The sign of *avagraha* is employed in three places, in *-Pūrṇachandrō 'bhavat*, 1. 4, *-jīvinō 'dhyaksha-*, 1. 21, and *pradattā 'smābhīḥ*, 1. 31; but it is omitted elsewhere; thus, *dharmmō=py=asau*, 1. 1, and *darśē=sya*, 1. 7.

The language is correct Sanskrit throughout. The inscription, after the words *Om svasti* with which it commences, has 8 verses, followed by prose, at the end of which again we find five of the usual imprecatory and benedictive verses. At the end of the document we find a sign of interpolation, consisting of a circle, of the size of the letters, between double bars.

The plate is not dated, nor does it mention the engraver's or the scribe's name. There is no separate endorsement of the king or any of his chief officers at the close of the deed, as we find in some of the Bengal plates.

The object of the inscription is to record the grant of rent-free land, in the village of *Nēhakāshṭhi* of the *Nānya-maṇḍala* in the prosperous *Paṇḍra-bhukti*, (1. 17), made by the devout *Saugata* (worshipper of *Sugata*, Buddha) *Paramēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja*, the glorious *Śrichandradēva*, who meditates on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja Trailōkyachandradēva* (ll. 15-16), to a *Brāhmaṇa*, named *Pitavāsaguptaśarman*, the son of *Sumaṅgalagupta*, the grandson of *Varāhagupta*, and the great-grandson of *Makkara-*

<sup>1</sup> See for instance, the seal of the Khālimpur plate of *Dharmapālādēva*, printed opposite to p. 244, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV.

gupta (ll. 27-28), for the increase of merit and fame of his parents and of himself. The *gōtra* and *pravara* only of the donee are mentioned, but not the *vēdas* and *śākhā* he studied. The charter is issued from the royal camp at Vikramapura. The phraseology of the grant in the prose portion mostly resembles that of the other Bengal plates, those of the Pālas, the Varmans, and the Śōnas.

The historical information that can be gathered from this plate may be thus summarised. In the opening verse, the Buddhist *Triratna*, viz., the *Buddha*, the *Dharma* and the *Saṅgha*, are mentioned with veneration by the court-poet, indicating thereby that his master must have been a Buddhist, which fact can also be inferred from l. 15. In the family of the Chandras, there arose one Pūrṇachandra whose name, we are told (v. 2), appeared on pedestals of images, on pillars of victory, and on plates of copper. But he is not described as a king. His son was the Baudha Suvarṇachandra (v. 3), whose mother, it is stated (v. 4), was beguiled by her husband with a golden moon, when she, while enceinte, expressed, on a new-moon evening, her longing to see the disc of the rising moon. His son was Trailōkyachandra, who, "The support of the royal majesty smiling in the royal umbrella of the king of Harikōla (i.e., Eastern Bengal)"—became king (*nṛpati*) of Chandravīpa (v. 5.). It cannot be definitely known what political relation, if any, this king of Chandravīpa had with the king of Harikōla. Śrīchandra, the son of Trailōkyachandra, was born of his wife Śrikāñchanā (v. 6.). The astrologers announced, from the marks the new-born babe bore on his person, that he was destined to rule a kingdom (v. 7.). He brought the whole country under his rule by throwing his enemy (or enemies?) into prison (v. 8). It is not easy, at the present moment, to say who are referred to by the word "enemy" in the verse, and which dynasty then ruling at Vikramapura was overthrown by the Buddhist king Śrīchandra.

All that we knew hitherto of any Chandra king ruling in East Bengal is the reference to a king of the name of Gōvindachandra<sup>1</sup>, who had to make good his escape, after having descended from his elephant, when the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōladēva I. invaded the Vaṅḡladēśa.

### TEXT

#### First Side.

- 1 Ōm<sup>2</sup> svasti ! <sup>3</sup>Va[ndyō] Jinaḥ sa bhagavān=karuṇ-ai[ka\*]pātram Dharmmo-  
py-asau
- 2 vijayatō jagad-ēkadipaḥ | yat-sai(sō)vayā sakala ōva mahānubhāvaḥ sam-
- 3 sūra-pāram-upagachchhati bhikṣu-Saṅghaḥ || [1\*] <sup>4</sup>Chandrāṇām=iha Rōhitāgi-  
[ri \*?]-bhujām=vañśō<sup>5</sup>
- 4 viśāla-śriyām<sup>6</sup>=vikhyātō bhuvi pūrṇa-chandra-sadṛśaḥ śrī-Pūrṇachandrō  
'bhavat | archohā-
- 5 nām<sup>7</sup>=pada-pīṭhikāsu paṭhitaḥ santāninām=agratash=ṭaṅkōtkirṇa-nava-  
prāsastishu jaya-stambhēshu tāmroshu cha || [2\*] <sup>8</sup>Buddhasya yaḥ śa-
- 6 śaka-jātakam=aṅka-sainstham bhaktyā <sup>9</sup>vibhartti bhaga[vān=amṛi]tākarāñśuḥ<sup>10</sup> |  
chandrasya tasya kula-jāta it=iva Baudha[h\*] putraḥ
- 7 śrutō jagati tasya Suvarṇachandraḥ || [3\*] <sup>11</sup>[Darśō]=sya mātā kila  
dōhadēna didṛkṣhamāṇ=ōdayi-chandra-vimvān<sup>12</sup> |

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 232-233.

<sup>2</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.

<sup>3</sup> Read -bhujām vañśō.

<sup>4</sup> nā looks like nrā in the plate.

<sup>5</sup> Read vibhartti.

<sup>6</sup> Metre: Upajāṭ

<sup>7</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

<sup>8</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikriḍita.

<sup>9</sup> Read -śriyām vikhyātō.

<sup>10</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.

<sup>11</sup> Read -ākarāñśuḥ.

<sup>12</sup> Read -vimvān.

- 8 suvarṇṇa-chandrōṇa hi tōshit=ēti Suvarṇṇachandram samudāharanti || [4\*]  
<sup>1</sup>Putras=tasya pavitrit-ōbhaya-kulaḥ kaulina-  
 9 bhitāsāyais=trailōkyō vidito disām=atithibhis=Trailōkyachandrō guṇaiḥ | ādhāro  
 Harikōla-rā-  
 10 ja-kakuda-chchhatra-smitānām śriyām yaś=Chandr-ōpapadō va(ba)bhūva  
 nripatir=dvipō. Dilip-ōpamaḥ || [5\*] <sup>2</sup>Jyōtsn=ōva Chandrasya  
 11 Śach=Iva Jishṇor=Ggauri Harasy=ōva Harōr=iva Śriḥ | tasya priyā kāñchana-  
 kāntir=āsiḥ=<sup>3</sup>Chhriśrikāñchan=ōty=añchita-  
 12 śāsanasya || [6\*] <sup>4</sup>Sa rāja-yōgōna śubhō muhūrttō mauhūrttikaiḥ sūchita-  
 rāja-chihnam [1\*] avāpa tasyām tanayam  
 13 nayajñāḥ Śrichandram=inda(ndū)pamam=Indra-tējāḥ || [7\*] <sup>4</sup>Ekātapatr-ābharaṇām  
 bhuvam yō vidhāya vaidhōya-jan-āvidhō-  
 14 yaḥ | chakāra kārāsu nivōsitārir=yaśaḥ-sugandhini disām mukhāni || [8\*] Sa  
 khalu śri-Vikramapu-  
 15 ra-samāvāsita-śrimaj-jayaskandhāvārāt=parama-Saugatō Mahārājādhirāja-śrimat-  
 Trailōkyachandradē-  
 16 va-pādānudhyātāḥ Paramōśvaraḥ Paramabhāṭṭarakō Mahārājādhirājaḥ śrimān  
 Śrichandradēvaḥ kuśa-  
 17 li<sup>5</sup> || śri-Paundra-bhukty-antahpāti-Nānya-maṇḍalō | Nōhakāśhṭhi-grāmō pāṭaka-  
 bhūmau || samupagat-āsō-  
 18 sha-rājapurusha-rājñī-rāpaka-rājaputra-rājamātya-mahāvryūhapati-maṇḍalapati-  
 mahāsāndhi-  
 19 vighraḥika | mahāsōnāpati | mahākshapaṭalika | mahāsarvvādhikṛita |  
 mahāpratihāra | kōṭṭapāla | dauḥ-  
 20 sādhasāadhanika | chaurōddharaṇika | nau-vala-<sup>6</sup>hasty-aśva-gō-mahish-āj-āvika-ādi-  
 vyāpṛitaka | gaulmika | śau-  
 21 lkika-dāṇḍapāsika-dāṇḍanāyaka-vishayapaty-adin<sup>7</sup>=anyānś=cha sakala-rōjapād-ōjivino<sup>8</sup>  
 'dhyaksha-pra-  
 22 chār-ōktān=ih=ākirttitān | chāṭa-bha[ṭa\*]-jūtiyān kshōtrakarānś=cha vrāhmaṇ-  
 oṭtarāu<sup>9</sup> yathārham māna-  
 23 yati vōdhayati<sup>10</sup> samādisati cha | matam=astu bhavatām | yath=ōpari-likhita-  
 bhūmir-iyam | sva-sim-āvachchhi(ohchhi)-  
 24 nnā | tṛiṇa-pūti-gōchara-paryantā | sa-talā | s-ōddōśā | s-āmra-panasā | sa-guvāka-  
 nālikērā sa-lavanā sa-  
 25 jala-sthalā | sa-gartt-ōsharā sa-daśūparādhā | sa-chaurōddharaṇā parihṛita-sarvva-  
 pīḍā a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pra-  
 26 vōśā a-kiñchit-pragrāhyā | samasta-rājabhōga-kara-hiranya-pratyāya-sahitā | Śa(?)-  
 thalya-syagō-  
 27 trāya<sup>11</sup> tryarshi-pravarāya | Mukkaraguptasya prapautṛāya Varāhagupta-  
 paurāya Sumaṅgalaguptasya putrā-  
 28 ya | śāntivārika-śri-Pitavūsogupta-śarmmaṇō | vidhivad=udaka-pūrvakam kṛitvā  
 kōṭihōmaṇ=ga-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.<sup>2</sup> Read =Chhriśrikāñchan-.<sup>3</sup> The signs of interpunction in ll. 17 ff. have no grammatical significance.<sup>4</sup> Read -ba!a-.<sup>5</sup> Read -rājapād-ōpajivinō.<sup>6</sup> Read lōdhayati.<sup>7</sup> Metre : Indravajrā.<sup>8</sup> Metre : Upajāti.<sup>9</sup> Read -paty-ādīn-.<sup>10</sup> Read brāhmaṇ-.<sup>11</sup> Read -Śāṇḍilya-sagōṭṭrāya.

## Second Side.

- 29 tavatō bhagavantam Buddha-bhaṭṭā[ra\*]kam=uddiśya mātā-pitrōr=ātmanas=cha  
 30 puṇya-yaśō-bhivṛddhayō | āchandr-ārkkam kṣiti-samakūlam yāvat bhūmi-[chēhi\*]-  
 31 dra-nyāyēna | śrīmad-dharmma[cha\*]kra-mudrayā tāmraśāsanī-kṛitya pradattā  
 'smābhiḥ [1\*] atō bhavadbhiḥ sarvai-  
 32 r=anumantavyam bhāvibhir=api . bhūpatibhir=bhūmēr=ddāna-phala-gauravād-  
 apaharaṇō mahā-naraka-pā-  
 33 ta-bhayāch=cha dānam=idam=anumōdy=ānupālaniyam | vivāsibhiḥ kṣētrakarāmś-  
 cha 'jñā'-śravaṇa-vidhē-  
 34 yī-bhā[ya\*] yathōchita-pratyāy-ōpanayaḥ kṛya iti || bhavanti ch=ātra  
 dharmamānuśāsinah ślōkū || <sup>2</sup>Bhūmīm yaḥ  
 35 pratigrihṇāti yaś=cha bhūmīm prayachchati | ubhau tau puṇya-karmīṇāpau  
 niya[tam] svargga-gāminau || <sup>2</sup>Shasṭhim<sup>3</sup>=varsha-sahasrā-  
 36 pi svarggō mōdati bhūmidah | ākṣēptā ch=ānumantā cha tāny=ōva  
 narakam<sup>4</sup> vasēt || <sup>2</sup>Svadattām paradattām<sup>5</sup>=vā yō ha-  
 37 rēta vasundharām | sa viśvāyām krimir<sup>6</sup>=bhūtvā pi[tri]bhiḥ [saha  
 pachyatē] || <sup>2</sup>vahubhir<sup>7</sup>-va[su\*]dhā dattā rājibhiḥ Suga-  
 38 rādibhiḥ [1\*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmi[s=ta]sya tasya tadā phalam || <sup>8</sup>Iti  
 kamala-dāmvu-vindu<sup>9</sup>-lōlām  
 39 śriyam=anuchintya manushya-jivitañ=cha | sakalam=idam=udāhṛitañ=cha vuddhvā<sup>10</sup>  
 na hi puruṣaiḥ para-  
 40 kīrtayō vi[lō]pyāḥ || O ||

## TRANSLATION

Om Hail !

(Verso 1.) Glory be unto that adorable Jina (*Buddha*), the only receptacle of mercy, and victorious is also the Law (*Dharma*), the only light of the world;—by worshipping which (*Buddha* and *Dharma*), the whole high-minded congregation (*Saṅgha*) of monks crosses (the sea of) transmigration.

(V. 2.) In the family of the Chandras, who had vast fortune and who ruled over Rōhitāgi[ri?],<sup>11</sup> became famous in the world (a person named) Pūrṇachandra, who was like the full moon, and (whose name) was cited in the pedestals of images, at the top of (the list of) the members of his family, on pillars of victory and on copper-plates, bearing novel panegyrics inscribed by means of the chisel.

(V. 3.) His son, Suvarṇachandra, was well-known in this world as Bauddha, as if because he was born in the family of the moon, the lord, whose rays are the source of ambrosia and who devoutly carries the Hare birth<sup>12</sup> of the Buddha fixed in his spot.

(V. 4.) It is said that, on a new-moon, his mother, prompted (while pregnant) by the desire of seeing the disc of the rising moon, was satisfied with a golden moon (supplied to her). For this reason, people called him (her son) Suvarṇachandra.

<sup>1</sup> Read *kṣētrakarāmś-cha-ājñā-*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *shasṭhim varsha-*.

<sup>3</sup> Read *paradattām vā-*.

<sup>4</sup> Read *bahubhir-*.

<sup>5</sup> Read *kamala-dal-āmbu-bindu-*.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>7</sup> Read *narakē-*.

<sup>8</sup> Read *yām krimir-*.

<sup>9</sup> Metre : Puṣpitaṅgrā.

<sup>10</sup> Read *buddhā-*.

<sup>11</sup> It may refer, probably, to Rōhitāsgaḍh or Rōhitāsgaḍh, a hill-fort in the Shihābād District, where the seal-matrix of Śāśānīlādēva was discovered. Fleet.—*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, No. 78, p. 283.

<sup>12</sup> Here is an allusion to the famous *Sasajātaka* (No. 316 in Fausbøll's edition). The spot, the "hare," in the moon is the Buddha in his Hare-birth.

(V. 5.) Renowned in the three worlds was his son, **Trailōkyachandra**, who sanctified both (the paternal and the maternal) families by means of his virtues that were afraid of evil report and that spread in all quarters (*lit.* that were the guests of all the quarters); the support of the royal majesty smiling in the royal umbrella of the king of **Harikēla**<sup>1</sup>, who became king of the island (*dvīpa*) which had the word *chandra* prefixed to it (i.e. *Chandra-dvīpa*<sup>2</sup>), comparable to Dilipa.

(V. 6.) As *Jyōtsnā* (moon-light) of the moon, *Śachi* of *Jishnu* (Indra), *Gauri* of *Hara*, and *Śrī* of *Hari*, the golden-coloured **Śrikāñchanā** was the consort of this (king), whose command was (universally) respected.

(V. 7.) He (this king) who was as powerful as *Indra* and (was) versed in politics, begot with her in a moment auspicious on account of *Rājyōga*<sup>3</sup> a moon-like son, **Śrichandra**, whose royal marks were pointed out by the astrologers.

(V. 8.) He, who is never led away by foolish people, filled the different quarters with the fragrance of his fame by making the earth decorated with one (royal) umbrella, and by confining his enemies in prisons.

(Lines 14-16.) From his illustrious victorious camp pitched at **Vikramapura**, he the *Paramasāṅgata* (the devout worshipper of *Sugata*, Buddha), the *Paramāśvara Paramabhāṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja* the illustrious **Śrichandradēva**, who meditates on the feet of the *Mahārājādhirāja Trailōkyachandradēva, being in good health,*

(Ll. 17-23.) duly honours, informs and commands all the recognised royal officers, the queen, *rānakas* (feudatory rulers), *rājaputras* (princes), *rājāmātyas* (ministers), the *mahāvīyūhapati* (master of military arrays), the district officer (*maṇḍalapati*), the minister of peace and war, the commander-in-chief, the record-keeper (*mahākṣhapatīka*), the *mahāsarvādhiprīta*,<sup>4</sup> the chief warden (*mahāpratihāra*), the fort keeper (*kōṭīapāla*), the *dauḥṣṭhasādhanika* (portor or superintendent of villages), the *chaurōddharanika* (police officer delivering men from thieves, etc.), the inspectors in charge of the fleet, elephants, horses, cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep, the *gaulmikas* (officers in charge of the *gurma* squadrons), *śaulhikas* (superintendents of tolls, etc. or custom-officers), *dāṇḍapāśikas* (executioners or head police officers), *dāṇḍanāyakas* (the leaders of the four kinds of army), *vishayapatis* (chiefs of districts), and all other dependants of the king who are mentioned in the list of *adhyakshas* (heads of departments) but not (specially) named here, those who belong to the classes of the *Chāṭas* and *Bhaṭas*, the cultivators and the best of *Brāhmaṇas* in the village *Nēhakāshṭhi* in the *Nānya-maṇḍala* in the *Paṇḍra-bhukti*, in the strip of land measuring one *pūṭaka*,—

(Ll. 23-31.) Be it known to you that the above mentioned plot of land, circumscribed within its own boundaries, including straws, filthy waters and the pasturage-lands, with

<sup>1</sup> *Harikēla* means *Vaṅga*, i.e. Eastern Bengal; cf. *Hemachandra's Abhidhānachintāmaṇi*, v. 957. *Vaṅgāstu Harikēlīyā Aṅgāt=Chāmp-ōpalakṣhitāḥ*. The position of *Harikēla* is clearly indicated in P'tsing's Accounts of his travels, quoted by Takakusu, wherein it is said that from Ceylon he sailed to the North-East and "came to *Harikēla*, which is the eastern limit of Eastern India, and is a part of *Jambudvīpa*." See Takakusu's *P'tsing*, Oxford, 1893, p. xlvii.

<sup>2</sup> In mediæval ages *Chandradvīpa* comprised within its boundaries some portions of the modern districts of *Bakergunj*, *Khulna* and *Faridpur*. It is even now one of the five chief fiscal Divisions of the District of *Bakergunj*. Cf. *Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal*, vol. V, p. 224.

<sup>3</sup> *Rājyōga* is a constellation indicating that the person born under it will become king.

<sup>4</sup> This word occurs also in another newly-discovered copper-plate grant of the *Mahāmāṇḍalika* *Īśvaraghōsha*, edited by Mr. A. K. Mitra, B. L., in the Bengali monthly Magazine *Sāhitya* (*Vaidākha* and *Jaiśikha* issues 1320 B. S.).



the bottom and the surface, with the mango and the jack-fruit trees, with the betel-nut and the cocoa-nut trees, with saline soil,<sup>1</sup> with earth and water, with the pits and barren tracts, with the *daśāparādhas*, with all police taxes (?), immune from all oppression, with no access for *Chāṭas* and *Bhaṭas*, free from any sort of revenue, with all the income both in cash and kind which was (formerly) the king's due, has been granted by me, in the name of the Lord Buddha, for the increase of merit and fame of my parents and of myself, after having touched water in conformity with (sacred) injunctions, and getting the grant inscribed in a copper-plate with the seal of the "wheel of law" (*dharmachakramudrā*), in accordance with the maxim of *bhūmichchhidra*, to last as long as the sun and the moon (exist) and the earth endures, to *Pitavāsagupta-śarman*, in charge of the holy sacrificial waters,<sup>2</sup> who is officiating (?) at the *Kṣīhōma*, belonging to the *gōtra* of Śāṇḍilya, of the *pravara* of the three *rishis*, son of *Sumaṅgalagupta*, grand-son of *Varāhagupta* and great-grand-son of *Makkaragupta*.

(Ll. 31-34.) Therefore let it be approved of by you all. By future kings also this gift must be upheld after approval in consideration of the importance of the good merits accruing from gifts of land and also in consideration of the horrors of hell merited by encroachers; and by the dwellers abroad and the cultivators should be made over all customary taxes, etc. (to the donee) after obeying this command.

(L. 34.) There are also here verses enjoining religious usages in this matter (then follow five of the usual imprecatory and benedictive verses).

#### No. 19.—NILGUNDA PLATES OF VIKRAMADITYA VI; A.D. 1087 and 1123.

By LIONEL D. BARNETT.

This inscription is here edited for the first time, from ink-impressions sent by Mr. H. Krishna Sastri to Dr. Fleet, and placed by the latter at my disposal. From Mr. Krishna Sastri's Annual Report on Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1913, p. 8, para. 11, and p. 13, No. 8, it appears that the original plates were secured by Mr. Rangarajayya, Ag. Kanarese Epigraphical Student, and were transmitted by the Tahsildār of Harpanhalli; the circumstances in which they were found are not stated.

**Nilgunda** is a village of some size in the Harpanhalli taluka, Bellary District, Madras Presidency. It is shown as "Neelgoonda" in the Indian Atlas, sheet No. 59 (1828), and as "Nilagunda" in the quarter-sheet No. 59, N. W. (1901), in lat. 14° 44', long. 75° 57', seven miles south-west-by-west from Harpanhalli. The place is believed to have been a flourishing town some centuries ago; and it possesses a large tank and two old temples, sacred to *Anantaśayana* and *Bhīmēśvara* respectively; the latter sanctuary, which lies on the *bund* of the tank and is said to be profusely adorned with sculptures, is probably the very temple of *Bhīmēśvara* to which our inscription alludes on line 74.<sup>3</sup> The village is called in lines 64 and 77 of our

<sup>1</sup> The adjective *sa-laraṇā* as applied to the granted piece of land occurs in the Belāva plate of *Bhōjavarmanādēva* (above p. 41, l. 89) indicating perhaps that the land was in a sea-bordering place.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *sāntyāgārādhiḥkṛita*, above p. 41, l. 45.

<sup>3</sup> See Sewell's *Lists of Remains*, Vol. I (1882), p. 109, from which it appears that the temple of *Anantaśayana* contains one "illegible" inscription and that of *Bhīmēśvara* six: see also the *Madras Manual of Administration*, Vol. III (1893), p. 349. Mr. Sewell gives the name as *Nilagunḍa*, with cerebral ṇḍ. The *Madras Manual* seems to be of the same opinion; it states that the Sanskrit name of the village is *Nilāvatī-pattana*, "town of *Nilāvatī*", and proposes to derive *Nilgunda* from *nīla* (as = *nīlāvatī*) and *gunṭa* (? *gunṭe*), which latter word, it says, is Kanarese, and means tank. Lines 64 and 77 of the present document effectually dispose of this attempt at etymology: the dental *d*, though not very clear in the facsimile, is quite certain in both places in the ink-impressions.

inscriptions Nirugunda, i.e. Nirugunda; and according to the former passage it lay in the Vikkiga seventy, which formed part of the Kōkali five-hundred, on which details see p. 147 below.

The plates are three in number. The first and third are inscribed on the inner side only, the second on both sides. They measure about 1' 4" from end to end, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " in height, but are not very uniform in size: plate 1 measures about 16" by 11" at the left end and  $10\frac{5}{8}$ " at the right, plate 2 is practically 16" by  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ", and plate 3 measures nearly  $16\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $10\frac{3}{4}$ ". Mr. Krishna Sastri states that they were strung on a circular copper ring, about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, the ends of which are fixed into a heavy quadrangular seal, also of copper, which measures about  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " by 3"; the ring had not been cut when the plates reached him. In the centre of the rather deeply sunk surface of this seal is the figure of a boar (the crest of the Chalukyas), running, facing to the proper right; above the boar, in two rows, appear the sun, a *chauri* (?), the crescent moon, a *svastika*, and a drum; behind the boar is a symbol which may be a flag-staff or a lamp-stand; below the boar is a legend in Old-Kanarese characters, *śrīmach-Chālūkyā-[Bhū]valla[bha]*. The weight of the plates, ring, and seal is stated to be 765 *tolas*.

The characters of the document are Nāgarī, similar on the whole to those figured in plate V ("Nördliche Alphabete von ca. 800-1200 P. Chr."), cols. 21-23, of Bühler's *Indische Palaeographie*. They are well and carefully cut, with an average height of about  $\frac{5}{16}$ " to  $\frac{3}{8}$ ". The concluding phrase *śrī-Śāradāyai namaḥ*, however, is written in letters of the Śāradā type,  $\frac{3}{8}$ " in height, a feature which is probably due to the fact that the scribe, Mallaya, was a Kashmiri. The language is throughout Sanskrit, with the exception of the Kanarese phrase *gaṇḍarūl-gaṇḍa* in l. 41, and the number of clerical errors is remarkably small. The collective *°m=ritvik* in l. 15 is worth noting; cf. Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax*, p. 96. As far as line 58 the text is in verse, with a few short connecting passages in prose: and there are some of the standard minatory verses in lines 80-84. The orthography presents no remarkable features: nasals are represented usually, but not invariably, by the *anusvāra*; *v* is used for *b* all through and has been written by me without correction; final *s* is changed to *visarga* before initial sibilants; and *l* never appears in place of *l*.

Our inscription records a grant of the village of Nilgunda and two adjacent hamlets to a number of Brāhmins by the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramāditya VI, made in A. D. 1123 in confirmation of his previous grant of the year 1087. It opens with the usual Chālukyan prelude, *Jayaty-āvishkṛitam*, etc., and then, after another verse of benediction, invokes a blessing upon the reigning sovereign. Then begins the pedigree of the Chālukya kings. Fifty-nine sovereigns of this family, we are told, ruled formerly in Ayōdhyā, and later sixteen of them reigned in the South. After a temporary obscuration their fortunes were restored by Jayasimha I (l. 10), who overcame the Rashtrakūṭa king Indra, son of Kṛishṇa, and slew five hundred other kings. Then came his son Raṇarāga (l. 13); his son Pulakēśin I (l. 13); his son Kirtivarman I, the conqueror of the Nalas, Kadambas, and Mauryas (l. 16); his younger brother Maṅgalīśa, who captured the island of Rēvatī and humbled the Kalachuri dynasty, reigning as regent during the childhood of his older brother's son (l. 18); and then the latter, Satyaśraya I (in other inscriptions styled Pulakēśin II), who conquered king Harsha, i.e. Harshavardhana of Kanauj (l. 19). We are then informed that the next two monarchs were Satyaśraya's son Neḍamari (here spelt Niḍamari, with *i* for *e*) and the latter's son Ādityavarman (l. 21). The pedigree then enumerates Vikramāditya I, here called the son of Ādityavarman (l. 22); Vikramāditya's son Yuddhamalla (l. 22); his son Vijayaditya, the conqueror of four provinces (l. 22); his son Vikramāditya II, (l. 23); his son Kirtivarman II, under whom the star of the dynasty suffered an eclipse (l. 23); a brother of Vikramāditya, whose name is not given, but was possibly Bhīma (l. 24); the latter's

son **Kirtivarman III** (l. 24); his son **Taila I** (l. 24); his son **Vikramāditya III** (l. 24); his son **Bhima (II)** (l. 25); his son **Ayyapa (I)**, who married a daughter of the **Rāshtrakūṭa** king **Kṛishṇa III** (l. 25); their son **Vikramāditya IV**, who married **Bonthādēvī**, daughter of king **Lakshmaṇa** of **Chōdi** (l. 26); their son **Taila II**, who conquered the **Rāshtrakūṭas** **Karkara** and **Raṇastambha**,<sup>1</sup> restored the fortunes of his dynasty, and married **Jākabbā**, daughter of the **Raṭṭa Bhamma** (l. 28); their son **Satyāśraya II** (l. 36); his younger brother **Daśavarman**, who married **Bhāgyavatī** (l. 36); their son **Vikramāditya V**, who reigned after his father's elder brother (l. 37); **Vikramāditya's** younger brother **Jayasimha II**, styled **Jagadēkamalla** and **Mallikāmōḍa** (ll. 39, 40); his son **Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I)**, who made his power felt by the kings of the **Mūlava** and **Chōla** lands and **Kanauj** (l. 43); his son, the renowned **Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II)**, (l. 49); and finally the latter's younger brother, **Vikramāditya VI**, styled **Tribhuvanamalla** (l. 54), the donor of the present grant, who made successful expeditions and imposed his authority upon a Dravidian king.

Some points in this pedigree may be here briefly noticed; they are discussed more fully by Dr. Fleet in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVI, p. 17 ff. The statement on ll. 20-21 that **Satyāśraya I**, i.e. **Pulakeśin II**, was followed by a son **Neḍamari** and the latter's son **Ādityavarman** is not corroborated by earlier records, and is a pure mistake: **Vikramāditya I**, who is here said to be the son of **Ādityavarman**, was really the son of **Satyāśraya I**, and **Ādityavarman** was one of his brothers: there was no **Neḍamari** in the line at all. **Yuddhamalla's** name is given more correctly in the early inscriptions as **Vinayāditya**. The disaster in the reign of **Kirtivarman II**, mentioned in l. 23, in which "the fortunes of the **Chālukyan** empire vanished", is a reference to the conquest by the **Rāshtrakūṭa** **Dantidurga** or **Dantivarman II**, about A.D. 754. The power of the dynasty was not thoroughly re-established until the reign of **Taila II**, A.D. 973-97. It would hence seem that the statements of the present pedigree regarding the kings from the first to the second **Taila**, covering a period of about two centuries, are defective; probably there is a gap before **Taila I**. **Daśavarman** (who is named **Yaśōvarman** in the **Kaūthēm** grant, *Ind. Ant.*, XVI, pp. 15 ff.) does not seem to have ever reigned; and **Vikramāditya V**, who is here said to be his son, but in an inscription at **Harihar**, and perhaps also in one at **Diggāvi**,<sup>2</sup> is called a son of **Satyāśraya II**, may have been really a child of **Daśavarman** adopted by **Satyāśraya** as his successor.

Verse 37, on line 42, contains a play on words which is noteworthy: speaking of **Jayasimha II**, it says:—"Mallikāmōḍa is very illustrious in the land of **Kuntala**, which is famous for the [river] **Kṛishṇavarṇā** and has a loyalty arising from affection for **Taila [II]**;" and secondarily:—"A fragrance of jasmine strongly pervades a braid of hair which has the famous [black] hue of **Kṛishṇa** and a smoothness caused by **sesam-oil**." On this verse Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"For **Mallikāmōḍa**, "fragrant as jasmine", as a *bīruda* or secondary name of **Jayasimha II**, see (1) *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old-Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 155, of A.D. 1035, line 6; *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 7, Shimoga, Sk. 126; (2) *PSOCI*, No. 153, of A.D. 1038, line 4; Sk. 153; (3) Sk. 20 a, of A.D. 1031 (not in *PSOCI*); (4) *PSOCI*, No. 154, of A.D. 1019, line 4; Sk. 125; edited in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 5, p. 15: here, by some unaccountable carelessness, the preamble of the record mentions **Taila II** as the reigning king, and so assigns to him this and other *bīrudas* (*Mārpaḍe-Bhīma*, *Chōṭṇagrakālānala*, *Chauvāṇa-Sahasrabāhu*, *Kōlaṇḍa-Rāma*, etc.) which belonged properly to **Jayasimha II**. Another inscription, *PSOCI*, No. 160, of A.D. 1071, (apparently not in *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 7, though it is in *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 164), mentions in

<sup>1</sup> On the name **Raṇastambha** see *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VI, additions and corrections.

<sup>2</sup> See Dr. Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, in the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, vol. I, Part II, p. 334, note 3.

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University Library, Tübingen, Germany.	Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, United States, America.
University Library, Bonn, Germany.	University Library, Melbourne Australia.
Vittorio Emanuele Library, Rome.	University Library, Sydney, N. S. Wales.
University Library, Leiden, Holland.	Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Waspada, Batavia, Java.
Royal Society, Edinburgh.	Asiatic Society, Colombo, Ceylon.
Royal Asiatic Society, No. 22, Albemarle Street, London.	
Philological Society, University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.	
Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Square, London, W.	
Indian Institute, Oxford.	
Société Asiatique, care of E. Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	

**INDIA.**

Imperial Library, Metcalfe Hall, Calcutta.	Sanskrit College Library, Calcutta.
Secretariat Library, Madras.	Presidency College Library, ditto.
Government Central Museum, ditto.	Asiatic Society of Bengal, ditto.
University Library, ditto.	Secretariat Library, Allahabad.
Presidency College Library, ditto.	University Library, ditto.
Christian College Library, ditto.	Provincial Museum, Lucknow.
Literary and Scientific Society, ditto.	Sanskrit College Library, Benares.
Secretariat Library, Bombay.	Secretariat Library, Lahore.
University Library, ditto.	Museum Library, ditto.
Anandashram Sanskrit Series, Poona City.	University Library, ditto.
Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.	Oriental College Library, Lahore.
Secretariat Library, Calcutta.	Secretariat Library, Nagpur.
Indian Museum, ditto.	Museum Library, Nagpur.
University Library, ditto.	Secretariat Library, Rangoon.
	Oriental and Mixed Library, Bangalore.



## ERRATA IN PART I.

- p. 7, l. 17, for ~~Lakshmanasēna~~ read *Lakshmanasēna*.
- p. 10, l. 1, for जी(य)र° read जीधर°
- p. 10, l. 2, for साम(वे)द° read सामवेद°
- p. 11, l. 36, for *Īśanabhṭa's* read *Īśanabhṭa's*.
- p. 13, n. 16, for चक्षुस् read चक्षु°
- p. 14, l. 18, after °कानैः add ।.
- p. 14, n. 21, for °कहु° read °कष्टु°.
- p. 14, n. 28, for °वातो read °वाता°.
- p. 15, l. 3, after °मागसा add ।.
- p. 15, l. 7, for विरेवेरि° read विरेवेरि°.
- p. 15, n. 25, for °सत्कौत्तिराजो read °सत्कौत्तिमाजो.
- p. 16, l. 1 from below, for विष्णं read विष्णु.
- p. 16, n. 25, for विसीदु read विसीदुं.
- p. 17, l. 17, for °कयामक° read °कया न क°, and delete figure || and the corresponding note.
- p. 18, l. 5 from below, for *Shāhab-ud-din* read *Shāhab-ud-din*, and for *Quṭb-ud-din* read *Quṭb-ud-din*.
- p. 18, l. 3, from below, for *Alāvadina* read *Alāvadina*.
- p. 19, l. 4, for *Garjjana* read *Garjjana*.
- p. 23, n. 23, for °धिपे read °धिपैः
- p. 25, l. 8, for °वरपू(र्व) read °वरपूर्व-.
- p. 25, l. 16, for °शिवकरी read °शिवकरी.
- p. 27, l. 9, for भवने read भुवने.
- p. 27, l. 11, delete the figures <sup>18</sup> and <sup>19</sup>.
- p. 27, n. 16, for *Rājputa* read *Rājputa*.
- p. 27, n. 19, °प्यासजातिः read °प्या सजातिः
- p. 29, l. 4, for महायवणः read महीयवणः
- p. 30, l. 19, delete the figure <sup>6</sup>.
- p. 31, l. 2 from below, for *Saṅkaragana* read *Śaṅkaragana*.
- p. 31, n. 3, for -lālana- read -lālana-
- p. 32, l. 5, for *Buddharāja* read *Buddharāja*.
- p. 32, l. 17, for *aganihōtra* read *agnihōtra*.
- p. 33, l. 15, for *Saṅkaragana* read *Śaṅkaragana*.
- p. 35, l. 10, for *dānach=* read *dānach=*.
- p. 35, l. 15, for *Anantamahāyi-* read *Anantamahāyi-*
- p. 36, l. 4, from below, for *Anantamahāyi* read *Anantamahāyi*.
- p. 43, n. 3, for *Arthāśāstra* read *Arthasāstra*.
- p. 44, l. 20, for *Vaiśāsha* read *Vaiśāsha*.
- p. 44, l. 21, for *Bundēkhaṇḍi* read *Bundēllkhaṇḍi*.
- p. 45, l. 1, for *Yoginipura* read *Yoginipura*.
- p. 46, l. 22, for -kṛityeshu read -kṛityēshu.
- p. 46, l. 23, for -pravīraḥ read -pravīraḥ.
- p. 46, l. 4 from below, for (Bia) read (Bai).



line 26 a god at Balagāmi named Mallikāmōdēśvara, "the Īśvara (Śiva) of Mallikāmōda," evidently established by or in honour of, and named after, Jayasimha II. Kuntala is well known as a general name for the Western Chālukya territory above the Ghants. Kṛishṇavarṇā stands here for Kṛishṇaverṇā: this was a name of the river Kṛishṇā from its confluence with the Verṇā, Vēṇā, or Yēṇā, at Saṅgam-Māhuli, three miles east of Sātārā:<sup>1</sup> other forms of it are Kṛishṇaverṇā, Kṛishṇabeṇṇā, Kṛishṇavēṇā, and Kṛishṇavōṇī;<sup>2</sup> and sometimes the full name was replaced by simply Verṇā and Vōṇī.<sup>3</sup> The present record, being Sanskrit, uses a for the Dravidian short e in the third syllable, and so gives the name as Kṛishṇavarṇā; another Sanskrit record, of A.D. 959, presents the name in the Prakrit form Kanhavannā.<sup>4</sup> In the expression *vikhyāta-Kṛishṇa-varṇā* there is probably also a further allusion to the fertile "black soil" for which a great part of the territories in question is so famous,—the *kaṛe bhūmi*, *kaṛe nela*, whence through *kaṛe-nāḍu*, "the black country", we have the name Karnāṭa, Kannaḍa."

After the preamble the document proceeds to business, and formulates the grant in the following terms (l. 58 to end):—"The fortunate sovereign king Tribhuvanamalla-vallabha, the darling of Fortune and the Earth, the great emperor, supreme lord, supreme master, ornament of the race of Satyaśraya, embellishment of the Chālukyas, being in good health, with greetings of good health issues a command to all whose dignity is therein concerned, lords of kingdoms, lords of provinces, village-headmen, sheriffs (*āyuktakas*), commissioners (*niyuktakas*), officials, presidents, and others:—

"Be it duly known to you (l. 60) that in the twelfth Chālukya-Vikrama year, in figures 12, of current time, in the year Prabhava, on the thirteenth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya, on Saturday, at the conjunction of the northern course [of the sun], We, the fortunate king Tribhuvanamalla, having bestowed many great gifts, at the time of the dispensation thereof, in Our victorious camp located in the city of Kalyāṇa, did on the petition of Palata Pāṇḍya grant to certain Brāhmanas coming from the Dravidian lands, members of divers *gōtras* and fully versed in the books of divers Vedic schools, three hundred in number, the village named Nirugunda situate in the seventy of Vikkiga, forming part of the territory of the five-hundred of Kōkali, together with the land thereof, in fief.

"In the forty-eighth Chālukya-Vikrama year (l. 64), in figures 48, of current time, in the year Śobhakṛit, on the twelfth day, being a Śravaṇa-dvādaśī, of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada, on Monday, the fortunate king Tribhuvanamalla, having bestowed many great gifts, at the time of the dispensation thereof, in His victorious camp located in the city of Vaijayanti, did on the petition of Rāya Pāṇḍya, grandson of Palata Pāṇḍya, who was moved thereto by Dravidāditya, Custodian of the Royal Offices and General Superintendent, grant the same village and likewise Kṛishṇapallikā, together with the lands thereof, under a charter, to the same Brāhmanas, five hundred in number. The said Brāhmanas are to pay to the owner of this land four hundred pieces of gold in proper form of alms.<sup>5</sup> It is given under charter, with a settlement of whatever is included in the *tribhōga*,<sup>6</sup> as being exempt from tolls, taxes, and opposing claims, immune from all payments, not to be looked at with the finger [of confiscation] of royal officers, carrying with it treasure and trouville, and wholly free. The bounds of this village are enumerated (l. 69): on the East, the Elephants' Rock (*gaja-pāshāṇa*), and to the South thereof the Khalvāṭa hill; on the South-East, the stream at a spot nearly west

<sup>1</sup> See *Dyn. Kan. Distr.*, p. 334, note 2.

<sup>2</sup> See *ibid.*, and *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 91, verse 21, and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, p. 376, note 5.

<sup>3</sup> See *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 82, note 2, and p. 94, and note 7.

<sup>4</sup> *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 286, line 63: and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, pp. 373, 376.

<sup>5</sup> *Piṇḍ-ādāna-svarūpīṇa* that is to say, in the character of a quit-rent.

<sup>6</sup> For the explanation of this term see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 271.



of the village of **Talevāgya**, and the other stream at a spot nearly west of the village of **Kamaṇḍalukārpāsa**; on the South, the stream at a spot nearly north of the village named **Tilaka**; on the South-West, the rock, and to the north thereof, on the east of the village named **Lākshāgēha**, the Buffalo's Rock (*mahisha-pāshāṇa*); on the West, the pool of the **Madhūka**-tree, and to the North-West thereof the **Āyasasāra** tamarind tree; on the North-West, the **Dīrghatuṅga** hill; on the North, the anthill of the golden **Acacia** (*svarna-khadira*); on the North-East, the **Akshara** rock.<sup>1</sup> Thus the extent of the bounds.

"For the worship of the local god **Bhīmēśvara** (l. 74.) with fragrant flowers, incense, lights, oblations, etc., for the restoration of broken, burst, and worn-out [parts of sacred buildings] and for the supply of fresh plaster, for the provision of dancing, singing, instrumental music, refreshments, and attendance upon the sacred presence, and for the purpose of feeding **Brāhmanas** and ascetics, the hamlet of **Ādityapallikā** has been granted, together with the lands thereof, under charter, with a settlement of whatever is included in the *tribhōga*, as being exempt from tolls, taxes, and opposing claims, immune from all payments, not to be looked at with the finger [of confiscation] of royal officers, carrying with it treasure and trouville, and wholly free, for the entertainment of the god. The bounds of this hamlet are enumerated (l. 77): on the East, South-East, South, and South-West the boundary is the same as that specified for the village of **Nirugunda**; on the West, the embankment of the **Nāgara** pool; on the North-West, North, and North-East the stream of the **Mango-lake** (*chūta-hrada*). Thus the extent of the bounds of **Ādityapallikā**. [The village] with its boundaries thus previously known to the public, clearly marked out on the four sides of access, is to be protected by you, future kings, whether of Our dynasty or others.

"And thus says the Lord **Vēda-Vyāsa** (l. 80):—"Sagara and many other kings have made grants of land; whosoever holds the soil at any time has the fruit thereof for that time." The same [author] likewise speaks of the guilt involved in removal thereof:—"He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years; one who takes away a single gold piece, a single cow, or a single inch of soil, goes to hell until the dissolution of the universe; they who lay hands upon **brāhmanic** fiefs are born as black snakes lying in withered tree-trunks amidst the waterless wildernesses of the **Vindhya**." Likewise **Rāmabhadra** says:—"This general principle<sup>2</sup> of law for kings must be maintained by you in every age; again and again **Rāmabhadra** makes this entreaty to all these future sovereigns; I clasp my hands on my head in salutation to those future monarchs on the earth, whether born of my own line or of lines of other kings, who with souls free from sin preserve this my law in its entirety."

The record ends (l. 85ff.) with the specification of the writer:—"This was written by me, the **Kāśmīra** master **Mallaya Paṇḍita**, officer in charge of grants, son of **Aryama-Svāmi**, who was comparable to **Bhaṭṭa-Vilāsa**, of the **Vatsa gōtra** and **Sāma Vēda**, with the approval of **Vikramāditya**, son of **Kālidāsa**, Keeper of Charters, Head of the Office of Accounts, and most august General of the Forces. Good fortune! Homage to the Blessed **Śāradā**!"

The record contains two dates, the first being that on which the village **Nirugunda** was originally granted, the second that on which the grant was repeated, with some additions. The details of the first date are the **Prabhava saṃvatsara**, being the twelfth year of the **Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha**, i.e. of the reign of **Vikramāditya VI**; the thirteenth *tithi* of the dark fortnight of **Pushya** (**Pausha**); **Vaḍḍavāra**; the *uttarāyana-saṃkrānti* or winter solstice. In respect of this date **Dr. Fleet** gives me the following remarks:—"The **Prabhava**

<sup>1</sup> ? "the rock with letters (writing) on it." This might possibly be worth looking for.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, dyke or embankment.

*samvatsara* in question, as a lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, began on 8 March, A.D. 1087. The given *tithi* Pausha kṛishṇa 13 ended at about 16 hrs. 40 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain) on 25 December, which was a Saturday. The winter solstice, as marked by the sun entering the sign Makara, occurred at 20 hrs. 40 min. on the preceding day; that is, at 3 hrs. 20 min. before the sunrise at the end of the Friday: and so any celebration of it would naturally be made on the Saturday. Accordingly, this date works out satisfactorily for Saturday, 25 December, A.D. 1087."

This date gives another instance of the use of the term *Vaḍḍavāra*, which is rare and noteworthy, to denote Saturday. The first component of the name, *vaḍḍa*, is derived from the Sanskrit *vriddha*, 'increased, augmented, made prosperous'. Saturn, we know, was held to be a very malignant planet: in fact, both he and Mars, the lord of Tuesday, had the name *krūra-dṛiś*, 'evil-eyed'. And a verse in Ranna's Kanarese *Sāhasa-Bhīma-vijaya*, written about A. D. 1000, represents the names Maṅgalavāra (the most usual term for Tuesday) and Vaḍḍavāra (Saturday) as euphemisms, adopted in order to make people forget the inauspicious nature of the two days.<sup>1</sup>

In the second date the details are the Śobhakṛit *samvatsara*, being the forty-eighth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha; the twelfth *tithi*, here called *Śravaṇa-dvādaśī*, of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada; Sōmavāra. Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks about this date:—"The Śobhakṛit or Śobhana *samvatsara* began on 28 February, A.D. 1123. The given *tithi* Bhādrapada śukla 12 began at very closely about 12 hrs. 3 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain) on Monday, 3 September. This *tithi* is known as *Śravaṇa-dvādaśī* when it is joined with the *Śravaṇa nakshatra*.<sup>2</sup> On this occasion the moon entered *Śravaṇa* at about 6 hrs. 18 min. after mean sunrise on that same day, Monday, and was in that *nakshatra* when the given *tithi* began and for some eighteen and a half hours afterwards. This accounts for the *tithi* being here called by the special name, and used with the weekday on which it began instead of that on which it ended. Accordingly, this date answers quite regularly to Monday, 3 September, A.D. 1123."

As to the places mentioned in the record, Nirugunda, i.e. Nirugunda (ll. 64, 77), is of course the modern Nilgunda itself. The first component of the name is the Kanarese *nīr*, *nīru*, 'water': and the modern form gives another instance of the interchange between *r* and *l* in the vernaculars which is too well known to need illustration.<sup>3</sup> The second component, *gunda*, *kunda* (see also the next paragraph), is not found in dictionaries, but is probably connected with the Telugu *guntā*, explained in Brown's Dictionary, new edition, as 'a pit, hole, hollow, dell'; the Kanarese *kundi*, tentatively explained by Kittel as 'low or bent ground'; and the Tamil *kundu*, 'to sit or squat'. The whole name thus seems to mean "watery lowland". The record places Nirugunda, Nilgunda, in a group of villages known as the Vikkiga twelve, which was in the Kōkali five-hundred district (l. 63). The name Vikkiga cannot be traced now; unless (which is not very likely) it might be found in the "Bikkikatti" of the map, six miles towards the south-south-east from Nilgunda. The Kōkali five-hundred is evidently the Kōgaḷi-nāḍ which is mentioned in inscriptions of A.D. 982, 1071, and 1108;<sup>4</sup> its chief

<sup>1</sup> The verse was given by Mr. Rice in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 168. For previous notes on the use of the name *Vaḍḍavāra*, see remarks by Professor Kielhorn and Dr. Fleet in the same journal, Vol. XXII, pp. 111, 251-2.

<sup>2</sup> See Professor Kielhorn's "Festal Days of the Hindū Lunar Calendar," in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 183.

<sup>3</sup> The change seems, indeed, rather a pointed one in such a word as *nīr*, but perhaps is not more so than it is in the case of *per*, *pēr*, 'great', which has taken the change in Pērūr, Bālūr; see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 271.

<sup>4</sup> See Dr. Fleet's note in *Ind. Ant.*, 1901, p. 106: the Indian Atlas sheet No. 59 of 1828, used by him, shows as "Kogala" the place which is shown as "Kōgaḷi" in the quarter-sheet 59, N. W., of 1901. The Kōgaḷi district is mentioned as a five-hundred in records of A.D. 1037 and 1108; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. 11, Pg. 126, Jl. 12.

town plainly still survives in the place in the Hāvina-Haḍagalli tāluka which is shown as "Kōgali" in the Indian Atlas sheet No. 59, N. W. (1901), in lat. 14° 56', long. 76° 13', fifteen miles towards the north-east from Harpanhalli and twenty-two miles in the same direction from Nilgunda. The hamlets Ādityapallikā and Kṛishṇapallikā and the villages Talevāgya, Kamaṇḍalukārpūsa, Tilaka, and Lākshāgōha, which are mentioned in the specification of boundaries, cannot be traced in the map. On the occasion in A.D. 1087, when the grant was first made, the king was at his capital city, Kalyāṇapura (l. 62) : this is Kalyāṇi in the Bidar District of the Nizam's territory. On the occasion in A.D. 1123, when the grant was repeated, he was in camp at Valjayantipura (l. 65-6) : this is well known as an ancient name of Banawāsi in the North Kanara District, Bombay.

In connection with the word *gunda*, *kunda*, as the second component of the name Nirugunda, Nilgunda, Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks :—"Some other places in the names of which this term occurs are as follows :—Hungund, a tāluka town in the Bijāpūr District, Bombay : its name is found as Ponugunda in an inscription of A.D. 1049 :<sup>1</sup> here *ponu* doubtless stands for *pon*, *hon*, *honnu*, 'gold'. Muḷgund, a village in the Gadag tāluka, Dhārwar District, Bombay : its name is given as Muḷgunda in inscriptions of A.D. 866 and 902,—the latter at the place itself :<sup>2</sup> here *muḷ* is, no doubt, *muḷu*, *muḷlu*, 'a thorn' : in the spurious Kurtakōṭi grant, a final *u* is added, and the name is presented as Muḷgundu.<sup>3</sup> Nilgund, a village in the same tāluka : its name, which is identical with that of Nirugunda, Nilgunda, and has the same derivation from *nīr*, 'water', is given as Nīrgunda in the inscription of A.D. 866 at the place itself, and as Nilagunda (in Sanskrit verse), with the change from *r* to *l* established, in the Dambaḷ plates of A.D. 1379 :<sup>4</sup> in the inscription of A.D. 982 at the place itself, the name, for some inexplicable reason, is misspelt as Nīrguṇḍa, with the cerebral *ṇḍ*.<sup>5</sup> Nawalgund, a tāluka town in the Dhārwar District : here the first term is plainly *naval*, *navil*, *navilu*, 'a peacock'. Nargund, a town in the Nawalgund tāluka : the strict form of this name seems to be Naṛagunda, Naṛugunda, with *naṛa*, *naṛu*, 'fragrance, scent'.<sup>6</sup> Wokkund, the "Wakund" and "Wakkund" of maps, etc., a village in the Sampgaum tāluka of the Belgaum District, Bombay : this place is mentioned as Oṅkunda, and as marking the northern limit of the purest Kanarese, in chapter I, verse 37, of the Kanarese *Kavirājamārga*, written between A.D. 814 and 877 : the first term is perhaps *ondu*, 'one', which becomes *ok* in composition before a *k* ; or perhaps it represents *vana*, 'a wood, forest', a local pronunciation of which is *ona*, *wona* : e.g. *Pāṇḍavarig=ona-dēsa band-ante āditu*, in the Ballad of the Daughter-in-law of Channavva of Kittūr.<sup>7</sup> Tālgund, a village in the Shikārpūr tāluka of the Shimoga District, Mysore : in records at the place itself, this name is found as Sthānakundūra (Sanskrit) in the Early Kadamba inscription of about A.D. 501-50, <sup>8</sup> and as Sthānakundur (Kanarese) in an inscription of A.D. 1028 ;<sup>9</sup> as Tāṇagundūr in inscriptions

<sup>1</sup> See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, p. 264.

<sup>2</sup> *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 104, line 22 : and *JBBRAS*, Vol. X, p. 190, line 4. I think there is an inscription which mentions the place as Muḷgunda : but I cannot verify this just now.

<sup>3</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 220, line 29.

<sup>4</sup> See, respectively, *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 104, line 26, and *JBBRAS*, Vol. XII, p. 357, line 129.

<sup>5</sup> *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 206, line 20.

<sup>6</sup> See Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary, under *nīṛa* (1) and *naṛu*.

<sup>7</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 420, first verse.

<sup>8</sup> *Epi. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 33, line 15 ; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga, Sk. 176.

<sup>9</sup> *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old-Kanarese Inscriptions*, No. 215, line 13 ; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VIII, Sk. 177. In *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 278, line 13, *agrahāra-sthāna Kumndavige* is a misreading, due to the indistinctness of the photograph, for *agrahāra-Sthānakumndūra*.

of A.D. 935, 1091, and 1107 ;<sup>1</sup> and as *Tāṇagundūr*, with the cerebral *ṭ*, in an inscription of A.D. 1048 ;<sup>2</sup> an inscription of probably A.D. 1179 gives the name as *Tāṇagundūr* in lines 18 and 25, and indulges in a fanciful Sanskritization of it as *Sthāṇugūḍhapura* in line 5.<sup>3</sup>

As the *praśasti* of this inscription is of considerable importance, I append some notes shewing the different readings (excluding mere clerical errors and variations of spelling) which are found in the parallel passages of the following documents:—

1. The *Kauṭhēm* plates of Vikramāditya V, A.D. 1009, edited by Dr. Fleet in the *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVI, p. 15 ff; here quoted as K.

2. The *Miraj* plates of Jayasimha II, A.D. 1024, from ink-impressions lent by Dr. Fleet; here quoted as M.

3. The *Yēwūr* inscription of Vikramāditya VI, A.D. 1077, from ink-impressions lent by Dr. Fleet; here quoted as Y.

Line. 1.—Y. prefixes the verse of salutation to Śiva, *Namas=tuṅga-sīras-chaumbi-chaṇdra-chaṇmara-chaṇravē trailōkya-nagar-āraṁbha-mūḷa-staṁbhāya Śaṁbhavā*.

L. 2.—<sup>o</sup>*dashṭ-ākriṣṭa*° in K., M., and Y.

L. 3.—For *Tribhuvanamalla-mahīpatir* K. reads *Akalāṁkacharita-bhūpatir*, Y. *Tribhuvanamalla-kṣmūpatir*, M. *Jagadēkamalla-bhūpatir*. M. omits *gadyam*.

L. 7.—*Kavalita-Nala-lakshmi*° K., *Kaḷāṭita-Naḷa-lakshmi*° Y.

L. 8.—*Ēkānta* Y.

L. 9.—Before *katipaya*° K. and M. add *cha*. M. adds *ṛittam* before *kaṁdaḥ*. Y. omits *kaṁdaḥ*.

L. 16.—<sup>o</sup>*bhārē* M.

L. 17.—*Rājya-strīṇām* Y.

L. 18.—*Aśaktē* K., M., and Y.

L. 20.—K. reads *guṇākarasya . . . aḍamari-kṛita-dig-valay-ōḍita*° . . . <sup>1</sup>*uripṭa-kṛitam*; Y. has *valay-ōḍita . . . arishṭa-tidam*. M. apparently has *arishṭa-kṛitam*.

L. 21.—*Neḍamariḥ* K. and M.; *Tadamari* Y.

L. 25.—K. reads *svakam . . . vaṁśam saḥ vavṛitē*; Y. gives *śukam prāpayantīva dhassam śva saṁbabhrē Kṛishṇa-nandanām*, M. *svakam prāpayann=iva vaṁśam sa vavṛitē Kṛishṇa-nandanām*.

L. 26.—Y. *vibhava-vibhāṣi*.

L. 30.—For *Rāshṭrakūṭa-kula-saṁvaddhāv=ubhau* of our text K. reads *Rāshṭrakūṭa-kula-rājya-saṁvaṁdhibhēḥ*. M. gives <sup>o</sup>*kula-rājya-saṁbhavan*; Y. agrees with our text.

L. 31.—K. *prakōpāv* instead of *prarōhāv*.

Ll. 32-33.—The verse *Ittham . . . lakshmiṁ*, which appears in M. and Y., is omitted in K., which adds another verse (*Hūṇa-prāṇa-hara-pratāpa-duhanō*, etc.), which is given also in M. and Y.

<sup>1</sup> *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Sk. 194, 322, 178 (*PSOCI*, No. 217, line 20), 192 (*PSOCI*, No. 218, line 18). In the case of Sk. 322, the transliterated text gives *Tāṇagundūr-keṛeyam*, while the text in Kanarese characters has *Tāṇagunda-keṛeyam*; the former is probably right; compare Sk. 194, a duplicate of the same record, where both the texts give *Tāṇagundūr-keṛeyam*.

<sup>2</sup> *PSOCI*, No. 157, edited by Dr. Fleet, with a plate, in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 179, line 17; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Sk. 120, where, however, the transliterated text stops just before this word.

<sup>3</sup> *PSOCI*, No. 221; *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Sk. 186. The date is in line 52. In *Epi. Carn.* the transliterated text gives the Śaka year as “P 1123”, and the Kanarese text gives it as 1183. The third figure is doubtful in the photograph: Dr. Fleet originally read the year as 1113; but the specification of the *samvatsara* as *Siddhārthin* points to the figure having been corrected from 1 to 2, giving 1123, by mistake for 1121.

L. 36.—Instead of vv. 32 ff. K. gives a totally different version, nine verses long, in which first Satyāśraya's younger brother, whom it calls Yaśovarma, is extolled for his conquests, then it mentions his queen Bhāgyavati, the couple being compared to Vishnu and Lakshmi, and then likens the birth of Vikramāditya V from her to that of Skanda from Umā and that of Rāma from Kauśalyā; and finally it eulogises Vikramāditya, who is compared to Indra. Instead of this, M. devotes two verses to the praise of Satyāśraya's heroism, and then proceeds to verse 32 of our text, *Tasy=ānujaḥ śrī-Daśavarma-nāmā*, etc. Y. agrees with our text, except that it reads *Bhāgyavat=iti* instead of *Bhāgyavati cha* on l. 37, as does M. also.

L. 38.—After verse 33 of our text, M. inserts three verses in praise of Vikramāditya V.

L. 40.—M. °*vikramādhyō*. After verse 35, M. adds another stanza, on the same topic.

L. 41.—Y. reads *gaṇḍaroḷ-gaṇḍa*°, "hero among heroes"; *oḷ* is the usual Old-Kanarese ending of the locative case; the *ul* of our text stands for *uḷ*, a variant of *oḷ*.

L. 42.—After verse 36, M. and Y. add another on the same topic. Our verse 37 is not in M., which now passes on to the documentary business.

L. 43.—To verse 39, Y. prefixes the word *maṅgaḷam*, after which are appended some lines in Kanarese by a later hand.

L. 45.—Y. reads °*bhara-bhay-ōdbhiti*°.

L. 47.—After our verse 40, Y. adds another stanza in praise of Jayasimha II, and reads *auddhṛitya* instead of *auddhatya*.

L. 54.—Y. reads *upahala*°.

### TEXT<sup>1</sup>

#### First plate.

- 1 [Ōm]<sup>2</sup> [[\*] <sup>3</sup>Jayaty=āviśhkrīta[m] Viśhṇōr-vārāhaṁ kshōbbhit-ārṇṇavām | dakṣhiṇ-  
ōnnata-da[m]shṭr-āgra-viśrānta-bhuvanām vapuḥ | (||) [1\*]<sup>4</sup> <sup>5</sup>Śriyam=upaharatād=vaḥ  
Śrīpatih krōḍa-rūpō
- 2 vikāṭa-viśada-damshṭrā-prānta-viśrānti-bhājām | avahad=adaya-damshṭr-ākṣiṣṭa-  
vispasṭa-kāṁḍa-pratanu-visa-jat-āgra-grāmthivad=yō dharitrīm | (||) [2\*] <sup>6</sup>Kari-  
makara-ma-
- 3 karik-āṁkita-jala-nidhi-raśanām vaśīkarōtv=avani-vadhū[m] [[\*] Tribhuvanamella-  
mahipatir=akalanika-yaśō-[m]vu-rāśi-yalayita-bhuvanah | (||) [3\*] Ga[dyaṁ |]
- 4 Svasti samasta-bhuvana-samstūyamāna-Mānavya-sagōtrāṇā[m] Hārītiputrāṇām  
Kauśiki-vara-prasāda-lavdha-śvōt-ātapatr-ādi-rājya-chihṇānām sa-
- 5 pta-māṭpikā-parirakṣhitānām Kūrttikōya-vara-prasāda-lavdha-mayūra-piohohha-kurita-  
dhvajānām bhagavan-Nārāyaṇa-prasād-āsādita-vara-varāha-lāṁchhan-ekshaṇa-
- 6 kṣhaṇa-vaśīkṛit-ārāti-rāja-maṇḍalānām samasta-bhuvan-āsraya-sarva-lōk-āsraya-  
Viśhṇuvarddhana-Vijayādity-ādi-viśēsha-nāmānām rāja-ratnānām=udbhava-bhūmih |  
Vṛittam |
- 7 <sup>7</sup>Kavalita-Nala-lakṣmīr=Durjay-auryjitya-hārī vihata-prithu-Kaḍamv-āḍamvarō  
Maurya-uirjit | nija-bhuja-vala-bhūmn-ōtpātayan=Rāshṭrakūṭāṇ=khilita-Kala-
- 8 churi-śrīr=astī Chūlukya-vamśah | (||) [4\*] <sup>8</sup>Taj-jēshu rājyam=anupālya gatēshu  
rājasv-ōkāṇna-shashṭi-gaṇanēshu pur=ādby-Ayōdhyam | tad-vamśa-jās=tad-anu  
shōḍaśa bhūmipā-

<sup>1</sup> From the ink-impressions.

<sup>2</sup> Metre: Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

<sup>3</sup> Metre: Mālinī.

<sup>4</sup> Metre: Mālinī.

<sup>5</sup> Expressed in writing by ō surmounted by an *anusvara*.

<sup>6</sup> The verses are not numbered on the plates.

<sup>7</sup> Metre: Āryāgītī.

<sup>8</sup> Metre: Vasantatīlaka.

- 9 lāḥ kshmām Dakṣiṇāpatha-jushām vibharām vabhūvuh | (||) [5\*] Dusht-  
āvashṭabdhāyām katipaya-purush-āntar-ā[m]taritāyām Chalukya-kula-sāmpadi  
bhūyaś=Chalukya-vaṁśya ēva | <sup>1</sup>Kaṁdah Ki-
- 10 rtti-lat-āṁkurasya kamalām Lakṣmi-vilās-āspadam vajrām vairi-mahitṛi(bhṛi)-  
tā[m] pratinidhir=dēvasya dāitya-druhaḥ | rāj=āsiḥ=Jayasīma-vallabha iti  
khyātaś=charitrai-<sup>2</sup>
- 11 r=nnijair=yō rējō chiram=ādi-rāja-charit-ōtkamthāḥ prajānām haran | (||) [6\*] <sup>3</sup>Yō  
Rāshṭrakūṭa-kulam=I[m]dra iti prasiddham Kṛishṇ-āhvayasya sutam=ashta-  
śat-ēbha-sānyam || (|)
- 12 nirjitya dagdha-nripa-paṁcha-śato vabhāra bhūyaś=Chalukya-kula-vallabha-rāja-  
lakṣmīm | (||) [7\*] <sup>4</sup>Chaṭula-ripu-turaga-paṇa-bhaṭa-karaṭi-ghaṭā-kōṭi-ghaṭi-  
ta-raṇa-rāgaḥ | sukṛita-Hara-charaṇa-rāgas=tanayō=bhūt=tasya Rāṇarāgaḥ | (||) [8\*]  
<sup>5</sup>Tat-tanayaḥ | Pulakēśi Kēśi-nishādana-samō=bhavad=rājā | Vā-
- 14 tāpi-puri-vara-patir=akalita-khala-Kali-kalanika-kalaḥ | (||) [9\*] <sup>6</sup>Vayam=api Pulakēśi-  
kshāmāpatim varṇayamtaḥ pulaka-kalita-dēhāḥ paśyat=ādy=ā-
- 15 pi samtaḥ | sa hi turaga-gaj-ēndra-grāma-sāra[m] sahasra-dvaya-parimitam=  
ritvik-sūch=chakār=āśvamōdhō | (||) [10\*] Tat-tanayaḥ | <sup>7</sup>Nala-nilaya-vilōpi Maurya-  
niryāṇa-hōtuḥ prathita-
- 16 prithu-Kaḍamva-stamva-bhōḍi kuthārah | bhuvana-bhavana-bhāg-āpūraṇ-ārambha-  
bhāra-vyavasita-sita-kirttiḥ Kirttivarmā nripō=bhūt | (||) [11\*] Tad-anu tasy=  
ānujaḥ | <sup>8</sup>Sarva-dvip-ākrama-
- 17 pa-mahasō yasya nau-sētu-vaṁdhair=ṇllamghy=āvdhim vyadhita pritanā Rēvati-  
dvipa-lōpaṁ | rājya-śrīṇāṁ haṭha-patir=abhūd=yaś=cha Kālachchurīṇām vabhro  
bhūmim saha sa saka-
- 18 lair=maṅgalair=Maṅgalīśah | (||) [12\*] <sup>9</sup>Jyēshṭha-bhrātuh sati suta-varō=py=  
arbhakatvūd=aśaktēr=yasminn=ātmnany=akṛita hi dhuram Maṅgalīśah prithivyāḥ |  
tasmin=pratyārpipad atha mahi[m]
- 19 yūni Satyāśrayē=sau Chālukyānām ka iva hi pathō dharmy=ataḥ  
prachyavēta | (||) [13\*] <sup>10</sup>Jētur=ddiśām vijita-Harsha-mahā-nripasya dātūr=  
manōratha-śat-ādihikam=arthayadbhyaḥ | saty-ādi-
- 20 sarva-guṇa-ratna-gap-ākarasya satyāśrayatvam=upalakṣhaṇam=ēva yasya | (||) [14\*]  
<sup>11</sup>Adamarikṛita-dig-valayō=rddita-dviḍ=amari-parigita-mahā-yaśah | . mṛidam=arishṭa-  
bhida[m] ma-
- 21 nas=ōdvahan=Nidamariḥ<sup>12</sup> kshitipō=jani tat-sutaḥ | (||) [15\*] <sup>13</sup>Sutas=tadiyō guṇa-  
ratna-māli bhū-vallabhō=bhūd=bhuja-vīrya-śāli | Ādityavarm=ārjita-[pu]ṇya-karmā  
tējō-
- 22 bhir=āditya-samāna-dharmā | (||) [16\*] <sup>14</sup>Tat-suto Vikramādityō vikram-ākṛānta-  
bhū-talaḥ | tato=pi Yuddhamall-ākhyō yuddhō Yama-samō nripaḥ | (||) [17\*]  
Taj-janmā Vijayādityō virā-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita. The ādirājas are Bharata, Nala, Nahusha, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.

<sup>3</sup> Metre : Āryā.

<sup>4</sup> Metre : Āryā. The daṇḍa after tat-tanayaḥ should be omitted.

<sup>5</sup> Metre : Mālinī.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : Mālinī.

<sup>7</sup> Metre : Mandākrāntā.

<sup>8</sup> Metre : Mandākrāntā.

<sup>9</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.

<sup>10</sup> Metre : Drutavilambita.

<sup>11</sup> The i of Nidā° represents the Dravidian short e.

<sup>12</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh upajāti, pāda 1 being Upēndravajrā, and pādas 2-4 Indravajrā.

<sup>13</sup> Metre of vv. 17-22 : Ślōka.

- 23 n=ek-āṅga-saṅgarō | chaturṇām māṇḍalānām=apy=ajayad=Vijay-āpamaḥ | (||) [18\*]  
Tad-bhavo Vikramādityaḥ Kirttivarmā tad-ātmajaḥ | yēna Chalukya-  
rāja-srīr=amtarāyiny=a-
- 24 bhūd=bhūvi | (||) [19\*] Vikramāditya-bhūpāla-bhrātā bhīma-parākramaḥ | tat-sūnuḥ  
Kirttivarm=ābhūn=m[ri]t-prās-ārdhita-durjanaḥ | (||) [20\*] Taila-bhūpas=tato jāto  
Vikramāditya-bhūpatiḥ |

*Second plate : first side.*

- 25 tat-sūnur=abhavat=tasmād=Bhīma-rājō=ri-bhikaraḥ | (||) [21\*] Ayya-āryas=tato jāñō  
yad=vaṁśasya śriyam svakām | prāpayan[n\*]=iva vaṁśam svam sa
- 26 vavrō Kṛishṇa-nāṇḍanām | (||) [22\*] <sup>1</sup>Abhavat=tayōs=tanūjō vibhava-vibhāsi  
virōdhi-vidhva[m]si [1\*] tōjō-vijit-ādityaḥ satya-dhaṇō Vikramādi-
- 27 tyah | (||) [23\*] <sup>2</sup>Chēd-īsa-vaṁśa-tilakām Lakshmaṇa-rājasya nāṇḍanā[m] nūta-  
śilām[1\*] Vamthādēvīm vidhivat=paripinyō Vikramādityaḥ | (||) [24\*] <sup>3</sup>Su-
- 28 tam=iva Vasudōvād=Dēvaki Vāsudōvaḥ | Guham=iva Gīri-jāmir=ddēvam=  
Arddhēndumaṇḍalē | ajanayad=atha Vo[m]thādēvy-atas=Taila-
- 29 la-bhūpaḥ | vibhava-vijita-Śakraḥ Vikramāditya-nāmaḥ | (||) [25\*] <sup>4</sup>Ari-  
kūṁti(bhi)-kumbha-bhōdana-ripu-durgga-kavāṭa-bhāmjana-prabhṛtiḥ [1\*] sahaja-
- 30 valasya Harēr=iva vāla-kṛdā=bhavad=yasya | (||) [26\*] Kim cha Rāshṭrakūṭa-  
kula-samvaddhāv=ubhau | <sup>5</sup>Aurjityāch=charaṇāv=iva prachalitan sākshā-
- 31 t=Kalēḥ krāmataḥ | krūraṇ vaddha-śarirakau guru-jana-droha-prarōhāv=iva |  
kālāt=khamḍita-Rāshṭrakūṭaka-kula-śrī-valli-jāt-ā[m]ku-
- 32 rau | līnau yēna sukhēna Karkara-Raṇastambhau rana-prāmgaṇō | (||) [27\*]  
<sup>6</sup>Ittham purā Diti-sutair=iva bhūta-dhātṛim yō Rāshṭrakūṭa-kūṭilair=gga-
- 33 mitām=adhaṣṭāt | uddhṛitya Mādhava iv=ādi-varōha-rūpō vabhrō Chalukya-kula-  
vallabha-rāja-lakshmiḥ | (||) [28\*] <sup>7</sup>Bhammaha-Raṭṭād=abhavad=bhūpālād=
- Rāshṭrakū-
- 34 ṭa-kula-tilakāt | Lakshmir=iva salila-nidhōḥ śrī-Jākavv-āhvayā kanyā | (||) [29\*]  
<sup>8</sup>Chālukya-vaṁś-āmvara-bhānu-mālī śrī-Taila-
- 35 bhūpāla upāyat=ainām | tayōs=cha lok-ābhyudayāya yōgaḥ sa chandrikā=  
chandramasōr=iv=āsīt | (||) [30\*] <sup>9</sup>Śrī-Taila-bhūmipālā-
- 36 t | śrī-Jākavvā samajījanat | śrīmat-Satyāśrayam Skandam=Amvikā Tryamvakād=  
iva | (||) [31\*] <sup>10</sup>Tasy=ānujaḥ śrī-Daśavarma-nāmā | tad-vallabhā Bhā-
- 37 gyavati cha dēvi | tayōr=abhūd=vikrama-śīla-śālī | śrī-Vikramāditya-nṛipas=tanūjaḥ |  
(||) [32\*] <sup>11</sup>Asau nija-jyēsthā-pituh parōksham vabhāra vā-
- 38 rūsi-vṛitām dharitṛim | bhujēna kēyūra-latām=iv=ōchchair=vvidārit-ārāti-kada[m]vakēna |  
(||) [33\*] Tad-anu tasy=ānujaḥ | <sup>12</sup>Yasy=ākhila-vyāpi yaśō=

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Āryā.

<sup>2</sup> The words *Chēd-īsa*. . . *nūta-śilām* may be scanned as the first half of an Āryāgīti, the remainder as the latter half of an Āryā. Cf. Mahābhārata XIII. xiv. 183, which consists of an Āryā hemistich followed by the second hemistich of an Āryāgīti.

<sup>3</sup> Metre : Mālinī.

<sup>4</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.

<sup>5</sup> Metre : Āryā.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : Trisṭubh upajāti, *pādas* 1 and 2 being Indravajrā and 3 and 4 Upēndravajrā.

<sup>7</sup> Metre : Ślōka. The *daṇḍa* after *bhūmipālāt* should be omitted.

<sup>8</sup> Metre : Trisṭubh upajāti, *pādas* 1, 2 and 4 being Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.

<sup>9</sup> Metre : Trisṭubh Upēndravajrā.

<sup>10</sup> Metre : Trisṭubh upajāti, *pāda* 1 being Indravajrā and 2-4 Upēndravajrā.



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- 39 vadātam-akāṁḍa-dugdh-ānvudhi-vṛiddhi-śaṅkāṁ | karōti mugdh-āmara-sundaripāṁ-  
abhūt-sa bhūpō Jagadēkamallaḥ | (||) [34\*] <sup>1</sup>Sad-āvana-śthāḥ<sup>2</sup> paṭu-vikramā-  
d-yō mad-āṁḍha-gaṁdh-ēbha-ghaṭṭā-vipāṭi | dhar-ōrjita-prasphurita-prabhāso rarāja  
yō-sau Jayasinhha-rājaḥ | (||) [35\*] <sup>3</sup>Agamad-akhila-dhātri yēna rā-  
41 janvātīvam nivasati nṛipa-lakshmir-yasya śubhr-ātapatrō | sa sakala-namit-āri-  
kahōpibhṛin-mauli-ratna-dyuti-śavalita-pādo gaṁḍarul-[g]aṁḍa-  
42 bhūpaḥ | (||) [36\*] <sup>4</sup>Vikhyāta-Kṛishṇa-varṇṇō Talla-śnēh-ōpalavdha-saralavō [<sup>1</sup>\*]  
Kuntala-vishayō nitarām virājatō Mallikāmōḍaḥ | (||) [37\*] <sup>5</sup>Tataḥ pratāpa-  
jvalana-  
43 prabhāva-nirmūla-nirdagdha-virōdhi-varṇṇaḥ | tasy-ātmajaḥ pālayitā dharāyāḥ  
śrīmān-abhūt-Āhaṭamalla-dēvaḥ | (||) [38\*] <sup>6</sup>Ātm-āvasthāna-hōtor-abhilasha-  
44 ti sadā mamāpa[m] Mālav-ēso | dōo(dō)lat-tālī-van-āmtāny-anusarati sarin-nātha-  
kūlāni Chōlaḥ | Kanyākuvj-ādhirājō bhajati [cha tara-]

Second plate: second side.

- 45 sē kāmḍarās-tā Himādrōr=uddāmā yat-pratāpa-prasara-ta(bha)ra-bhav-ōdbhīti-vibhrānta-  
chittāḥ | (||) [39\*] <sup>7</sup>Amlāna-Tē(Tai)la-guṇa-sa[m]graha-  
46 pa-pravṛiddha-tōjō-viśōsha-dalita-dvishad-āṁdhakāraḥ | anvarthatām samanusṛitya  
kavi-pradhānair-yaḥ prōchyatō nannu Chalu-  
47 kya-kula-pradipāḥ | (||) [40\*] <sup>8</sup>Auddhatya-yukt-Āṁdhakaja-prabhāva-nirmūlan-ōddāma-  
valasya yasya | virājatō nirjjita-Minakōtō[r-dō-]  
48 vasya Chālukya-mahēśvaratvaṁ | (||) [41\*] <sup>9</sup>Tasmād-ajāyata jagaj-janita-pramōda-  
śringāra-vira-rasikaḥ kavi-lōka-kāntaḥ | kām-  
49 tā-vilōla-nayan-ōtpala-chēru-chāṁdraś-Chālukya-varṇṇa-tilako Bhuvanaikamallaḥ | (||)  
[42\*] <sup>10</sup>Yaḥ patraṁ sphuṭa-pushkar-ākshara-dharam pā-  
50 paṁ kṛipāpa-ohchhalād-ā-janma-pratipanna-dāsyā-vijaya-śrī-dattam-uchchair-ddadhat |  
sākshyam grāhayitum diśām parivṛiḍhān<sup>11</sup>=sarvān-iva  
51 prāhipōt-pratyāśām nija-kīrttim-abhira-taṭini-sparddh-ānuvarṇdh-ōdyatām | (||) [43\*] Tad-  
anu tasy-ānujaḥ | <sup>12</sup>Āsit-tōjaḥ-kalita-kamal-ō-  
52 llāsana-prauḍha-pāda-sparsād-uchchhaiḥ śriyam=avanibhṛich-ohhēkharāpām dadhānaḥ |  
dhvānta-bhṛāntim dadhad-iva drīśor-amjanam vairi-vira-s[m]ō-  
53 r-ākshipām muhur-apaharan=Vikramāditya-dēvaḥ | (||) [44\*] <sup>13</sup>Bhū-bhāram  
namita-phap-tēvara[m] bhujābhyām vibhrāṇaḥ paṭaba-palāyita-[ksh]i-  
54 t-lāḥ [<sup>1</sup>\*] yaś=ch=ōchchair-apahṛita-nāki-śākhi-līlaḥ prakhyātas=Tribhuvanamalla  
ity-udāraḥ | (||) [45\*] <sup>14</sup>Yātō-nvēshṭum Janaka-janitām

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Trishṭubh Upēndravajrā.

<sup>2</sup> The division of the word *sadāvanasthāḥ* depends upon the interpretation. Applying it literally to the king, we should write *sad-āvana-sthāḥ*, "always active in protection"; applying it to a lion, the *upamāna* of the king, we should write *sadā vana-sthāḥ*, "always haunting the forest".

<sup>3</sup> Metre: Mālinī.

<sup>4</sup> Metre: Āryā.

<sup>5</sup> Metre: Trishṭubh upajāti, *pāda* 1 being Upēndravajrā and 2-4 Indravajrā.

<sup>6</sup> Metre: Sragdharā.

<sup>7</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.

<sup>8</sup> Metre: Trishṭubh upajāti, *pādas* 1, 2 and 4 being Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.

<sup>9</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.

<sup>10</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.

<sup>11</sup> *Parivṛiḍha* in the sense of *prabhū* (Pāṇini VII. ii. 21): "he sent forth in every region of the sky his fame, eager to rival the stream of the [autumnal] clouds, as it were, in order to make all the Regents of the quarters of space accept the evidence [of his glory]."

<sup>12</sup> Metre: Mandākrāntā.

<sup>13</sup> Metre: Pravarshipī.

<sup>14</sup> Metre: Mandākrāntā.

- 55 vallabh-ōdāra-lakshmiṁ bhrātrē sārddham hari-vala-yutaḥ svām Sumitr-ātmajāna |  
tirē sindhor=Vahu-mukha-bhayād-ōtya Vaibhishana-śri-dhāmā
- 56 nēmō Draviḍa-patinā yaś-oha Chālukya-Rāmaḥ | (||) [46\*] <sup>1</sup>Sarv-āśā-vijayā-  
prayāna-samaya-jñāt-ākṣil-ōrvvi-patha-prasthān=ēva mahim=atitya vi-
- 57 malā yat-kirttir=avdhim gatā | prōkshyas=tō vijaya-śriyā=para-vaśō dūri-karōty=  
ēsha mām=ity=ākhyātum=iv=ārṇava-sthiti-jushaḥ Śaurēs-trilo-
- 58 ki-gurōḥ | (||) [47\*] Sa tu śripriṭhivallabha-mahārājādhirāja-paramōśvara-parama-  
bhāṭṭāraka-Satyāśraya-kula-tilaka-Chāluky-ābharāṇa-śrimat-Tri-
- 59 bhuvanamalla-vallabha-narēndra-dēvaḥ kuśali kuśalinaḥ sarvān=ēva yathā-  
samvaddhyamānamānakān<sup>2</sup>=rāshṭrapati-vishayapati-grāmakṛtā-
- 60 k-āyuktaka-niyuktak-ādhikārika-mahattar-ādin=samādisaty=astu vaḥ samviditam |  
yathā=smābhīś=Chālukya-Vikrama-varshē dvādaśē
- 61 amkatō=pi || 12 || pravarttamāna-kālē Prabhava-samvatsarē Pushya-vahula-  
trayōdaśi(śi)-Vaḍḍavār-ōttarāyāṇa-samkrāntau vahūni mahā-dānāni dat[t\*]vā tad-da-
- 62 kṣhipā-kālō Kalyāṇapura-samāvāsita-nija-vijaya-skandhāvārē Palata-Pāṇḍya-  
vijñāptyā Draviḍa-dōś-āgatēbhyō nānā-gotrēbhyō nānā-vēda-
- 63 śākhā-śāstra-pāragēbhyas=trīsata-samkhyākēbhyō vrāhmaṇēbhyāḥ śrimat-Tribhuvana-  
malla-dēvēna Kōkali-paṇchaśata-dēsa-maddhya-sthita-Vikkiga-saptaty-antarvva-
- 64 rtti | Nirugumda<sup>3</sup>-nāmā grāmaḥ | dhārā-pūrvakam=agrahāri-kṛitya dattaḥ |  
paṇchaśatēbhyā ēva vrāhmaṇēbhyāḥ Chālukya-Vikrama-varshē aṣṭā-chaṭvā-  
rīmśē amkatō-

## Third plate.

- 65 pi || 48 || pravarttamāna-kālē Śōbhakṛit-samvatsarē Bhādrapada-śuddha-  
Śravaṇa-dvādaśyām Sōmavārē vahūni mahā-dānāni dat[t\*]vā tad-dakṣhipā-  
kālē Vai-
- 66 jayanti-pura-samāvāsita-nija-vijaya-skandhāvārē śri-karaṇ-ādhikāri-sarvv-ādhyaksha-  
Draviḍāditya-prērita-Palata-Pāṇḍya-pautra-Rāya-Pāṇḍya-vijña-
- 67 ptyā śrimat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēvēna sa pa(ō)va grāmaḥ Kṛishṇapallikā-  
samētaḥ tēbhyā ēva vrāhmaṇēbhyāḥ dhārā-pūrvakam śāsani-kṛitya dattaḥ |  
tair=ēva vrāhma-
- 68 pūṣṭi tad-dēsa-svāminē piṇḍ-ādāna-svarūpēṇa suvarṇa-śata-chatusṭayām dēyam |  
sa-śulka-kara-vādhā-parihārah samast-ādōya-sahito rājaki-
- 69 yānām=anāṅguli-prēkṣhaptyō nidhi-nidhāna-samētaḥ sarvva-namasyaḥ tribhōg-ābhy-  
am̐tara-sidhyā(ddhyā) śāśa(sa)nti-kṛitya dattaḥ | tasya grāmasya simāntā-
- 70 ni kathyamtō | prāchyām diśi gaja-pēshāṇaḥ | tatō dakṣhiṇataḥ Khalvāṣṭa-  
parvvataś=cha | āgnēyyām diśi Talevāgya-grāmāt=paśchim-āsanna-pradēśō
- 71 srōtaḥ | Kamamḍalukārpāsa-grāmāt=paśchim-āsanna-pradēśō srōtā=ntaram cha |  
dakṣhiṇasyām diśi Tilaka-nāma-grāmād-uttar-āsanna-pradēśō srōtaḥ |
- 72 nairṇityām diśi śailaḥ | tasya ch=ōttaratō Lākshāgōha-nāma-grāmāt-pūrvvatō  
mahisha-pēshāṇaḥ | paśchimasyām diśi madhūka-vṛiksha-saraḥ | tataḥ  
paśchim-ō-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikīḍita.<sup>2</sup> Read -samvaddhyamānakān=.<sup>3</sup> Read antarvartti-Nirugumda-, omitting the punctuation.

- 73 . ttarataḥ āyasa-sāra-timtriṇika-vṛikṣaś=cha [1\*] vāyavyām . diśi Dirghatumga-  
parvvataḥ | uttarasyām diśi svarṇa-khadira-valmikaḥ | aiśānyām diśy=akshara-  
pāshāpaḥ |
- 74 iti simānta-pramāṇāni | tatratya-Bhimēśvara-dēvāya gaṇḍha-pushpa-dhūpa-dipa-  
naivēdy-ādy-aroḥchaṇ-ārtham khaṇḍa-sphuṭita-jirṇa-ōddhāra-nava-sudhā-karm-ārtham  
nritya-gi-
- 75 ta-vādyā-bhōga-pādamūla-parivār-ārtham vrāhmaṇa-tapasvi-bhōjan-ārtham cha |  
Āditya-nāma-pallikā<sup>1</sup> sa-śulka-kara-vādhā-parihāraḥ samast-ādōya-sahito
- 76 rājakiyānām=anaguli-prōkṣaṇiyo nidhi-nidhāna-samētaḥ sarvva-namasyas=tribhōg-  
abhyāntara-sidhyā(ddhyā) dhārā-pūrvvakam dōva-bhōg-ārtham śāśa(sa)-
- 77 nikṛitya dattaḥ | tasyāḥ pallikāyāḥ simāntāni kathyamāntē | prāchyām=āgnōyyām  
dakṣiṇasyām nairṛityām cha Nirugumda-grām-ōkta-sim=ōva si-
- 78 mā | paśchimasyām diśi Nāgara-saraḥ-sētuḥ | vāyavyām=uttarasyām-aiśānyām cha  
chūta-hradaḥ srōtaḥ | iti Ādityapallikāyāḥ simānta-pramāṇāni |
- 79 ōvam pūrvva-prasiddha-simā-samanvitaś=chatur-āghāṭa-viśuddhaḥ sa yushmabhir-  
āgāmibhir=asmad-varṇayair=anyaiś=cha bhūmipālūḥ pālaniyaḥ | tathā ch=ō-
- 80 ktaḥ | bhagavatā Vēda-Vyāśēna | <sup>2</sup>Vahubhir=vvasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ Sagar-  
ādibhiḥ | yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā phalam | (||) Apaharaṇe  
pi
- 81 cha dōshas=tēn=aiv=ōktaḥ | <sup>2</sup>Sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō harōta vasumdhārām |  
śhasṭi-varsha-sahasrāṇi viśṭhāyām jāyatē kṛimī | (||) <sup>2</sup>Suvarṇam=ēkam  
gām=ēkām bhū-
- 82 mōr=apy=ēkam=aṅgulam | harām(n) narakam=āpnōti yāvad=ā-bhūta-samplavam | (||)  
<sup>2</sup>Vimdhya-ātavishv=atōyāsu śushka-kōṭara-śāyinaḥ | kṛiṣṇa-sarpā hi jāyamāntē  
vra-
- 83 hma-dōy-āpahāriṇaḥ | (||) Rāmabhadrēṇ=āpy=uktam | <sup>3</sup>Sāmānyō-yam dharma-sētura-  
nrīpāpām kālē kālē pālaniyō bhavadbhiḥ | sarvvān=ētān=bhāvinaḥ pārthi-
- 84 v-ōmḍrān=bhūyō bhūyō yāchatē Rāmabhadraḥ | (||) <sup>4</sup>Mad-varṇa-jāḥ para-mahi-  
pati-varṇa-jā vā pāpād=apōta-manasō bhuvi bhāvi-bhūpāḥ | yō pūlayanti  
mama
- 85 dharmam=imam samastam tēbhyō mayā virachitō=mjalir=ēsha mūrdhni || May-  
ōdam śāsanādhikārik-ākṣhapāṭalika-mahāprachamḍa-damḍanāyaka-Kālidā-
- 86 sa-suta-Vikramāditya-ānumatyā | Vatsa-gotra-Sāma-vōdi-Bhaṭṭa-Vilās-ōpamān-Āryama-  
svāmi-sūnuna Kāśmira-Bhaṭṭa-Mallaya-pa[m]ḍitēna dā-
- 87 n-ādhikāriṇā likhitam=idam=iti śubham || Śrī-Śāradāyai namaḥ ||

<sup>1</sup> The adjectives and participles agreeing with this feminine are in the masculine gender |

<sup>2</sup> Metre: Ślōka.

<sup>3</sup> Metre: Śālinī.

<sup>4</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.

## No. 20.— TALCHER GRANT OF KULASTAMBHA.

BY R. D. BANERJI, M.A.

The Copper plate edited below, belongs to the Chief of the Talcher State in Orissa and was sent to Bābū Nāgēndra Nātha Vasu Prāchyavidyāmahārṇava, then Honorary Archaeological Surveyor to the Mayurbhanj State of Orissa, in 1907. It has been published by him in three different publications, once in English and twice in Bengali :—

- (1) *The Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanja*, Vol. I, pp. 157 ff.
- (2) *Baṅgēra Jāṭṭya Itihāsa, Vaiśya Kāṇḍa*, pp. 303-04.
- (3) *Journal of the Baṅgīya Sāhitya Parishad*, Vol. XVIII, part I, pp. 59 ff.

A photograph of the Copper plate was published on the first and the third occasion, but as the plate was covered with powdered chalk before photographing it, the reproduction was neither exactly mechanical nor perfect. I obtained a loan of the plate through Mr. L. S. S. O'Malley, I.C.S., Superintendent, Orissa Foundatory States. After careful examination, I found that on all three occasions a number of mistakes had crept into the published text. The most important defect was the reading of the name of *Kāñchanastambhaḥ* as *Kāñchanasūbhana*, l. 3.

The inscription has been incised on both sides of a single plate of copper measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$ "  $\times$   $5\frac{1}{8}$ ", and the letters measure  $\frac{1}{4}$ " on the average. A round seal of the same metal is affixed to the left of the plate, on the reverse of which is the word "Talcher" scratched thinly in Roman letters. The impression on the seal is circular and consists of a plain circle with a row of lotus petals along its circumference. The circle is divided into two unequal parts by two raised parallel lines, in the larger and upper of which is a deer couchant with a bough or some foliage in its mouth and a crescent and a conch over its back. Below it, just above the dividing lines, is the name of the king, *śrī-Kulastambhadēva*. The lower part of the circle below the lines is occupied by an expanding lotus flower. The inscription records the grant of a piece of land to Bhaṭṭa Viśvarūpa, the grandson of Yadu, and the son of Anantarūpa, in the village of Siṅga in the Western part (*paścima-khaṇḍē*) of the Eastern District (*Paruvavishaya*). The value of the land granted is given in the last line as *rūpya 44*. Three generations of the dynasty are mentioned in the inscription :—

Kāñchanastambha.  
 Kalastambha { Vikramāditya).  
 Raṇastambha *alias* Kulastambha.

The record was inscribed by one Dārvvadāsa, and it is apparently complete, though it ends abruptly with the word *chatuḥśtīmā-parya*.

The characters of the inscription belong to the 9th century A.D., and the language is incorrect Sanskrit, though the mistakes are not so many as Bābū Nāgēndra Nātha Vasu Prāchyavidyāmahārṇava thinks.<sup>1</sup> The learned gentleman is not quite correct when he asserts that the figure of a boar and an elephant goad (*aṅkuśa*), the emblems of the Early Chalukyas, are to be found on the seal.

<sup>1</sup> *Baṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XVIII, p. 60.

Two grants of this prince, Kulastambhādēva, found in the Rāghava monastery at Puri have been edited by Bābū Manmohan Chakravartī<sup>1</sup>. The name of the country read as *Kādala* in those plates is very clearly written as *Kōdālō* in the Talcher plate,<sup>2</sup> and this is probably the correct reading. If this be admitted, then Bābū Nāgendra Nātha Vasu Prāchyavidyāmahār-pava's identification of this country with the *Paśchima-Kēdāra*, said to have been discovered by him in certain three hundred years old genealogical works on palm-leaf,<sup>3</sup> must be abandoned. I edit the inscription from the original plate :—

## First Side.

- 1 Om<sup>4</sup> svasti [||\*] Jayati<sup>5</sup> bhūjaga-bhōga-paramāṇavaḥ [!\*] sarvajña-sarvakrid-  
vyāpi-Hara-pā-
- 2 -dāvja(bja)-rēṇavaḥ [||\*] Svasti [||\*] Tribhuvana-viditē(a)-Śūlikikāṁśa-vamśa-  
bhushaṇō rājā
- 3 āsit Kāñchanastambhaḥ | nija-bhuja-vajra-vinirjita-durddhara-vairi-vāraṇa<sup>6</sup>-giri-
- 4 ndrāj-jātas-tatō mahānripatiḥ śrīmata-Vikramādityaḥ<sup>7</sup> parama-nāmadhōya[h\*]
- 5 śrīmat-Kalahastambhaḥ tasmād-asādhārāṇa-sāhasādyataḥ<sup>8</sup> pratāpa-
- 6 bhasmikṛita-vairi-vigrahas=<sup>9</sup>tri-vargga-sammānita<sup>10</sup> sādhu-sammataḥ prithivyām [!\*]
- 7 Tatō vyajāyata sakala-bhupāla<sup>11</sup>-mauli-mālā-lālita-charaṇa-yu-
- 8 galō<sup>12</sup> nirmala-karavāla-kirāṇa-kalāpa-bhāsurō Kōdālō-dhivāsī<sup>13</sup>
- 9 śrī-Stambhōśvari-lavdha<sup>14</sup>-vara-prabhāvō(prasādo) mahānubhāvaḥ Paramamāhōśva-
- 10 rō mātāpitṛi-pād-ānudhyāyī samadhigata-pañcha-mahāśavdō<sup>15</sup> ma-
- 11 hārājādhirājaḥ śrī-Raṇastambhaḥ parama-nāmadhōyaḥ Paramabhāṭṭāraka[h\*]
- 12 śrī-Kulastambha-rāṇakaḥ<sup>16</sup> kuśalī maṇḍalō-smin=varttamāna-bhaviṣyat-mahā-<sup>17</sup>  
s[ā]-
- 13 maṁta-rājāputrān<sup>18</sup>-niyukta-dāṇḍapāśikān-anyāny-api<sup>19</sup> rāja-prasādina chāṭṭa-  
bhāṭṭa-
- 14 mahāśeṣmaṁta-bhōga-janapad-ādyān=adhikarāṇa-janāna<sup>20</sup> yathārha[m\*] mānuyati  
vō(bō)-
- 15 dhayati sa[mādiśati] jñāpayati viditam=astu bhavatām<sup>21</sup> paśchima-khaṇḍē  
pñ-

## Second Side.

- 16 [-rvva-visha]yē Śiṅga-grāmaḥ chātuh<sup>22</sup>-sim-āvachchhinnaḥ tāmra-sāśanaḥ<sup>23</sup>  
chandr-ārka-

<sup>1</sup> *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LXIV, part I, pp. 124 ff.

<sup>2</sup> [The stroke read as an *ā-mātrā* in the first *akṣhara* is more probably a superfluous sign of interpunction.—

Ed.]

<sup>3</sup> *Baṅgīya-Sāhitya-Parishat-Patrikā*, Vol. XVIII, p. 60.

<sup>4</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

<sup>5</sup> Read *Jayanti bhūjaga-*. [See below, p. 158, foot-note 15.—H. K. S.]

<sup>6</sup> Read *-vairi-vāraṇa-*.

<sup>7</sup> Read *śrīmad-Vikramādityaḥ*

<sup>8</sup> Read *-sāhas-ādyataḥ* [or, *-sāhas-ādityaḥ*.—Ed.].

<sup>9</sup> Read *-vigrahas-*.

<sup>10</sup> Read *-sammānitaḥ*.

<sup>11</sup> Read *-bhūpāla-mauli-*.

<sup>12</sup> Read *nirmala-*.

<sup>13</sup> Read *Kōdāl-ādhiśeṣī*.

<sup>14</sup> Read *-lavdha-*.

<sup>15</sup> Read *-śavdō*.

<sup>16</sup> The *-pa-* of *-rāṇakaḥ* is written below the line.

<sup>17</sup> Read *-bhaviṣyan-mahā-*.

<sup>18</sup> Read *-rājāputrān-*.

<sup>19</sup> Read *-anyāny-api rāja-prasādina=chāṭṭa-*.

<sup>20</sup> Read *-janāna-*.

<sup>21</sup> Superfluous *visarga*, used as a sign of interpunction.

<sup>22</sup> Read *-chātuh-*.

<sup>23</sup> Read *-sāśanataḥ-*.

- 17 [kshiti]-samakṣaṇa mātā-pitrōr-ātmanas=cha puṇya-yaśo-bhivṛddhayaḥ (||) bhaṭṭa-  
 18 putra-Visvarūpaḥ<sup>1</sup> Antatha-syagotrāyaḥ<sup>2</sup> triyarishaya-pravarōdbhavatīḥ<sup>3</sup> Ma-  
 19 ṅgalavilā-vinirgata-(l)bhaṭṭaputra-(t)Yadu-suta(l)-Anantarūpa-sutaḥ<sup>4</sup> da[kshi\*]pā-  
 20 yana-samkrāntau [<sup>5</sup>ākshaya-nidhi-dharmmōp=ākaratvēna pratipēditāḥ [||\*]u-  
 21 ktañ=cha dharmma-sāstrā [||\*] Vahubhir<sup>6</sup>=vvasudhā dattā rājabbih  
 Sagarābbih<sup>7</sup> [||\*] yasya yasya  
 22 yadā bhumis=tasya tasya tadā phalam || Mā bhūd=aphala-sāṅkā vaḥ  
 paradatt=ō-  
 23 ti pūrthivāḥ [||\*] svadattā[t] phalam=ānantya[m\*] paradattānupālānē ||  
 Svadattām(=pa-  
 24 radattām)=paradattām=vā yō harēta vasundharām ||(l) sa viśṭhēyām  
 krimir=bhūtvā  
 25 pitṛbbih saha pachyatō || <sup>8</sup>Vahun=ātra kim=uktēna samkshōpād=idam-  
 uchya-  
 26 tō ||(l) svalpam=āyus=chalā bhōgā dharmmō lōka-dvaya-kshamaḥ ||  
 Iti<sup>9</sup>  
 27 kamala-dal-āmbu-vindu-lōlām<sup>10</sup> śriyam=anuchintya<sup>11</sup> || Vatyā<sup>12</sup> Siṅga-grāmaḥ  
 tṛi-  
 28 p-ōdaka rūpya 40 4<sup>13</sup> Dūrvvadāsēna utkirṇa[m\*] iti || chatuḥ-simā-parya

TRANSLATION<sup>14</sup>

(Line 1.) Ōm. Hail. Victorious is the dust of all-knowing, all-performing and (all-) pervading Hara's (Śiva's) foot-lotuses, where the atoms are the coils of the snakes.<sup>15</sup>

(Ll. 2—11.) Hail. There was a king *Kāñchanastambha*, an ornament in the *Śūlkikāṁśa*<sup>16</sup> family, known in the three worlds. From him who with the thunderbolt of his arm conquered the kings of mountains, viz. the elephants of his unbearable foes, was born the great lord of men with the high name, the illustrious *Vikramāditya*. The illustrious *Kalahastambha* (was born) from him, a sun (*āditya*) of uncommon force; who by his glowing heroism turned the frames of his enemies to ashes; who was honoured by the three castes; who was honoured by the good ones on earth. From him was born the *Mahārājādhirāja* with the high name, the illustrious *Rapastambha*, whose pair of feet was revered by the row of the heads of all kings; who was resplendent with the bundle of rays of his spotless sword; who resided in *Kōdāla* (or *Kēdāla*), who had been granted the highest favour from the illustrious *Stambhēśvari*, the very powerful; the devout worshipper of *Mahēśvara*; who meditated on the feet of his mother and father; who had obtained the five great sounds.

(Ll. 12—15.) (He) the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka*, the *Rāṇaka*, the illustrious *Kulastambha*, being in good health, duly honours, reminds, orders and instructs the present and future *Mahāśāmantas*, *Rājaputras*, *Niyuktas*, *Dāṇḍapāśikas*, and other royal servants, the people in

<sup>1</sup> Read *Vīśvarūpāya*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *tryārshēya-pravar-ōdbhavatī*.

<sup>3</sup> Read *akshaya*.

<sup>7</sup> Read *Sagar-ādibbiḥ*.

<sup>9</sup> Read *Iti*.

<sup>11</sup> The remainder of the verse has been omitted.

<sup>13</sup> [The last figure is probably 2 and not 4.—*Ed.*]

<sup>15</sup> Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests the reading: *bhuvan=ābhoga*-[*pramāṇa*\*]-*paramāṇavaḥ*, which would give a much better sense, "where the atoms are of the size of the world".

<sup>16</sup> According to Maumohan Chakravati this is a corruption of *Chālukya*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *Antathya-sagotrāya*.

<sup>4</sup> Read *Anantarūpa-sutāya*.

<sup>6</sup> Read *Bahubhir*.

<sup>8</sup> Read *Bahun*.

<sup>10</sup> Read *āmbu-bindu-lōlām śriyam*.

<sup>12</sup> Read *ēsha*.

<sup>14</sup> By the Editor.



the *bhōgas* of the *Chāṭas*, *Bhaṭas*, and *Mahāsāmantas*, and others, the people in office, in this *maṇḍala*,—

(Ll. 15—20.) Be it known to you (that) the village *Siṅga* in the Western part of the East District, bounded by its four boundaries, has by means of a copper plate charter, for so long a time as moon, sun, and the earth (endure), been given, in order to increase the merit and fame of my mother and father and myself, to the *Bhaṭṭaputra* Viśvarūpa, of the *Antathya* *gōtra*, belonging to the *pravaras* of three *rishis*, the son of *Anantarūpa*, the son of the *Bhaṭṭaputra* *Yadu*, who has come from *Maṅgalavilā*, on the occasion of the *Dakṣiṇāyana-saṁkrānti*, in the way of an eternal treasure, with exemption from taxes.

And it has been said in the *Dharmaśāstra*. (Follow four and a half of the customary benedictive verses.)

(Ll. 27—28.) This *Siṅga* village, with pasture and water (yields) 42 rupees. Engraved by *Dūrvadāsa*. Up to its four boundaries.<sup>1</sup>

#### NO. 21.—DALAVAY-AGRAHARAM PLATES OF VENKATAPATIDEVA- MAHARAYA I;—SAKA-SAMVAT 1508.

By T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A. ; TRIVANDRUM.

The subjoined inscription is engraved on nine copper-plates shaped in the usual manner of the later Vijayanagara plates; i.e. with a curved top, in which is bored a hole which receives the ring and seal, and with raised rims. The first side of the first plate and the second side of the last plate—the two exposed sides—are left blank. The plates, with the exception of the first, are numbered with Telugu-Kannada numerals, which are engraved on the left margin near the ring-hole. The 6th and 7th plates have been wrongly numbered as 7 and 8 respectively, while the 8th is marked 6. The inscription is well preserved. On my account, Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras, requested Mr. Kuppu Rao of Dāḍikkombu to secure for him from Anantāchārya of the Dalavāy-Agrahāram Street, Madura, this and some other sets of copper-plates; Mr. Kuppu Rao was kind enough to procure them on loan for Mr. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar, who in his turn helped me with excellent sets of impressions of these copper-plates. I edit the record published below from the impressions supplied by him.

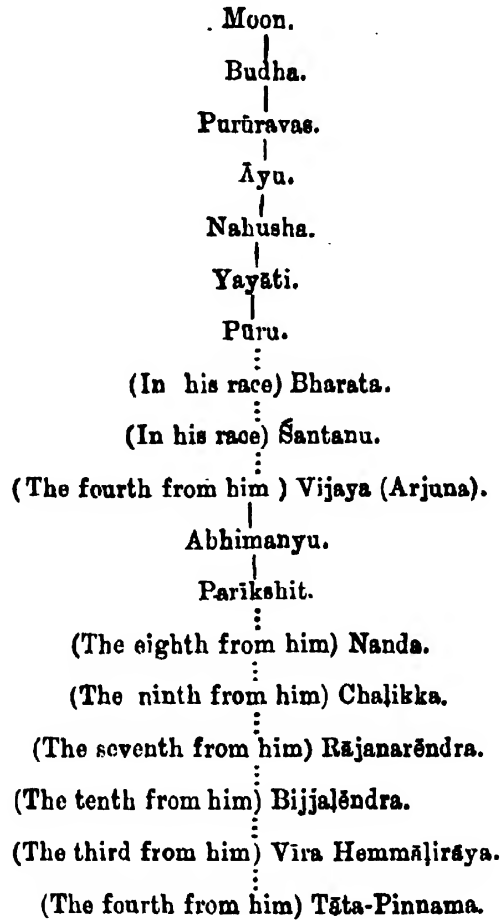
The alphabet of the document is Nandināgarī; the solitary word *Śrī-Venkaṭēśa* used as their signature by kings of the third Vijayanagara dynasty, is in the Telugu-Kannada characters. The language of the record is Sanskrit. The one orthographical peculiarity worth noticing is that, as in one or two other grants of the Vijayanagara dynasty,<sup>2</sup> distinction is made between initial long *ē* and short *e*. The ordinary *ē* is retained to express the short vowel sound; a secondary *e* symbol over the short *e*, which makes really *ai* in other inscriptions, converts it into a long *ē*. The vowel *ai* is written with two secondary *e* symbols on the short *e*. For example, *ēkām*, l. 172; *ētyēka*, l. 207; *ēkaiva*, l. 327 and *aīśānyāṁ* in l. 116. Other minor peculiarities are noted in the foot-notes under the text of the inscription.

<sup>1</sup> The last words are probably meant as an addition to *Siṅgagrāmaḥ*, l. 27. The grant is, so far as I understand, complete.

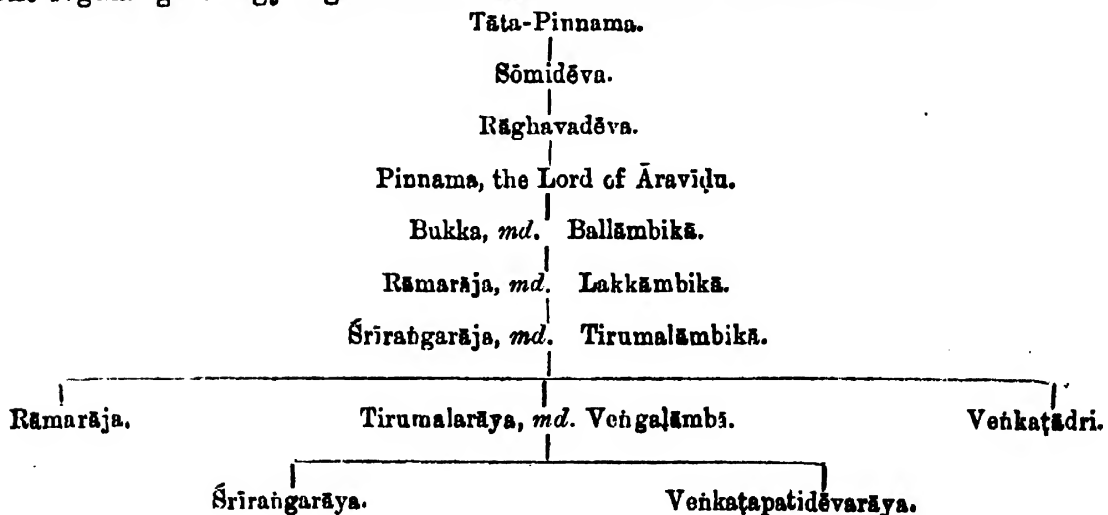
Cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 328.



The grant under notice belongs to the reign of Venkaṭapati-dēvarāya-Mahārāya I. The genealogy of the third Vijayanagara dynasty is, as usual, traced from the Moon, thus :—



The regular genealogy begins from Tāta-Pinnama and runs as follows :—



Somidēva of the above table is said to have taken seven forts from his enemies during the course of a day (V. 7). Pinnama is called the lord of Āraṇḍu. His son Bukka is said to have established firmly Śaṅkha Nṛsiṃha on the throne (V. 8). His son Rāmarāja, a great devotee of Viṣṇu, defeated Sapāda and took the Avanigiri-durga, drove off Kāsappaḍaya and

captured Kandanavoli-durgam (i.e. Kurnool). Here he was poisoned by his relatives but by the grace of Vishṇu he was saved, (Vv. 11-12).

The genealogy given in this grant agrees as far as Tirumalarāya, with those given in the Koṇḍyāta,<sup>1</sup> the Kaḷḷakurśi,<sup>2</sup> the Kūniyūr<sup>3</sup> and the Viḷāppākkam grants<sup>4</sup>. Like the last one, the present record also mentions only Raṅga II. and Veṅkaṭapati I. as the sons of Tirumalarāya omitting Rāma III. and Raghunātha, who are mentioned in the Koṇḍyāta grant.

The present inscription is dated the Śaka year 1508, computed by the moon, the arrows, the sky and the *vasus*, which corresponds to the cyclic year Vyaya. On the *Uthāna-dvādāśī tithi* of the bright half of the month Kārttika, Veṅkaṭapatidēva-Mahārāya granted, at the request of Virabhūpa, the village of Gaṅgavarappatti, under the name of Virabhūpa-samudram, to a number of Brāhmaṇas. The grant was made in the presence of the god Veṅkaṭēśa of Tirupati. As in the other grants, Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāya I. is described as having vanquished Malikibharāma's son Mahamandasāhu, (V. 30), who has been identified by Dr. Hultzsch with the Golkoṇḍa king Muhammad Shāh, son of Ibrāhīm Shah, who reigned from 1581-1611, A. D.

We know from the Viḷāppākkam grant that Veṅkaṭapatidēva had five wives; of these Veṅkaṭāmbā, Rāghavāmbā, Pedobamāmbā and Kṛishṇamāmbā are mentioned in our inscription; mention is not made of Koṇḍāmbikā, perhaps because at the time of the issue of this grant, which is fifteen years earlier than that of the Viḷāppākkam grant, he had not married this lady.

The *birudas* of Veṅkaṭapatidēva (Vv. 32-39) are identical with those given in the other grants, and have already been explained by the editors of those grants.

Veṅkaṭapatidēva, like many other kings of the Vijayanagara dynasty, was a great devotee of the god Veṅkaṭēśa of Tirupati. A life size bronze statue of this king is placed in the temple at Tirumala on the Tirupati hills, and some sort of *pūjā* is offered daily to it and also to the bronze images of the great Kṛishṇadēvarāya and his two heroic queens, Chinnādēvi and Tirumaladēvi.

The prince Virabhūpa, at whose request the grant was made, was the son by Lakshmamā, of Kṛishṇa-nripati and the grandson of Viśvanātha.<sup>5</sup> He bears the *birudas* *Samaya-drōhara-gaṇḍa*, *Ayyāvali-puravar-ādhiśvara*, (*Ailāvalīpura* of other records), and *Dakṣiṇasamudrēśa* (V. 7). Virabhūpa, the grant relates, constructed a *maṇḍapa* with finely sculptured pillars in the temple of Sundaranāyaka at Madura (V. 68). He gave to the goddess Minākshī of the same place an armour studded with gems (*ibidem*). A Tamil work called the *Tiruppaṇi-mālai*, which describes in detail the donations made by various persons to the temple of Minākshī and Sundarēśvara of Madura, states<sup>6</sup> that Kṛishṇa-Virappa-Nāyaka constructed (re-constructed?) the *Veḷḷiyambalam*, the northern *Gōpuram*, the shrine called *Śevvīśvaram*, the kitchen, as also the thousand pillared *maṇḍapa*, the *Mūrttiyamman-maṇḍapa*, the *Śurru-maṇḍapa* of the second *prākāra*, and the *Virappa-maṇḍapa* with sculptured pillars. He also covered the pillars of a *maṇḍapa* of the temple of Minākshī with gold. *Virappa-maṇḍapa* is perhaps the one that is referred to in the present grant.

This and the other grants of Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāya mention that the king was anointed on the throne by his family priest Tātāchārya. Who this Tātāchārya was, how he became the family priest of the kings of Vijayanagara, and when and in what circumstances the latter embraced Vishṇuism,—all these are interesting questions which have hitherto remained

<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 125 ff.

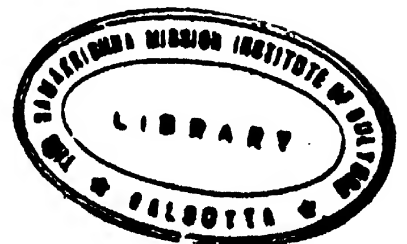
<sup>2</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 153 ff.

<sup>3</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 286 ff.

<sup>4</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 269 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. the genealogy of these Nāyakas of Madura, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 239.

<sup>6</sup> Vv. 52-54.



unexplained. Chapters 23 to 26 of the *Prapannāmṛita*, a work on the hierarchy of the Śrīvaiṣṇava-s, give a succinct account of the family of the Tātāchāryas, the descendants of Śrīśailanātha, better known by his familiar name Periya Tirumalai-nambi. The family to which the Tātāchāryas belong, is called the Śrīśaila-vaṁśa after this original ancestor of theirs. He was the maternal uncle of the great Śrīvaiṣṇava āchārya Rāmānuja, and also one of the five disciples of Yāmunārya, who was the immediate guru of Rāmānuja. In the Śrīśaila-vaṁśa were born two brothers, Narasimhāchārya and Raṅgāchārya. These were great specialists in expounding the epic Rāmāyaṇa, like all the members of the family beginning from Periya Tirumalai-nambi. They both went to Eṭṭūr with a desire to earn money by expounding the Rāmāyaṇa. Not finding Eṭṭūr sufficiently paying, they drifted on to Vijayanagara, the capital of the kings of that dynasty. There, the king Virūpāksha was then ruling in great splendour. His relatives, envious of his prosperity, attempted to assassinate him, but he escaped to the adjacent country, gathered enough soldiers, and returned to Vijayanagara one night and killed the whole lot of his relatives in their beds. Thus suddenly murdered and left without any obsequies, they all became *piśāchas*, and began to haunt the house in which they had been killed. So, Virūpāksha built for himself a new palace and lived in it. However, the trouble due to the ghosts did not cease, and no amount of peace-offering would effect any change in their attitude towards him. At this juncture the two brothers happened to go to Vijayanagara; they went straight into the haunted house, mistaking it for the residence of the king. The place was well lit and the ghost prince was holding a *darbār* into which the two brothers were ushered by a ghost servant. On being questioned by the ghost king who they were and what they wanted, the younger brother introduced his elder brother as a great expounder of the Rāmāyaṇa, and stated that they both went there to seek the royal patronage. The ghost prince commanded them daily to read and explain the Rāmāyaṇa to him in his palace and promised in return for it a *dināra* a day and a large sum of money on the day on which the portion relating to the *paṭṭābhishēka* of Rāma was to be read. They agreed to the proposal, and the recital of the Rāmāyaṇa went on day after day, when finally they were rewarded amply for their trouble on the *paṭṭābhishēka* day. The ghosts, as an effect of the virtue of listening to the Rāmāyaṇa, went direct to the *Santānika-lōka*, being freed from their ghost existence. This service of the brothers of the Śrīśaila-vaṁśa did indirectly a great good to the reigning prince by removing from him all the troubles he was suffering in the hands of the ghosts. He discovered his benefactors and requested them to recite the Rāmāyaṇa in his palace also and loaded them at the end with riches and himself became the disciple of the elder brother, Narasimhāchārya (who is better known to the Śrīvaiṣṇavas as Eṭṭūr Śīṅgarāchārya) and changed the royal signature from Virūpāksha to Venkaṭeśa.

The ninth in descent from this Narasimhāchārya was Tātārya. He was the contemporary of a Rāmādēva,<sup>1</sup> with whom he retired to Chandragiri. This Tātārya lived contemporaneously with Vādhāla Doḍḍayāchārya of Chōḷaśīṅgapuram (Sholingur), the author of the *Chanḍamārutam*, a work written in refutation of the *Advaitatīpikā* of Appayya Dikshita. We know from the Viḷāppākkam grant that Appayya Dikshita was a contemporary of Venkaṭapatiḍēvarāya I. Hence, the Tātārya mentioned above (also known as the *Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam* Tātāchārya, a name which he derived from his work, *Pañcha-mata-bhañjana*), Doḍḍayāchārya and Appayya Dikshita were of the same time. Lakshmikumāra Tātāchārya, who was more familiarly known as *Kōṭi-kanyakā-dānam* Tātāchārya, was the son of *Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam* Tātāchārya. This Lakshmikumāra was the guru of Venkaṭapatiḍēvarāya, who granted his whole kingdom to his āchārya.<sup>2</sup> This same person should, therefore, be the guru who is

<sup>1</sup> Could this be Rāmarāja, the elder brother of Venkaṭapatiḍēvarāya I.?

<sup>2</sup> *Rāj-āsīt sarvādēśasya Rāmādyād-ānantaram śrī-Venkaṭapatir-nāma mahātmā bhāgavatparāḥ | Lakshmikumāra-Tātāryaḥ mahātmānam-asīrayat sa mahān Venkaṭapatirāyaḥ śrīmān mahāyāśāḥ | tadāryaḥ dēvikādhipānam vidhāya guru-bhaktimān guru-kaimkaryā-nirataḥ Kulatīkharovet-śhītaḥ ||*

mentioned in copper-plate grants as having performed the *paṭṭābhishēka* ceremony for the king. That he was in great power at that time, is evidenced by the large number of inscriptions of Tātāchārya found on the walls of the Varadarājasvāmin temple at Conjeeveram, whither he had removed his quarters in a later period of his life. The author of the *Prapannāmrīta* was the disciple of Raṅganātha, the grandson of Lakshmīkumāra Tātāchārya and belonged to the family of Āndhrapūṛa (Vaṇḍanambi), one of the favourite disciples of Rāmānuja.

Below are given two lists, the one detailing the donees and the shares they each received etc., and the other giving the names of places occurring in the document, which are as far as possible identified therein with the modern names.

The person who composed the *śāsana* was Kṛishṇa-kavi Kāmakoṭi, the grandson of Sabhāpati and the engraver was Virapāchārya, the son of Gaṇapaya. A considerable number of the verses of our document are found in the Maṅgalampēḍ grant of Venkata I.,<sup>1</sup> where it is stated that the composer of the verses was one Chidambara-kavi, sister's son of Śivasūrya, the king of poets; whereas the Kūniyūr plates, the Viḷāppākkam, Koṇḍyāta and Kaḷḷakuṇṇi grants, which contain many of the same verses as our document, are said to be the composition of Rāma, the son of Kāmakoṭi and the grandson of Sabhāpati; a similar grant belongs to the Kūḷi Śrīngōri Svāmi's *maṭha*,<sup>2</sup> and the writing is claimed there by Kṛishṇakavi Kāmakoṭi, the grandson of Sabhāpati. Thus there is a great deal of divergence in the statement as to the actual authorship of the composition. It appears that some one of the earlier members of the family, Sabhāpati or some one else, for instance, was the actual author, and every time his verses were repeated and added to in drawing up fresh documents by the various later members of the family, the composition was claimed to be his by the copyist. The copyist in the present case appears, as in the case of the Kūḷi *maṭha* plates, Kṛishṇa-kavi.

#### List of donees, etc.

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of <i>prittis</i> .
1	The god Kālabastīsvara	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	The god Lakshmī-nārāyaṇa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	The teacher of R̥g-vēda	}	.....	.....	.....	1
4	Do. of Yajur-vēda					
5	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa	Uḍeya Bhaṭṭa	Bhāradvāja	R̥ik	Vānīvāla	2
6	Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa	Putṭi Bhaṭṭa	Do.	Do.	Hōtūr	2
7	Hastaka Venkataya	Honnarasa	Do.	Yajus	Ānēgundi	2
8	Rāyasam Koṇḍapārya	Pinna Mādhavayārya	Kauṇḍinya	Do.	Maḍavāḍala	2
9	Hastaka Nāgappaya	Virupparasa	Kāśyapa	R̥ik	.....	1
10	Śrīnivāśārya	Mahābhāshya Nara-sambhaṭṭa.	Pūtimāsha	Do.	.....	1

<sup>1</sup> A Collection of the inscriptions on copper-plates and stones in the Nellore district by Alan Butterworth and V. Venugopaul Chetty, pp. 25 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. VII, Part 1, pp. 61 ff.

List of donees, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Name of donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Num- ber of vittis.
11	Nārāyaṇa . . .	Narasambhaṭṭa . . .	Pūtimāsha . . .	Ṛik . . .	Alabūr . . .	1
12	Tirumalārya . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Śirivaram . . .	1
13	Ananda Bhaṭṭa . . .	Gōpīnātha . . .	Ātrēya . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	1
14	Tammanā Bhaṭṭa . . .	Do. . .	Pūtimāsha . . .	Do. . .	.....	1
15	.....	Yajñōśvara Bhaṭṭa . . .	Gautama . . .	... . .	.....	...
16	Sōmayājīn . . .	Simhādri . . .	Kāśyapa . . .	Ṛik . . .	Togaruchōṭi . . .	1
17	Śrīnivāsa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Basavā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauśika . . .	Yajus . . .	.....	2
18	Tirumalārya . . .	Veṅkaṭa . . .	Jāmadagni . . .	Ṛik . . .	Hosakere . . .	1
19	Madanabhārata Koṇḍu . . .	Nāgā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Yajus . . .	.....	2
20	Yallambhaṭṭa . . .	Chitṭi Bhaṭṭa . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Ṛik . . .	Talamudipi . . .	1
21	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Rāmachandra Bhaṭṭa . . .	Ātrēya . . .	Do. . .	.....	1
22	Śrīnivāsa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Lakshmīnṛisimha . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Do. . .	.....	1
23	Aubhaja Nārasimha . . .	Śrīnivāsārya . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Kambhājūr . . .	1
24	Raghupati . . .	Jaggarasa . . .	Vasishṭha . . .	Do. . .	Ākuvalla . . .	1
25	Narasam-Bhāgavata . . .	Annamarasa . . .	Mauna-Bhārgava . . .	Do. . .	.....	1
26	Gōpūla . . .	Nāgā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauṇḍinya . . .	Yajus . . .	Oḍayājūr . . .	1
27	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa . . .	Appāji . . .	Harita . . .	Do. . .	Veḍeyājūr . . .	1
28	Pāṇḍuraṅgaya . . .	Chauḍu Bhaṭṭa . . .	Viśvāmitra . . .	Ṛik . . .	Uḍayājūr . . .	1
29	Nārasimha Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Muluvāy . . .	1
30	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa . . .	Janārdana . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Uḍayājūr . . .	1
31	Lakshmaṇa . . .	Dēvarāja Bhaṭṭa . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Yajus . . .	Do. . .	2
32	Lōkanātha . . .	Yajñanārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	.....	1
33	Viṭṭhala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Sagara Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Kauśika . . .	Do. . .	.....	2
34	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Do. . .	.....	3
35	Dharmarāja Bhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīnivāsa Bhāgavata . . .	Saṁkṛiti . . .	Yajus . . .	.....	2
36	Tiruveṅkaṭanāthārya . . .	Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Maudgalya . . .	Do. . .	.....	1
37	Uppā-Bhaṭṭa . . .	Chūḍāmaṇindra . . .	Ātrēya . . .	Ṛik . . .	Mosalimaḍu . . .	1
38	Ananda Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumalārya . . .	Bhāradvāja . . .	Yajus . . .	Akshatala (?) . . .	1
39	Chidambara Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .	Harita . . .	Do. . .	Kalye . . .	1
40	Kamalanābha Bhaṭṭa . . .	Chakrambhaṭṭa . . .	Śrīvatsa . . .	Do. . .	Gutti . . .	1
41	Kōṇēri Bhaṭṭa . . .	Tirumalārya . . .	Kauṇḍinya . . .	Do. . .	Hosakere . . .	1

List of donees, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of vṛttis.
42	Anantārya . .	Nārāyaṇārya . .	Śrīvatsa . .	Yajus .	Mēlnādu . .	1
43	Tirumalārya . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . .	Viśvāmītra . .	Do.	Baṇḍāra (?) . .	†
44	Lakṣmaṇaya . .	Viśvarūpaṁ Tirumala Bhaṭṭa.	Bhāradvāja . .	Do.	.....	†
45	Kōṭṭisaṅkara Bhaṭṭa . .	Kāśinātha Bhaṭṭa . .	Śrīvatsa . .	Do.	.....	1
46	Basavā-Bhaṭṭa . .	Liṅgambhaṭṭa . .	Kāśyapa . .	Rik .	.....	1
47	Virūpākṣa Bhaṭṭa . .	Liṅgambhaṭṭa . .	Do. . .	Do.	.....	2
48	Vaidyanātha . .	Gaṅgādharma Bhaṭṭa . .	Viśvāmītra . .	Do.	.....	†
49	Annambhaṭṭa . .	Koṇḍu . .	Kauṇḍinya . .	Yajus .	Pandillapalli . .	†
50	Liṅgambhaṭṭa . .	Kāḷabasti Bhaṭṭa . .	Ātrēya . .	Rik .	Inukunṭa . .	1
51	Puṇḍarikākṣa . .	Chandrayajvan . .	Do. . .	Yajus .	Garuḍādri . .	1
52	Kariy-Tirumalārya . .	Tukkadēva . .	Do. ; Jaimini . .	...	.....	2
53	Tippaṇa Bhaṭṭa . .	Saṅkaṇa Bhaṭṭa . .	Ātrēya . .	Rik .	.....	1
54	Aḷagambhaṭṭa . .	Lakṣmaṇa Bhaṭṭa . .	Kauṇḍinya . .	Yajus .	Muttukūri . .	1
55	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . .	Raṅgu Bhaṭṭa . .	Ātrēya . .	Do.	Do. .	1
56	Viśvagarbha-Aubhala . .	Tirumalārya . .	Kāmakāyana Viś- vāmītra.	Rik .	.....	1
57	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa . .	Do.	Bhāradvāja . .	Yajus .	Śivapuram . .	1
58	Veṅkaṭaya . .	Bhāgavata Appāḷaya . .	Śrīvatsa . .	Do.	Mammaka (?) . .	2
59	Lakṣmīnārāyaṇēndra . .	Vēdam Śēṣhādri Bhaṭṭa . .	Kauśika . .	Do.	.....	1
60	Vyāsarāya . .	Rāghavārya . .	Harita . .	Rik .	Marichōṭi . .	†
61	Ānanda Bhaṭṭa . .	Timmaṇa Dāsa . .	Viśvāmītra . .	Do.	.....	1
62	Puṇyakōṭi . .	Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa . .	Do. . .	Do.	Madhura ...	1
63	Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa . .	Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa . .	Kāśyapa . .	Yajus .	Chattipalli ...	1
64	Lakṣmaṇa Bhaṭṭa . .	Gōvinda . .	Gautama . .	Do.	Barige (?) . .	1
65	Raṅganāthārya . .	Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭēndra . .	Viśvāmītra . .	Rik .	Madhura . .	1
66	Appāḷi . .	Narasōpādhyāya . .	Kauṇḍinya . .	Yajus .	Uḍayālūr . .	2†
67	Raṅgappa . .	Nāgarasa . .	Ātrēya . .	Rik .	Aruṅgoṇḍa . .	1
68	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . .	Śrīvatsa . .	Yajus .	Sonna . .	1
69	Do. . .	Nāgā-Bhaṭṭa . .	Ātrēya . .	Rik .	Aruṅgoṇḍa . .	2
70	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Yajus .	Maṇiśchēri . .	1
71	Lakṣmarasa . .	Do. . .	Viśvāmītra . .	Rik .	.....	3
72	Mādapa . .	Chauḍu Bhaṭṭa . .	Bhāradvāja . .	Yajus .	.....	1

## List of donees, etc.—contd.

No.	Name of the donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of griftis.
73	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa .	Padmanābhādhvarindra .	Śrīvatsa .	Yajus .	Yaḍavalli .	1
74	Chandappa .	Nārāyaṇa Paṇḍita .	Vādhūla .	Do. .	..... .	4
75	Kōṇēri Bhaṭṭa .	Vyāsarāya .	Bhāradvāja .	Do. .	Kōḷāla .	1
76	Hari Bhaṭṭa .	Kōṇēri Bhaṭṭa .	Harita .	Ṛik .	Mulvāyi .	1
77	Alaghāya .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Vāsishṭha .	Do. .	Bidurehalli .	1
78	Koṇḍu Bhaṭṭa .	Vidyādhara Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Yajus .	Stavalam (?) .	1
79	Śokkapa .	Akkapāya .	Vasishṭha .	Ṛik .	Yadappaṭu .	1
80	Liṅgarāja .	Chennamarāju .	{ Kauśika Viśvāmitra. }	Do. .	..... .	1
81	Jayarāya .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Ātrēya .	Do. .	..... .	1
82	Veṅkaṭaya .	Kāyapa .	Kapi .	Do. .	Kalabarige .	2
83	Brahmēśvara .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Yajus .	..... .	1
84	Śrīnivāsa Bhaṭṭa .	Raghunātha .	Pūtimāsha .	Ṛik .	Bejjūr .	1
85	Nārāyaṇāya .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	1
86	Tirumala Nārasimha .	Śrīnivāsa .	Bhāradvāja .	Do. .	Vānivāla .	1
87	Varada Nārasimbhāya .	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa .	Do. .	Do. .	Do. .	1
88	Bhānu Bhaṭṭa .	Yallambhaṭṭa .	Svatantra-Kapi .	Do. .	Kōḷige .	1
89	Rāghava Bhaṭṭa .	Vyāsarāya .	Harita .	Do. .	Marichēṭi .	1
90	Uḍayambhaṭṭa .	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa .	Do. .	Do. .	Bidirahalli .	1
91	Aubhaja Bhaṭṭa .	Kōṇēri Bhaṭṭa .	Do. .	Do. .	Marichēṭi .	1
92	Dēvarāja Bhaṭṭa .	Rāmāya .	Śāṇḍilya .	Do. .	Musśaṭṭihalli .	1
93	Tammaṇa Bhaṭṭa .	Śīngari Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Yajus .	..... .	1
94	Nārāyaṇa .	Kṛishṇambhaṭṭa .	Viśvāmitra .	Ṛik .	Kampila .	1
95	Narasambhaṭṭa .	Viṣṇu Bhaṭṭa .	Vāsishṭha .	Do. .	Kontage .	1
96	Chika Tirumalāya .	Viṭṭhala Bhaṭṭa .	Kāśyapa .	Do. .	..... .	1
97	Giri Bhaṭṭa .	Narasambhaṭṭa .	Harita .	Yajus .	Musśaṭṭihalli .	1
98	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Janārdana Bhaṭṭa .	Ātrēya .	Ṛik .	Harisamudram .	1
99	Nārāyaṇāya .	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Yajus .	Pappūri .	1
100	Liṅgambhaṭṭa .	Sūri Bhaṭṭa .	Gautama .	Do. .	Nandyāla .	1
101	Paṇḍari Bhaṭṭa .	Virūpākṣha Bhaṭṭa .	Kāśyapa .	Ṛik .	Lakshmipuram .	1
102	Yāḍavāya .	Achyuta Bhaṭṭa .	Kauṇḍinya .	Yajus .	..... .	1
103	Tirumala Bhaṭṭēndra .	Narasambhaṭṭa .	Viśvāmitra .	Ṛik .	Paṇḍari(?) .	1

List of donees, etc.—*conold.*

No.	Name of donee.	Father's name.	Gōtra.	Śākhā.	Native place.	Number of <i>vr̥ttis</i> .
104	Tammaṇa Bhaṭṭa .	Narasambhaṭṭa Sūri .	Ātrēya .	R̥ik .	.....	1
105	Chennu Bhaṭṭa .	Narasārya Kēsava Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	Yajūs .	Krāñḍa .	1½
106	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa .	Peddi Bhaṭṭēndra .	Śāṇḍilya .	Do.	Chennāvājula (?)	½
107	Vyāsārya Bhaṭṭa .	Gōvinda Bhaṭṭa .	Bhāradvāja .	R̥ik .	Vānīvāla .	3
108	Timmaṇa Bhaṭṭa .	Mallaṇārādhyā ? .	Do.	Do.	.....	½
109	Giri Bhaṭṭa .	Mahābhāshya Śrīnī- vāsa .	Pūtimāsha .	Do.	.....	½
110	Tirumala Bhaṭṭa .	Uppaṇa Bhaṭṭa (?) .	Kaunḍinya .	Yajus .	Ghaḍayakaṇṭi .	2
111	Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa .	Rāghava Bhaṭṭa .	Vasishṭha .	R̥ik .	. . . . .	1
112	Kamalanābha Bhaṭṭa .	Lakshmidharārya .	Kāśyapa .	Yajus .	Bālāpura .	2
113	Dōvarājārya .	Tirumala Gaṅgayāḍi .	Bhāradvāja .	Do.	Oḍayālūr .	3
114	Varada Bhāgavata .	Lingārya .	Vishṇuvardhana .	R̥ik .	Yedḍalūr .	1
115	Anṇāji .	Anṇambhaṭṭa .	Bhārgava .	Do.	Kottapalli .	1
116	Veṅkaṭādri .	Rāmachandrārya .	Ātrēya .	R̥ik .	Rāmachandrapura .	1
117	Kupparasa .	Kāmarasa .	Kaunḍinya .	Śukla Yajus .	Kumbhaghōṇam .	1
118	Bhāskarārya .	Baṅgaṇṭha Bhaṭṭa .	Kauśika .	R̥ik .	Ghaḍiyāram (?) .	1
119	Karaṇika Darvāṇa .	Lakshmikānta .	Kauśika Viś- vāmītra .	Do.	Periyakoḷam .	2
120	Karaṇika Timmarasa .	Tiparasa .	Śrīvatsa .	Do.	Do.	1

## Names of places occurring in the grant.

A.—In the description of the grant, vv. 44-63.

No.	Name of the place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
1	Hastināvati . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
2	Dhārāpuram . . . . .	Dhārāpuram . . . . .	Coimbatore . . . . .	Dhārāpuram.
3	Ālaṅguḷam . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
4	Neḍuṅguḷam . . . . .	Neḍuṅguḷam : . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Madura.
5	Periyakuḷam . . . . .	Periyakuḷam . . . . .	Do.	Periyakuḷam.



Names of places occurring in the grant—*contd.*

No.	Name of place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
6	Śuṇḍekkāyikkanaṁā, cf. No. 29.	Near Śuṇḍaikkāyppālayam or near Kaṇavāyppaṭṭi(?)	Coimbatore, or, Madura.	Dhārāpuram, or, Dindigul, or, Periyakulam.
7	Vaighayāru . . . . .	Vaigai river . . . . .	.....	.....
8	Pūlattūr hill and village . . . . .	Pūlattūr . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Kodaikkanaḷ.
9	Mūṅgilapāi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
10	Haridrā river . . . . .	Mañjalār . . . . .	.....	.....
11	Pūjārīnāyakan hill . . . . .	Perhaps situated near Puśārīppaṭṭi.	Madura . . . . .	Dindigul, or Palni.
12	Brihatkulyā . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
13	Gardabhakkanaṁā, (Kaḷudaik- kanaṁā).	.....	.....	.....
14	Tummalappaṭṭi . . . . .	Tumbalappaṭṭi . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Palni.
15	Bairināyani-ūru . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
16	Pullamañjanappaṭṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
17	Yaḍamalai hill . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
18	Gorlavārapaṭṭi . . . . .	Gollappaṭṭi . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Palni.
19	Vēḍappaṭṭi . . . . .	Vēḍappaṭṭi . . . . .	Do.	Periyakulam.
20	Muppaḍi Jaggināyakappaṭṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
21	Mēlaikkōṭṭappaṭṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
22	Meṭṭappaṭṭi . . . . .	Meṭṭappaṭṭi . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Dindigul.
23	Vittirunda-Perumāl temple . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
24	Kāṭṭināyakappaṭṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
25	Tenkaraḍu hill . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
26	Śēvaghanappaṭṭi . . . . .	Śēvagampaṭṭi . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Dindigul.
27	Vēḷayudhan-kōṭṭai . . . . .	Vēḷayudampālayam . . . . .	Do.	Do.
28	Battulakkunṭa . . . . .	Butlagunḍu . . . . .	Do.	Do.
29	Śuṇḍekkāyikkanaṁāyippaṭṭi . . . . .	Kaṇavāyppaṭṭi . . . . .	Do.	Do. or Periyakulam.
30	Pālamānpaṭṭi . . . . .	Pālapaṭṭi (?) . . . . .	Do.	Dindigul.
31	Santēppālayam . . . . .	Sandaiyūr (?) . . . . .	Do.	Do.
32	Mūrttināyanippaṭṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
33	Guyyamanāyanippaṭṭi ... . .	Gullapuram (?) . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Periyakulam.
34	Kīḷēkkōṭṭappaṭṭi . . . . .	Kīḷakkōṭṭai . . . . .	Do.	Dindigul.
35	Kāpulaṇṭa . . . . .	Kāppiliyappaṭṭi . . . . .	Do.	Palni.
36	Śūlināyanippaṭṭi . . . . .	Vīlināyanappaṭṭi or Śīlay- appaṭṭi.	Do.	Dindigul or Periya- kulam.
37	Toṇḍēkkutyappan forest . . . . .	.....	.....	.....

Names of places occurring in the grant—*contd.*

No.	Name of place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
38	Kāṭṭināyanpaṭṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
39	Tōraṇali . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
40	Virabhāpasamudra, <i>alias</i> Gaṅga- varappaṭṭi.	Ganguvarpaṭṭi . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Periyakulam.

B.—In the enumeration of grantees, *no.* 80—198.

1	Vānivaḷa . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
2	Hōtūr . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
3	Ānēgundi . . . . .	Ānēgundi . . . . .	Baichur . . . . .	Gaṅgāvatī.
4	Maḍavāḍala . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
5	Alabūr . . . . .	Alavūr . . . . .	Chingleput . . . . .	Conjeeveram.
6	Śrīvaram . . . . .	Śivaram . . . . .	Do. . . . .	Do.
7	Togaruchēṭi . . . . .	Togarchēḍa . . . . .	Kurnool . . . . .	Nandyal or Ramal- lakota.
8	Hosakere . . . . .	Hosakere . . . . .	Tumkuru . . . . .	Gubbi or Maddagiri.
9	Talamuḍipi . . . . .	Talamuḍipi . . . . .	Kurnool . . . . .	Nandikotkur.
10	Kambhājūr . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
11	Oḍayājūr . . . . .	Oḍayājūr . . . . .	Tanjore . . . . .	Kumbhakonam.
12	Mujuvāy . . . . .	Mujubāgalu . . . . .	Kolar . . . . .	Mulbagal.
13	Mosaliṁaḍu . . . . .	Musalamaḍugu . . . . .	Kurnool . . . . .	Nandikotkur.
14	Akshatāla (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
15	Kalye . . . . .	Kalya (?) . . . . .	S. Kanara . . . . .	Udipi or Uppinangadi.
16	Gutti . . . . .	Gutti . . . . .	Anantapur . . . . .	Gooty.
17	Mēlnāḍu . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
18	Baḍāra (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
19	Pandillapalli . . . . .	Pandillapalle . . . . .	Guntur . . . . .	Bapatla.
20	Inukunṭa . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
21	Garudāḍri . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
22	Muttakūru . . . . .	Muttakūru . . . . .	N. Arcot . . . . .	Chittoor.
23	Sivapuram . . . . .	Sivapuram (?) . . . . .	Tanjore . . . . .	Kumbhakonam.
24	Mammaka (?) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....

## Names of places occurring in the grant—concl'd.

No.	Name of place.	Modern name.	District.	Taluka.
25	Marichēṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
26	Madhura . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Madura.
27	Chattipalli . . . . .	Settipalli . . . . .	Godavary . . . . .	Yellavaram.
28	Barige (P) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
29	Arunṅonḍa . . . . .	Arunṅonḍa . . . . .	N. Arcot . . . . .	Chittoor.
30	Sonna (P) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
31	Maṇiśchēri . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
32	Yaḍavalli . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
33	Kōḷāla . . . . .	Kōḷār . . . . .	Kolar . . . . .	Kolar.
34	Bidurehalli . . . . .	Bidarehalli . . . . .	Bangalore . . . . .	Hoskote.
35	Stavalam (P) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
36	Yadappṣṭu . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
37	Kalabarige . . . . .	Gulbarga . . . . .	Gulbarga . . . . .	Gulbarga.
38	Bellūr . . . . .	Bellūru . . . . .	Kolar . . . . .	Kolar.
39	Kōṣige . . . . .	Kōṣgi Town . . . . .	Bellary . . . . .	Adoni.
40	Muśṣattihalli . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
41	Kampila . . . . .	Kampili . . . . .	Bellary . . . . .	Hospet.
42	Kontage . . . . .	Kondage . . . . .	Tanjore . . . . .	Kumbhakonam.
43	Harisamudram . . . . .	Haresamudram . . . . .	Bellary . . . . .	Rayanur.
44	Pāppūri . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
45	Nandyāla . . . . .	Nandyal . . . . .	Kurnool . . . . .	Nandyal.
46	Lakṣmipuram . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
47	Paṇḍari . . . . .	Paṇḍarpūr . . . . .	Sholapur . . . . .	Paṇḍarpūr.
48	Krānāla . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
49	Chennāvājūla (P). . . . .	.....	.....	.....
50	Ghaḍayakaṇṭi . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
51	Bālāpura . . . . .	Ballāpura (P) . . . . .	Kolar or Bangalore.	Chikka or Doddaballapur.
52	Yedḍalūr . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
53	Kottapalli . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
54	Rāmachandrapuram . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
55	Kumbhagōḍam . . . . .	Kumbhakōḍam . . . . .	Tanjore . . . . .	Kumbhakonam.
56	Ghaḍiyāram (P) . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
57	Periyakoḷam . . . . .	Periyakoḷam . . . . .	Madura . . . . .	Periyakoḷam.

TEXT<sup>1</sup>

## First Plate.

- 1 श्रीवेङ्कटेशाय नमः । <sup>2</sup>यस्य संपर्कपुण्येन<sup>3</sup> नारीर-  
 2 जमभूशिला<sup>4</sup> । यदुपास्यं सुमनसां (सुमनसां) तद्वस्तुद्व-  
 3 माश्रये ।[। १\*] <sup>5</sup>यस्य हिरदवक्त्राद्याः पारिषद्याः परंशतं<sup>6</sup> [।\*] विभं नि-  
 4 श्रुति भजतां विष्वक्केन<sup>7</sup> तमाश्रये ।[। २\*] <sup>8</sup>हरेर्लीला<sup>9</sup>वराहस्य दं-  
 5 द्रादंष्ट्र पातु वः । हेमाद्रिकलया यत्र धात्री <sup>10</sup>च्छत्रश्रियं दधौ ।[। ३\*]  
 6 <sup>11</sup>जयति श्रीरजलधेर्जातं सव्येक्षणं हरेः । आलंबनं चकोरा-  
 7 णाममरायुष्करं महः ।[। ४\*] <sup>12</sup>पीनस्तस्य पुरुरवा बुधसुतस्तस्या-  
 8 युरस्यात्मजः खञ्जने<sup>13</sup> नहुषो ययातिरभवत्तस्माच्च पूर-  
 9 स्ततः । तदंशे भरतो बभूव नृपतिस्तत्सततो<sup>14</sup> शतनुस्तत्तुर्यो  
 10 विजयोभिर्मन्युदभूत्तस्मात्परिचिततः<sup>15</sup> ।[। ५\*] <sup>16</sup>नंदस्तस्याष्टमोभू-  
 11 त्समजनि नवस्तसा<sup>17</sup> राष्ट्रश्चक्रिष्णपस्तत्सम[.\*] श्रीपतिरुचि-  
 12 रभवद्राजपूर्वो नरेद्रः । तस्यासीद्विज्जकेन्द्रो दशम इह नृपो वो-  
 13 रहेमाकिरायस्तीर्त्तिको<sup>18</sup> सुरारौ कृतनतिरुदभूत्तस्य माया-  
 14 पुरी[शः] ।[। ६\*] <sup>19</sup>तत्तुर्योजनि तातपिनममहीपालो निजालोकनच-  
 15 स्तामिचगणस्ततोजनि हर<sup>20</sup> दुर्गाणि समाहितात् । <sup>21</sup>अनैके-  
 16 न स सोमिदेव(नृपदेव)नृपतिस्तस्यैव जज्ञे सुतो वीरो राघ-  
 17 वदेवराडिति तत[.\*] श्रीपिनमोभून्नृपः<sup>22</sup> ।[। ७\*] <sup>23</sup>आरवीटिनगरीवि-  
 18 भोरभूदस्य बुक्कधरणीपतिस्तुतः । येन साकुवन्नृसिंहराज्य-  
 19 म[प्ये]धमानमहसा स्थिरीकृतं ।[। ८\*] <sup>24</sup>स्वःकामिनी[.\*] स्वतनुकांतिभिरा-  
 20 [चि]पंतीं बुक्कावनीपतिलको बुधकल्पशास्त्री । कल्याणिनीं

<sup>1</sup> From impressions supplied by Mr. M. K. Nārāyaṇasāmi Ayyar.

<sup>2</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>4</sup> Read °भूशिला.

<sup>6</sup> Read विष्वक्केन.

<sup>8</sup> Read छत्र°.

<sup>10</sup> Read संजने.

<sup>12</sup> Read °मन्यु°.

<sup>14</sup> Read नवमस्तसा.

<sup>16</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>18</sup> Read अनेकेन.

<sup>20</sup> Metre: Rathōddhatā.

<sup>3</sup> Read °पुण्येन.

<sup>5</sup> Read परंशतं.

<sup>7</sup> Read हरेर्लीला°.

<sup>9</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>11</sup> Read °सत्सततो.

<sup>13</sup> Metre: Sragdharā.

<sup>15</sup> Read °सातीयीको.

<sup>17</sup> Read हरन्नु°.

<sup>19</sup> Read °भून्नृपः.

<sup>21</sup> Metre: Vasantatilaka.

## Second Plate; First Side.

- 21 कमलनाभ इवाभिकन्या वल्लभिकासुदयद्वन्द्व-  
 22 मान्यशीला ।[। ८\*] 'सुतेव कलशानुधेक्षुरभिकाशुगं माधवात्कु-  
 23 मारमिव शंकरात्कुलमहीभूतः कन्यका । जयंतममरप्र-  
 24 भोरपि शचीव बुक्काधिपा[च्छ]तं जगति वल्लभालभत रामरा-  
 25 जं सुतं ।[। १०\*] 'सहस्रैस्सप्तत्या सहितमपि यस्मिंहु(धु)जनुषां [स]पा-  
 26 दस्यानीकं समिति भुजशौर्येण महता । विजित्यादत्तेष्वा-  
 27 दवनिगिरिदुर्गं विभुतया विधूतैर्द्रः कासप्योडयमपि  
 28 विद्राव्य सहसा ।[। ११\*] 'कंदनवोलिदुर्गसुखकंदकदभ्युदयो  
 29 बाहुवलीन [यो] बभूवरेण<sup>१</sup> विजित्यं हरेः । संनिहितस्य त-  
 30 च चरणानुषु सक्ततया ज्ञातिभिरर्पितं सुधयति स नि-  
 31 वेद्य विषं ।[। १२\*] 'श्रीरामराजचितिपस्य तस्य चिंतामणेर-  
 32 र्थिकदंबकानां । लक्ष्मीरिवांभोरुहलोचनस्य लक्ष्मीविका-  
 33 सुख महिष्यलासीत् ।[। १३\*] 'तस्याधिकैस्समभवत्तनयस्तपोभिः[\*]  
 34 श्री[र]गराजनृपतिश्शशिवंशदीपः । आसन् समुल्लस-  
 35 ति धामनि यस्य चित्रं नेत्राणि वैरिसुदृशां च निरंज-  
 36 नानि ।[। १४\*] 'सतीं तिरुमलां विकां चरितलीलया रंजती-<sup>२</sup>  
 37 प्रथमपि तितिषया वसुमतीयशो बंध(ध)तीं । हिमांशुरिव  
 38 रोहिणीं हृदयहारिणीं सङ्गुणैरमोदत सधर्मिणीम-  
 39 यमवाप्य वीराग्रणीः ।[। १५\*] <sup>३</sup>रचितनयविचारं रामराजं च  
 40 धीरं वरतिरुमलरायं वैकटाद्रिचितीशं । अजनय-  
 41 त स <sup>४</sup>धैतानानुपूर्व्या [कुमारा]निह तिरुमलदेव्यामे[व]

## Second Plate; Second Side.

- 42 राजा महीजाः ।[। १६\*] <sup>५</sup>सकलभुवनकंटकानरातीक्ष्मि-  
 43 ति निहत्य स रामराजवीरः । भरतमनुमगीरयादिराज-  
 44 प्रथितयशाः प्रशशास चक्रसूर्याः ।[। १७\*] <sup>६</sup>वितरणपरिपाटीं य-  
 45 स्य विद्याधुरीणा<sup>७</sup> नखरमुखरवीणानादगीतां निशम्य । च-

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Prithvi.<sup>२</sup> Metre: Śikharipi.<sup>३</sup> Read बभूवरेण विजित्यं.<sup>४</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.<sup>५</sup> Read 'सती'.<sup>६</sup> Read स एतां.<sup>७</sup> Metre: Mālinī.<sup>८</sup> Read 'सुतं.<sup>९</sup> Metre: Śailaśikhā.<sup>१०</sup> Metre: Indravajrā.<sup>११</sup> Metre: Prithvi.<sup>१२</sup> Metre: Mālinī.<sup>१३</sup> Metre: Pushpitāgrā.<sup>१४</sup> Read विद्याधुरीणा.





- 46 मुक्तमयमावासांविवापदेयादमरनमराशी सख्य-  
 47 या मज्जतीव ।। १८\* ] 'व्यराजत श्रीवरवेकटादिराज[:\*] चित्ती सख्य-  
 48 चारुमूर्तिः । जा(ज्वा)वीषदूरीकृतनेत्रनादः कुर्वन् सुमि[त्रा]ग्रय-  
 49 हर्षयो[र्ष] ।। १९\* ] 'विषु श्रीरंगम्मापरिवृढकुमारेष्वधिरणं विजि-  
 50 त्थारिम्मापांस्त्रिरुमलमहारायकृपतिः । महीजास्त्रांमा[ज्जे] 'यु[म]-  
 51 तिरभिषिक्तो निरुपमे प्रयास्त्युर्वी' सर्वामपि 'तिशृषु मूर्तिष्वि[व]  
 52 हरिः ।। २० ] 'यशस्विनामप्रसरस्य यस्य पद्माभिषिक्ते सति पार्थि[र्वि]-  
 53 दोः । दानां बुधैरभिषि[च्य]माना देवीपदं भूमिरियं दधाति ।। २१\* ]  
 54 'काञ्चि श्रीरंगमेषाचलकनकसभाहोवलाद्रीयमुख्येष्वामृत्या-  
 55 वृत्य सव(र्वे)ष्वतनुत विधिवद्भूयसे श्रेयसे यः । देवस्थानेषु तो-  
 56 र्धेष्वपि कनकतुलापूरुषादीनि नामाद[ः\*] नान्येवोपदानैरपि  
 57 सममखिलैरागमौ(मो)क्तानि तानि ।। २२\* ] 'अनंतरं 'ततनयः प्रतीत-  
 58 सकास्ति हस्तापजितयुगाशी । श्रीवेगकांवाचिरपुष्करासि(शिः)  
 59 श्रीरंगराय[:\*] अत्रितभागधेयः ।। २३\* ] 'उद्दिगिरौ स्थितः परिविजित्य च  
 60 'दुर्गेचयान् दुर्गम[को]डवीडुविनिर्कोडपुरप्रमुखान्<sup>10</sup> [ः\*] भूव-  
 61 लयैकरत्नपेनुगोडपुरे<sup>11</sup> निवसन्नाजति<sup>12</sup> यस्मिन्मकरा-

## Third Plate ; First Side.

- 62 दिमलांष्टनतः<sup>13</sup> ।। २४\* ] 'यथाविधि र्म(म)हीसुरोत्तमकृताभि-  
 63 षेकोत्सवे<sup>14</sup> यदीत्यकरवारिदे कनकवृष्टिदे सर्वतः ।<sup>15</sup> यसोम-  
 64 यतरंगिणी दशदिगंतरे<sup>16</sup> जूभते(।) सतां प्रशमितोभवत्क्षप-  
 65 णतोऽदावानलः ।। २५\* ] 'नीत्या निरस्तादिनृपे सप[त्ना]<sup>17</sup> संवृत्य संर[चि]-  
 66 तसर्वलोके । श्रीरंगरायचित्तिपालकेक्षिन् पदं सुरारेः पर-  
 67 मं प्रपन्ने ।। २६\* ] 'विहवा(वा)णपरायण(ः)स्तदनुजः श्रीवेगकांवापुरायु-  
 68 ष्कोत्सवफलोदयस्त्रिरुमलश्रीदेवरायात्मभूः । संतानदुरिव

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Upajāti.<sup>2</sup> Metre: Śikharinī.<sup>3</sup> Read तिष्ठतु.<sup>4</sup> Metre: Śailasikha.<sup>5</sup> Read 'विनिर्कोडः'.<sup>6</sup> Read निवसन्नाजति.<sup>7</sup> Metre: Prithvī.<sup>8</sup> Read यजी.<sup>9</sup> Read सपत्नान्.<sup>10</sup> Read कुर्वन्.<sup>11</sup> Read साबाण्ये सुमति°.<sup>12</sup> Metre: Śragdharā. Read काशी°.<sup>13</sup> Read सख्यः.<sup>14</sup> Read कुर्वन्.<sup>15</sup> Read पेशुवीक्ष°.<sup>16</sup> Read 'साव्यनतः'.<sup>17</sup> Read यदीव°.<sup>18</sup> Read जूभते.<sup>19</sup> Metre: Śardhāvikrīḍita.



- 69 स्थितस्तु[र]गिरौ<sup>१</sup> सांख्यसिंहासने सर्वां शक्तिं नयितुं वैक-  
 70 टपतिश्रीदेवराय[ः\*] क्षमां ।[। २७\*] 'यथा रघुकुलीश्वर[ः\*] स्वयमरुंध-  
 71 तीजामिना स्वर्गोच्चगुणं सुधीतिलकतातयार्येण यः । य-  
 72 थाविधि यशस्विना विरचिताभिषेक[ः\*] क्षणादिभिश्च धवना-  
 73 शरान्विजयते प्रशासन्मही ।[। २८\*] 'श्रीवैकटाक्षा वरराघवांवा  
 74 पेदोवमांवा वरकृष्णमांवा । नीत्या समेता युव(इव) शक्तयो यं दे-  
 75 व्योनुरुंधंति पवित्रशीलाः ।[। २९\*] 'यस्यातिप्रथितौजसः<sup>२</sup> रणमुखी  
 76 सेनाभटैरुन्नतैस्साटोपाहृतसैश्च(ध)वह्निपघटाशस्त्रातपचा-  
 77 दिमः । निर्विणो<sup>३</sup> मलिकीभरामतनुभूक्षंप्राप्य<sup>४</sup> गेहं महर्षे-  
 78 दस्तम्भमदशादुरयते सार्थाभिधामन्वहं ।[। ३०\*] 'यस्मिन्नंग-  
 79 दनिर्विशेषमखिलामूर्ध्वी<sup>५</sup> भुजि विभ्रति प्रीताः पंनगमंडला-  
 80 धिपकुलक्षीणीभृतो निर्भराः । यस्मै भूवलथैकधूर्वहकला-  
 81 माशंसमानास्तदा सेवन्ते वृषशैलतामधिगता[ः\*] श्रीवैक-  
 82 टाद्रीश्वरं ।[। ३१\*] 'वाराशिंगांभीर्यविशेषधुर्यक्षीराग्निदुर्गेक-

*Third Plate ; Second Side.*

- 83 विभाक्वर्यः । पराष्टदिशायमनःप्रकामभयंक-  
 84 रश्शार्ङ्गधरांतरंगः ।[। ३२\*] 'हतरिपुरनिमेषानोकहो याच-  
 85 कानां होसबिरुदरगंडो रायराहुत्तमिंद्रुः<sup>६</sup> ।[। ३२\*॥] 'सारवीररम-  
 86 या समुल्लसं(स)न्वारवीटिपुरहारनाय[कः] ।<sup>७</sup>कुंडुलीश्वरमहा-  
 87 भुज[ः\*] 'अयं<sup>८</sup>कुंडुलीकधरणीवराहतां ।[। ३३\*] 'राज्ञां वरो रणमु-  
 88 खरामभद्रव्रिति<sup>९</sup> मृतः । वर्णितबिरुदो नानावर्णश्रीमंडलीक-  
 89 गंड इति ।[। ३४\*] 'भाचेयगोचजानामग्रसरो भूभुजासुदारय-  
 90 याः ।[। ३५\*] 'एबिरुदरायराहुतवेश्यैकभुजंगबिरुदभरितश्रीः ।

<sup>१</sup> Metre : Prithvi.

<sup>२</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>३</sup> Read निर्विणो.

<sup>४</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>५</sup> Metre : Mālini.

<sup>६</sup> Metre : Indravajrā.

<sup>७</sup> Read 'जली.

<sup>८</sup> Read तनुभूः संप्राप्य.

<sup>९</sup> Metre : Upajāti.

<sup>१०</sup> Read 'मिन्द्रः. The missing half of the stanza can be supplied from other inscriptions, cf. e.g. above, Vol. IV, p. 275, v. 28, अहितचरितधन्यो मंनियान् सासुलादिप्रकाटितबिरुदश्रीः पाटितारातिशोकाः.

<sup>११</sup> Metre : Rathōddhatā.

<sup>१२</sup> Read कुण्डु.

<sup>१३</sup> Read अयं<sup>१४</sup>कुंडुलीक<sup>१५</sup>.

<sup>१४</sup> Metre of the first half Anuṣṭubh and of the second Āryā. <sup>१५</sup> Read 'भद्र इति मृतः.

<sup>१६</sup> Metre : Āryā. The second half of v. 35 is missing as in several other grants. It can be supplied, e.g. from the Viṣṭāpaka grant, above, Vol. IV, p. 275, v. 82, अतिबिरुदगुरगधो मतिगुरारमगधमाश्वपदः.

<sup>१७</sup> Metre : Āryā.

- 91 रम्यतरकीर्त्तिरीडियरायद(दि)शापट(ह)विश्वदवीषेण ।[। ३३\*] 'ओषधि-  
 92 'पत्युप्रमायितर्णहृस्वोषणरुपजितासमक्राहुः' । भाषगीत-  
 93 प्युवरायरगंहुः<sup>4</sup> पोषणनिर्भरभूनवखंडुः<sup>5</sup> ।[। ३७\*] 'राजाधिराज-  
 94 विश्वदो राजराजसमाहतिः । मूररायरगंहुःको' मेरुखंशि-  
 95 यशोभरः ।[। ३८\*] 'यित्यादिविरुदैर्वदितया' नित्यमभिष्टुतः ।[। ३९\*]  
 'सोयं'  
 96 नीतिजितादिभूपतितति[:\*] सुचा[म\*]शाखी सुधीसार्थानां भुज-  
 97 तेजसा स्वपश्य<sup>10</sup> कर्णाटसिद्धासन<sup>11</sup> । च<sup>12</sup> सेतेरपि चाहिमाद्रि वि-  
 98 मता<sup>13</sup> संहृत्य शासन्मुदा (।) सर्वोर्धीं प्रचकासि वैकटपतिश्रीदे-  
 99 वरायाधषीः ॥ [४० ॥\*] <sup>14</sup>वसुव्योमककुर्वेदुगणिते प्रकायसरे । संवत्स-  
 100 [रे] व्ययाभिख्ये मासि कार्तिकनामनि ।[। ४१ ॥\*] <sup>14</sup>पक्षे वकते <sup>15</sup>पुण्याया-  
 [सु]-  
 101 त्यानहादशीतिथी । श्रीवैकटेशपादाख्य(स)संनिधौ श्रेवसां निधौ ।[। ४२ ॥\*]  
 102 <sup>14</sup>नानाशाखाभिधामोक्षसूत्रेभ्यःशास्त्रवित्तया । विख्यातेभ्यो दिक्षा-

## Fourth Plate; First Side.

- 103 तिभ्यो वेदविद्भ्यो विशेषतः ।[। ४३ ॥\*] <sup>14</sup>वकिते इतिनाख्यया श्रीध्या(ध)-  
 [रा]-  
 104 पुरवंत्यके । चालंगुळस्थके चापि श्रीनेडुंगुळनोडुके<sup>16</sup> ।[। ४४ ॥\*] <sup>14</sup>वसति(ति)  
 105 ख्यातपेरियकुळसीमनि चं अितं । शुंडेकायिकणमश्रीमंगळा-  
 106 देवीसुमध्यगं ।[। ४५ ॥\*] <sup>14</sup>श्रीवैद्यारूपूलतूर्णैलयोर्मध्यमाश्रितं<sup>17</sup> । ख्यात-  
 107 मंगिलणैयामवर्या<sup>18</sup> निर्मात्य संततं ।[४६ ॥\*] <sup>14</sup>प्रवहत्या<sup>19</sup> हरिद्राख्यतरंगि-  
 108 ण्या समन्वितं । <sup>20</sup>यितमंगिलणैयामहरिद्रासेतुबंधतः ।[। ४७ ॥\*] <sup>14</sup>कुस्यया

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Dōdhaka.<sup>2</sup> Read °काळः.<sup>3</sup> Read °खळः.<sup>7</sup> Read °गच्छादी.<sup>3</sup> Read °गच्छादी.<sup>4</sup> Read °गच्छः.<sup>5</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.<sup>6</sup> Read इत्यादि°. The second half of the stanza can be supplied from V. 38 of the Vilāppākkam grant, जय जीमिति इतिवत्त जनिस्तजसिचंयवा.<sup>9</sup> Metre: Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>11</sup> Read °सिंहासनं.<sup>12</sup> Read विमलान्.<sup>13</sup> Read पुण्याया°.<sup>14</sup> Read °पूषणूयै°.<sup>15</sup> Read प्रवहत्या.<sup>16</sup> Read स्वपश्य.<sup>17</sup> Read चा सेतेरपि.<sup>18</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.<sup>19</sup> Read °नक्षुकी.<sup>20</sup> Read °वर्षाभिर्नक्ष.<sup>21</sup> Read एतन्मुद्रिष्य°.

- 109 चापि सहितं<sup>१</sup> निष्करंत्वा निरंतरं । पूजारिनायकपट्टि(१)लैख्यसाक्षा-  
 110 ग्दिशमाश्रितं ।[। ४८ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>श्रुतमंगलैषामासत्सीमांतावितस्थितेः । चाम्ने-  
 [यी]  
 111 विद्युतवृक्षकुण्डायासाश्रिता(तं) दिशं ।[। ४९ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>पूजस्तूपा(र्षा)मसीमांत-  
 ग्रीलाह-  
 112 क्षिणत[:\*] स्थितं । <sup>२</sup>गर्हभक्षणमामध्यादपि तंमलपट्टितः ।[। ५० ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>नेर्क्षतं  
 प्रथि-  
 113 ताक्षैरिनायनिजरोक्ष पश्चिमं । पुनर्मज्जपट्टितो यडमलाख्यनि-  
 114 रेदपि ।[। ५१ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>गोर्लवारपट्टिनाम्नो चामाहायव्यतामितं । विडप्यहेर्मुप्य-  
 115 डिजनिनायकपट्टितोपि च ।[। ५२ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>मैलैकोडवरपट्टिग्रामकाश्च श्रितो-  
 116 त्तरं । [मे]डुपट्टिग्रामकादध्येतसीमांतव[र्त्ति]नः । [। ५३ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>ऐशान्या<sup>३</sup> वीत्तिरं-  
 117 दपेक्षमाकालयादितं । काहिनायकपट्ट्याख्यग्रामायाश्चेन भास्व-  
 118 ता ।[। ५४ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>तेन्करट्टाख्यग्रीलैद्राहक्षिणायासुपेयुषा । शिवधन्वपट्टिनाम्नो-  
 119 पि चामादिस्थितिमेयुषः ।[। ५५ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>ग्रामाडेलायुधन्वोदैनमकात्पश्चि-  
 120 मेन च । उत्तरत्वमितेन श्रीवस्तुसकुण्टत[:\*] श्रुतात् ।[। ५६ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>श्रीयुंटे-  
 कायिक-  
 121 [ण]वायिपट्टिग्रामकेण च । पालमाग्नपट्टिना संतेप्याकेयग्रामकेण च ।  
 [। ५७ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>त-  
 122 नीय्य(य)सापि च वरमूर्त्तिनायनिपट्टिना । स्थातेन श्रीगुय्यमनायनिपट्टि-  
 123 वरेण च ।[। ५८ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>कीळेकोडवरपट्टिग्रामकेणापि भास्वता । कापुलप्य-  
 ट्टिना ग्रीलि-  
 124 [ना]यनिपट्टिनापि च ।[। ५९ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>इत्येतैरष्टभिर्ग्रामासैस्संयुक्तमुत्तमं ।  
 125 . वयेन विनिष्यजकुल्याभ्यामुपगोभितं ॥ [६० ॥\*]

*Fourth Plate; Second Side.*

- 126 <sup>१</sup>प्रतोततीडिकुल्यप्यन्काननेन समन्वितं । काहिनायग्नपट्टितो-  
 127 रवस्त्रिसंकहयेन च ।[। ६१ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>मून्क्षयैसुंक्षेनोभयमार्गसुंक्षेसमन्वितं । वीर-  
 128 भूपसमुद्राख्यामपरां समुपाश्रितं ।[। ६२ ॥\*] ग्रामं गंगवरपट्टिनामानं स-  
 129 ख्यगोभितं । सर्वमाग्यं चतुस्सीमासंयुतं च समंततः ।[। ६३ ॥\*] <sup>१</sup>निधि-  
 निधि पा-

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>२</sup> Read ऐशानीच.

<sup>३</sup> Read वरंभ.

<sup>४</sup> Read 'पुस्तमु'.



22.

[illegible]

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- 130 वाचसिद्धसाहस्र(ध्व)जलान्वितं । अचिच्छागामिसंयुक्तं गणभीम्यं सभू-  
 131 र्णम् ।[। ६४ ॥\*] 'वापीकूपतटाकौश कच्छारामैश्च संयुतं । पुत्रपौत्रादिभिर्भोग्यं  
 132 कृत्वादाचंद्रतारकं ।[। ६५ ॥\*] 'दानाधमनविक्रीतियोम्यं विनिमयीचितं  
 ।[। ६६\*] 'श्री-  
 133 मासुपेद्रपदभक्तिविशेषसांद्र[.\*] श्रीविश्वनाथनरपालकुलाब्धिचंद्रः ।  
 134 श्रीवीरभूपतिलक[.\*] स्थिरवैभवेद्रस्तेजोनिधिर्जयति दानककावितंद्रः ।[। ६७\*]  
 135 'श्रीमत्सुंदरनायकस्य महति श्रेयोनिधौ संनिधौ नानाविधविशेष-  
 136 भूषितशिलास्तंभोजसम्पदपं । मीनाद्याः कवचं च रत्नखचितं हैमं  
 137 विधायाधुना पूजाः प्रत्यहसुत्तरा वहति 'यस्मान्नाय्यमव्याहृतं ।[। ६८\*] 'य-  
 138 क्ष्मिन्दिशत्यवनिदेवगणाय वाजिनागादिमेवनिचयानय तेपि मेरुं [।\*]  
 139 यैकं<sup>१</sup> समाश्रितवतां विदशालयानामाहारमात्मभवनेषु समर्पयन्ति ।[। ६९\*]  
 140 'यस्मिन्समस्तनिधिसागरशैलजंबूद्वीपादिदानमपि नैव विचित्ररूपं [।\*]  
 141 'सुक्तासुवर्णमणिरत्नविचित्रसप्तद्वीपप्रदानकरपुंश्चकरं<sup>२</sup> जगत्यां [॥ ७०\*]  
 142 'श्रीमत्समयद्रोहरगंडांकस्य धीमतः । अय्यावकीपुरधराधीश्वर[र]-  
 143 स्य महोजसः ।[। ७१\*] 'स्तुतिमागध[पांशुश्री]धिरचोकादिभूभृतः । श्रीद-  
 क्षिणससु-  
 144 द्रेशप्रख्यातविरुदोन्नतुः ।[। ७२\*] 'काश्यपान्वयम(वा)राशिकल्पभूमीरुहा-  
 क्तनः [।\*]  
 145 श्रीविश्वनाथभूपालपौत्रस्य प्रथितीजसः ।[। ७३\*] 'श्रीकृष्णनृपतिचीरसिंहुशो-  
 146 तकरोचिषः । सुशीललक्ष्यमागर्भं<sup>३</sup>सुक्तिसुक्ताफलाक्ततेः ।[। ७४\*] 'वीरस्य  
 वीरभूप[स्य]  
 147 विज्रसिमनुपालयन् । परीतः [प्र]यतै[.\*] क्षिग्धैः पुरोहितपुरोगमैः  
 ।[। ७५\*] 'विविधै[र्वि]-  
 148 बुधै[.\*] श्रौतप[थि\*]कैरयि(धि)कैर्गिरा । श्रीवीरवैकटपतिर्म(म)हारायमही-  
 पतिः ।[। ७६\*] 'स  
 149 'हिरण्यपयोधारापूर्वकं दत्तवाग्मुदा ।(।) सीयं वीरमहीपालसुनाम-  
 150 समवैभवः ।[। ७७\*] 'समस्तषोडशमहादानचर्याधिरंहरः<sup>४</sup> । द्विचत्वारिंश-

<sup>१</sup> Metre : Anushṭubh.<sup>२</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>३</sup> Read यस्या°.<sup>४</sup> Read 'सुवर्ण°.<sup>५</sup> Read 'सिन्धु°.<sup>६</sup> Read 'हिरण्य°.<sup>७</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.<sup>८</sup> Read 'मच्छपं.<sup>९</sup> Read एव.<sup>१०</sup> Read 'पुण्य°.<sup>११</sup> Read पुक्ति°.<sup>१२</sup> Read 'धुरंधर°.

## Fifth Plate; First Side.

- 151 दधिकशतवृत्तिसमन्वितं<sup>1</sup> ।[। ७८\*] <sup>2</sup>कात्वा ग्राममिमं  
 152 गंगवरप्यष्टिभिधाशुषं<sup>3</sup> । नानागोत्रद्विजातिभ्यो  
 153 धारापूर्वमदान्मुदा । वृत्तिमन्तोच लिख्यन्ते विप्रा वेदांत-  
 154 पारगाः ।[। ७९\*] <sup>4</sup>काळहस्तीश्वराभिष्यग्रामदेवाय शंभवे । नित्य-  
 155 पूजाविधानार्थमेका वृत्तिरिद्वार्पिता ।[। ८०\*] <sup>5</sup>लक्ष्मीनारायणाख्या-  
 156 य ग्रामदेवाय विष्णवे । यैका<sup>6</sup> समर्पिता वृत्तिरन्नाराधु(धु)मह-  
 157 निर्गं ।[। ८०\*] <sup>7</sup>ख्याताभ्यां<sup>8</sup> ऋग्यजुर्वेदाध्यापकाभ्यां<sup>9</sup> महत्तया । नित्याधी-  
 158 तिविधानाय वृत्तिरेकाच कल्पिता ।[। ८१\*] <sup>10</sup>वानिवाळीडियभट्ट-  
 159 नुजन्माच बंङ्गचः<sup>7</sup> । गोविंदभट्टो द्वे वृत्ती भारद्वाजान्वयोभु-  
 160 ते ।[। ८२\*] <sup>11</sup>भारद्वाजकुला<sup>8</sup> होतृर्पुष्टिभट्टात्मसंभवः । द्विविस्तिरचं<sup>9</sup> श्रीन[।]-  
 161 रायणभट्टोपि <sup>12</sup>बंङ्गचः ।[। ८३\*] <sup>13</sup>भारद्वा[जा\*]न्ववार्या(व्या)निगुंदि(दि)होवरसात्म-  
 162 जः । वृत्तिद्वयं हस्तकवैकटयोचैति याशुषः ।[। ८४\*] <sup>14</sup>याशुषो मडवा-  
 163 डलपिनमाधवयार्यजः । द्विवृत्ति(त्ती) रायसंकोडपार्यः कौडि-  
 164 न्यगोत्रभूः ।[। ८५\*] <sup>15</sup>काश्यपान्वयसंभूतो विरुप्यरससंभवः । यैका<sup>10</sup>  
 165 वृत्तिं हस्तकनागप्ययोचैति <sup>16</sup>बंङ्गचः ।[। ८६\*] <sup>17</sup>बंङ्गच<sup>7</sup> श्रीमहाभाष्य-  
 166 नरसंभट्टनंदनः । पूतिमाषान्वयश्रीनिवासार्योचैक-  
 167 वृत्तिमान् ।[। ८७\*] <sup>18</sup>बलबूर्नरसंभट्टसूतुर्बंङ्गचश्रेष्ठ[रः]<sup>11</sup> । <sup>19</sup>यैकावृ-  
 168 त्तिः पूतिमाषकुलो नारायणसुधीः ।[। ८८\*] <sup>20</sup>पूतिमाषान्वयश्री-  
 169 तिरुमलार्योपि बंङ्गचः<sup>7</sup> । वृत्तिमेकां शिरिवरं नरसंभ-  
 170 ट्टजोयुते ।[। ८९\*] <sup>21</sup>बंङ्गचे<sup>12</sup>द्रशिरिवरं गोपि(पी)नाथसुधीसुतः । पा-  
 171 नंदभट्टोप्यत्रैकवृत्तिरात्रेयगोत्रजः ।[। ९०\*] <sup>22</sup>पूतिमाषान्वयो  
 172 गोपि(पी)नाथभट्टतनु(नू)जवः । एकां तंमणभट्टोच वृत्तिम-  
 173 [भ्ये]ति बंङ्गचः<sup>7</sup> ।[। ९१\*] <sup>23</sup>श्रीयज्ञेश्वरभट्टस्य तनुभूर्गोतमान्वयः<sup>14</sup> ।[। ९२\*]

<sup>1</sup> Read 'समन्वितं'.<sup>2</sup> Read 'पष्टिभिधा'.<sup>3</sup> Read 'भ्याम्'.<sup>4</sup> Read 'वृत्तः'.<sup>5</sup> Read 'द्विवृत्तिरच'.<sup>6</sup> Read 'यैका'.<sup>7</sup> Read 'बंङ्गच'.<sup>8</sup> Read 'बंङ्गचे'.<sup>9</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>10</sup> Read 'एका'.<sup>11</sup> Read 'भ्या'.<sup>12</sup> Read 'कुली'.<sup>13</sup> Read 'एका'.<sup>14</sup> Read 'एक'.<sup>15</sup> The second half of the verse has been omitted.

## Fifth Plate; Second Side.

- 174 'सुतुस्तोगवैटि सिंहादेः १कास्यपान्वयः । १बंद्दचस्मीम-  
 175 याज्यन्न वृत्तिमेका(i) संमश्रुते १[। ८३\*] १बसवाभट्टसुमतेस्तनयः कौशि-  
 176 कान्वयः । यजुष्यखी १ श्रीनिवासभट्टश्च द्विवृत्तिमान् १[। ८४\*] १बंद्दचश्री-<sup>३</sup>  
 177 होसकेरेवैकटाख्यसुधीसुतः । १जामदग्नान्वयतिरुमलाय्योचैक-  
 178 वृत्तिकः १[। ८५\*] १याजुषश्रीवत्सगोचो नागाभट्टात्मसंभवः । द्विवृत्तिमान्मद-  
 179 नभारतकोडुसुधीरिह १[। ८६\*] १बंद्दच'स्तलसुडिपिचिद्विभट्टस्य नंदनः ।  
 180 यत्नंभट्टोचैकवृत्तिभारद्वाजान्वयोद्भवः । [८७\*] १श्रीरामचंद्रभट्टस्य सनुराचे-  
 181 यगोचजः । १येकां वैकटभट्टोच वृत्तिं प्राप्नोति बंद्दचः १[। ८८\*] १सुत-  
 १स्मीनृत्ति-<sup>०</sup>  
 182 हस्य श्रीवत्सान्वयभूस्सुधीः । वृत्तिमेकां श्रीनिवासभट्टः प्राप्नोति बंद्द-<sup>७</sup>  
 183 चः १[। ८९\*] १श्रीवत्सगोचः कंभाळूश्रीनिवासार्थसंभवः । श्रीभळूश्रीनार-  
 सि(सि)हो १बं-  
 184 वृचोचैकवृत्तिकः १[। १००\*] १वसिष्ठगोचः ख्याताकुवत्त[व]गरसात्म-  
 185 जः । १बंद्दचश्रीरघुपतिरेकां वृत्तिमिहाम्रुते १[। १०१\*] १मौनभार्ग-  
 186 वगोचोचमरसत्यात्मसंभवः । श्रीनरसंभागवतो १बं-  
 187 वृचोचैकवृत्तिकः १[। १०२\*] १कौडिन्यगोचश्रीनागाभट्टो याजुषो-  
 188 त्तमः । १अचैकवृत्तिरोडयाळूर्गोपालसुधीरपि १[। १०३\*] १याजुषश्रीमहेडे-  
 189 याळूरप्पाजिमनीषिजः । १अचैकवृत्तिर्गोविंदभट्टस्य हरिताम्वयः १[। १०४\*]  
 190 १उडयाळूर्चौडुभट्टपुचो १बंद्दचश्रीखरः । विश्वामित्रान्वचा<sup>१०</sup> त्रिपाटुतिः<sup>११</sup>  
 191 पांडुरंगयः १[। १०५\*] १विश्वामित्रकुलो सुळुवायकुणभट्टभवः कृती । वृत्ति-  
 192 मेकां नारसि[ह\*]भट्टोचाम्येति बंद्दचः<sup>१२</sup> १[। १०६\*] १पार्चिकसूनुरुडयाळूर्जना-  
 193 ईनधीमतः । विश्वामित्रान्वयः कुणभट्टोप्यचैकवृत्तिकः १[। १०७\*] १उडया-  
 194 ळूर्हेवराजभट्टो याजुषापणीः । द्विवृत्तिरिह भारद्वाजगोचो ल-

## Sixth Plate; First Side.

- 195 क्षणसुधीः १[। १०८\*] १नंदने<sup>१३</sup> श्रीयन्नारायणभट्टस्य याजुषः ।  
 196 लोकनाथसुधीभारद्वाजगोचैकवृत्तिमान्<sup>१४</sup> १[। १०९\*] १याजुषस्तगर-

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>२</sup> Read बंद्द<sup>०</sup>.<sup>३</sup> Read यजुष्यखी.<sup>४</sup> Read बंद्द<sup>०</sup>.<sup>५</sup> Read सुतुस्त<sup>०</sup>.<sup>६</sup> Read ०वृत्तिः.<sup>७</sup> Read नन्दनः.<sup>८</sup> Read सिंहादेः कास्य<sup>०</sup>. The verse is defective.<sup>९</sup> Read सन<sup>०</sup>.<sup>१०</sup> Read जामदग्न्या<sup>०</sup>.<sup>११</sup> Read एकां.<sup>१२</sup> Read ०व्ययच.<sup>१३</sup> Read बंद्द<sup>०</sup>.<sup>१४</sup> Read ०गोचैक<sup>०</sup>.



- 197 नारायणभट्टवरात्मजः । अथ चित्तुत्तिमान्विहृतमहः कौशिक-  
 198 न्वयः ।[। ११०\*] 'तनयः[\*] श्रीतिरुम[क\*]भट्टवर्यस्य याज्ञुषः । भार-  
 राजान्व-  
 199 यो वैकटभट्टोच चित्तुत्तिकः ।[। १११\*] 'श्रीसंज्ञातिकुलश्रीनिवासभागवता-  
 200 त्मजः । वृत्तिद्वयं धर्मराजभट्टाचैति याज्ञुषः ।[। ११२\*] 'मीनस्यगोचसंभू-  
 201 तो रामाभट्टात्मसंभवः । तिरुवैकटनाथार्यो याज्ञुषोचैकवृत्ति-  
 202 मान् ।[। ११३\*] 'आचेयगोचो मीसलिमडुचूडामणीद्रभूः । उण्याभट्टो भव-  
 203 त्येकवृत्तिमानच बंजचः ।[। ११४\*] 'याज्ञुषो[च]तलश्रीतिरुमलार्यव-  
 204 रोद्भवः । आनंदभट्टो भारद्वाजान्वयोचैकवृत्तिमान् ।[। ११५\*] 'याज्ञु-  
 205 षेद्रः कळ्येतिरुमलभट्टस्य नंदनः । [श्री]चिदंबरभट्टोचै-  
 206 कवृत्तिहृरितान्वयः ।[। ११६\*] 'गुत्तिचक्रंभट्टसुनु[\*] श्रीवत्सान्वय-  
 207 संभवः । एत्येकवृत्तिं कमलनाभभट्टो[प्य\*]च याज्ञुषः ।[। ११७\*] 'यज्ञु-  
 208 श्शाखो होसकोरेश्रीमत्तिरुमलार्यजः । कौडिन्यगोचः कोमे-  
 209 रिभट्टोप्यचैकवृत्तिकः ।[। ११८\*] 'पुचो मेरुनाटिनारायणार्यवर्य-  
 210 स्य याज्ञुषः । श्रीवत्सगोचनन्तार्यो वृत्तिमेकामिहाश्रुते ।[। ११९\*]  
 211 'याज्ञुष[\*] श्रुतबंजारश्रीतिरु(रु)मलभट्टभूः । अर्धवृत्तिस्तिरुमला-<sup>३</sup>  
 212 र्यो विश्वामित्रगोचजः ।[। १२०\*] 'विश्वरूपंतिरुमलभट्टजातोच याज्ञुषः ।[\*]  
 213 भारद्वाजकुलो 'वृत्तेरर्धलक्षणयोश्रुते ।[। १२१\*] 'श्रीवत्सगोचश्रीकाशि-  
 214 नाथभट्टतनु(नू)द्भवः । कोटिशंकरभट्टोचैकवृत्तिं याति याज्ञुषः ।[। १२२\*]  
 215 'श्रीलिंगंभट्टसुमतेस्तनयः काश्यपा[न्व]यः । 'वृत्तिमेकामेति वस-

*Sixth Plate; Second Side.*

- 216 वाभट्टोप्यच बंजचः<sup>५</sup> ।[। १२३\*] 'काश्यपान्व[य\*]संभूतो लिंगंभट्ट-  
 217 नु(नू)द्भवः । चित्तुत्तिमानिह विरूपाक्षमहच बंजचः<sup>५</sup> ।[। १२४\*] 'विश्व-  
 मिचा-  
 218 न्वयो गंगाधरभट्टस्य नंदनः । वैद्यनाथसुधीरर्धवृत्तिमानि-  
 219 ह बंजचः<sup>५</sup> ।[। १२५\*] 'कौडिन्यगोचः पंदिकूपत्तिकोडुसुधीसुतः । अर्धभ-  
 220 ट्टोचार्धवृत्तिमश्रुते याज्ञुषाग्रणीः ।[। १२६\*] 'रुगुकुंठस्थानकाळहस्ति-  
 221 भट्टात्मसंभवः । आचेयगोचैकवृत्तिर्लिंगंभट्टोच बंजचः<sup>५</sup> ।[। १२७\*]  
 222 याज्ञुषो गण्डाद्रिश्रीचंद्रयज्वरात्मजः । आचेयगोचश्रीपुंड-

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>२</sup> Read °वृत्तिरुमल.

<sup>३</sup> Read वरु.

<sup>४</sup> Read वरु.

<sup>५</sup> Read वरुर्ध वरु.





- 228 रीकाचोचैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १२८\*] 'चाचेयगोचर्जी जैमिनिचपस्तुददेवभूः ।  
 224 वृत्तिद्वयं करियत्तिरुमलार्योश्रुति सुधीः ।[। १२९\*] 'चाचेयगोचर्जीसंक-  
 225 णभट्टस्त्रालसंभवः । यैका<sup>३</sup> तिप्यणभट्टोच वृत्तिमभ्येति बंङ्गचः<sup>३</sup> ।[। १३०\*]  
 १श्रीकी-<sup>४</sup>  
 226 छिन्धान्वयसुदुर्गुरिलक्षणमहजः । अचैकामळगंभट्टो याशुषो वृत्ति-  
 227 मश्रुते ।[। १३१\*] 'सुदुर्गुरेगुमहस्य<sup>५</sup> स्रुराचेयगोचर्भूः । वृत्तिमेका  
 तिरुमल-  
 228 भट्टः प्राप्नोति याशुषः ।[। १३२\*] 'कामकायनश्रीविश्वामित्रस्तिरुमलार्यजः ।  
 229 विश्वगर्भोभळसुधीवृद्धचोचैकवृत्तिकः<sup>६</sup> ।[। १३३\*] 'याजुषेन्द्रशिखपुरंश्री[म\*]त्ति-  
 230 रुमलार्यजः । भारद्वाजान्वयो गोविंदमहोचैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १३४\*]  
 १याजुषः[\*] श्री[मंम]-  
 231 [क]भागवताप्यक्यसंभवः । श्रीवत्सगोचो वृत्ति' हे याति वेंकटयसुधीः ।[। १३५\*]  
 232 'वेदशेषाद्रिभट्टस्य तनुभूः कौशिकान्वयः । लक्ष्मीनारायणेंद्रोपि याशुषो-  
 233 चैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १३६\*] 'तनयो मरिचेटिश्रीराघवाय्यस्य बंङ्गचः<sup>८</sup> । व्यास-  
 रायोचा-  
 234 वृत्तिमयते हरितान्वयः ।[। १३७\*] 'स्रुस्तिमणदासस्य विश्वामित्रान्वयोद्व-  
 235 वः । चानंदमहोप्यचैका<sup>९</sup> वृत्तिमभ्येति बंङ्गचः<sup>१०</sup> ।[। १३८\*] 'विश्वामित्रकुली  
 नारा-  
 236 यणभट्टवरात्मजः । वृत्तिमेका मधुरपुण्यकोटी<sup>११</sup>व्याति बंङ्गचः<sup>१०</sup> ।[। १३९\*] 'त-  
 237 नुभूः[\*] श्रीचट्टिपत्तिरामाभट्टस्य याशुषः । रामाभट्टोचैकवृत्तिमश्रु-

Seventh Plate; First Side.

- 238 ते काश्यपान्वयः ।[। १४०\*] 'याशुषः ख्या[त\*]वरिगे गोविंदसुमते[\*]  
 239 सुतः । कृती लक्षणभट्टोचैकवृत्तिगौतमान्वयः ।[। १४१\*] 'स्रुर्म-  
 240 धुरनारायणभट्टेद्रस्य बंङ्गचः<sup>१०</sup> । विश्वामित्रकुली रंगनाथार्योचैक-  
 241 वृत्तिकः ।[। १४२\*] 'यशुशाख्युडयाळूनरसोपाध्यायसंभवः । कौट्टि(खि)न्य-  
 242 १२गोचर्भूरपाजिस्त्रपादवृत्तिमान् ।[। १४३\*] 'श्रीनागरसवर्यस्य स्र-  
 243 नुराचेयगोचर्जः । वृत्तिमेकामर्गोद्वरंगप्योम्येति बंङ्गचः<sup>३</sup> ।[। १४४\*]

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>२</sup> Read वृद्ध.

<sup>३</sup> Read 'भट्टस्य.

<sup>४</sup> Read वृत्ती.

<sup>५</sup> Read 'चैका.

<sup>११</sup> Read कौटिल्यादि.

<sup>७</sup> Read एका.

<sup>८</sup> Read 'कौशिक.

<sup>९</sup> Read 'वृद्ध.

<sup>१०</sup> Read वृद्ध.

<sup>११</sup> Read 'गोचर्भूरपाजि.

- 244 <sup>1</sup>याजुषः श्रीसोऽतिरुमलभट्टस्य नंदनः । श्रीवत्सगोपी तिरुम-  
 245 लभट्टोऽनैकवृत्तिमान् ।[। १४५\*] <sup>1</sup>आचेयगोप्यरुंगोडु<sup>2</sup>नागाभट्टात्मसंभवः[।]  
 246 बंङ्गच[ः\*]<sup>3</sup> श्रीतिरुमलभट्टोप्यच द्विवृत्तिमान् ।[। १४६\*] <sup>1</sup>तनुभू[ः\*] श्रीमणी-  
 चे(?)[रि]-  
 247 नागाभट्टस्य याजुषः । आचेयगोपी तिरुमलभट्टोऽनैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १४७\*] <sup>1</sup>वि-  
 248 श्वामिचकुलोद्भूतो नागाभट्टतनुभवः । <sup>3</sup>बंङ्गचश्रीलक्ष्मरसो वृत्ति-  
 249 चयमिहाश्रुते ।[। १४८\*] <sup>1</sup>भारहजान्वयश्रीडुभट्टभूर्याशुषसुधीः<sup>4</sup> । मादप-  
 250 सुमतिः(ः)श्चाच वृत्तिमेकां समश्रुते ।[। १४९\*] <sup>1</sup>याजुषो यद्वत्तिश्रीपद्मनाभा-  
 251 ध्वरीन्द्रचः<sup>5</sup> । कृष्णभट्टोऽनैकवृत्ति[ः\*] श्रीवत्सकुलसंभवः ।[। १५०\*] <sup>1</sup>बाधूलसान्वयो  
 252 नारायणपंडितनंदनः<sup>6</sup> । <sup>7</sup>चतुवृत्तिरिहाभ्येति चंङ्गपो याजुषाग्रणीः ।[। १५१\*]  
 253 <sup>1</sup>याजुषः श्रुतकोळालव्यासरायसुधीसुतः । भारहजान्वयः कोनेरिभ-  
 254 ट्टोऽर्धवृत्तिमान् ।[। १५२\*] <sup>1</sup>सुक्कायकोनेरिभट्टस्य स्रुतुर्हरितसान्वयः । हरिभ-  
 255 ट्टोऽर्धवृत्तिमयते<sup>8</sup> बंङ्गचाग्रणीः<sup>9</sup> ।[। १५३\*] <sup>1</sup>वसिष्ठगोपी तिरुमलभट्टसुम-  
 256 ते<sup>10</sup> सुतः । <sup>10</sup>येकवृत्तिर्बिदुरेहक्यळघाट्योपि बंङ्गचः<sup>11</sup> ।[। १५४\*] <sup>1</sup>याजुषः  
 स्सवलवि-  
 257 व्याधरभट्टात्मसंभवः । भारहजान्वयः कोडुभट्टोप्यनैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १५५\*]  
 258 <sup>1</sup>यदप्यट्टकपार्यस्य स्रुतुर्वासिष्ठगोचजः । शोक्कपोपि भवत्येक-  
 259 वृत्तिमानच बंङ्गचः<sup>11</sup> ।[। १५६\*] <sup>1</sup>बंङ्गचः<sup>11</sup> श्रीको(कौ)शिकविश्वामित्रान्वयसंभवः[।\*]  
 260 लिंगराजोऽनैकवृत्तिमेति चेनमराजुजः ।[। १५७\*] <sup>1</sup>तनय[ः\*] श्रीतिरुमलभट्ट-  
 261 वर्यस्य बंङ्गचः<sup>11</sup> । जयरायोऽनैकव(वृ)त्तिमेत्याचेयकुलोत्तमः ।[। १५८\*] <sup>1</sup>कपिगो-  
 262 चः कलवरिगे [श्री\*]कायणसुधीसुतः । वरवेकटयो धीमान् वृत्ति द्वे याति  
 [बंङ्गचः ॥ १५९\*]

Seventh Plate; Second Side.

- 263 <sup>1</sup>ब्रह्मेश्वर<sup>12</sup>सुधीरेकवृत्तिमानच याजुषः ।[। १६०\*] <sup>13</sup>पूतिमाषकुलो  
 264 बेकूरुर्घुनाथमनीषिजः । <sup>11</sup>बंङ्गचेन्द्रश्रीनिवासभट्टोप्यनैकवृ-  
 265 त्तिमान् ।[। १६१\*] <sup>1</sup>बंङ्गचो<sup>11</sup> वरबेकूरुरिघुनाथसुधीसुतः । पूतिमाषान्व-

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>2</sup> Read बंङ्ग<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Read रंङ्गजः.

<sup>4</sup> Read चतुर्वृत्ती<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Read भट्टसुमतेषु.

<sup>6</sup> Read बंङ्ग<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> Read रंङ्गीक<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Read रंङ्गीक<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> Read पण्डित<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>10</sup> Read वृत्तिम<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Read एव<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> Read ब्रह्मेश्वर<sup>०</sup>.

- 266 यो नारायणार्थ्यैकवृत्तिकः ।[ १६२\*] <sup>१</sup>भारद्वाजान्वयो वानिवाक्यो-  
 267 निवासभूः । <sup>२</sup>यैकवृत्तिस्त्रिरुमलनारसिंहोपि बंधचः<sup>३</sup> ।[ १६३\*] <sup>१</sup>वानिवाक्य-  
 268 णांभट्टभूभारद्वाजगोचजः । <sup>२</sup>एकवृत्तिर्वरदनारसिंहार्थ्यैक बंध-  
 269 चः<sup>४</sup> ।[ १६४\*] <sup>१</sup>बंधचः<sup>५</sup> कोशिंगेयत्नभट्टवर्थाचसंभवः<sup>६</sup> । भानुभट्टोपैकवृत्तिः<sup>७</sup> ।  
 270 स्वतंत्रकपिगीचजः ।[ १६५\*] <sup>१</sup>बंधचो<sup>८</sup> मरिचेष्टित्रीव्यासरायसुधीसुतः । <sup>२</sup>ये-  
 271 कवृत्तीराघवभट्टोप्यच हरितां(ता)न्वयः ।[ १६६\*] <sup>१</sup>बंधचः[\*]<sup>९</sup> ख्यातविदिरङ्गकू-  
 272 णोविंदभट्टभूः<sup>१०</sup> । <sup>२</sup>यैत्येकासुडयंभट्टो वृत्ति<sup>११</sup> हरितगोचजः ।[ १६७\*] <sup>१</sup>श्रीमन्तो-  
 273 नेरिभट्टस्य तनयो हरितान्वयः । बंधचो<sup>१२</sup> मरिचेष्टीभक्त-  
 274 भट्टोपैकवृत्तिकः ।[ १६८\*] <sup>१</sup>शांडिल्यगोचो सुश्रष्टिङ्गकूिरामार्थ-  
 275 नंदनः । वृत्तिमेकां देवराजभट्टोपैकवृत्ति बंधचः<sup>१३</sup> ।[ १६९\*] <sup>१</sup>सुत-  
 276 शिंगरिभट्टस्य भारद्वाजान्वयोद्वयः । यैकां<sup>१४</sup> तंमणभ-  
 277 ट्टोपि वृत्तिमेत्यच याज्ञुषः ।[ १७०\*] <sup>१</sup>विश्वामित्रान्वयः कपिलक-  
 278 णांभट्टसंभवः । नारायणसुधीरेकवृत्तिमानच बंध-  
 279 चः<sup>१५</sup> ।[ १७१\*] <sup>१</sup>कौतगीविष्णुभट्टस्य सुतुर्वसिष्ठगोचजः । बंधचो<sup>१६</sup>  
 280 नरसंभट्टो वृत्तिमेकामिहाभ्युते ।[ १७२\*] <sup>१</sup>पुत्रो विठ्ठलभट्टस्य  
 281 काश्यपान्वयशिखरः । बंधचः[\*]<sup>१७</sup> श्रीचिकतिरुमलार्थ्यैक-  
 282 वृत्तिकः ।[ १७३\*] <sup>१</sup>सुश्रष्टिङ्गकिनरसंभट्टभूहरितान्वयः । गिरि-  
 283 भ[ट्टो] भवत्येकवृत्तिमानच याज्ञुषः ।[ १७४\*] <sup>१</sup>प्राज्ञेयगोच[स्ति]र-

*Eighth Plate; First Side.*

- 284 मल्लभट्टो <sup>१</sup>बंधचोत्तमः । <sup>११</sup>यैकवृत्तिर्हरिसुदंज-  
 285 नार्दनभट्टजः ।[ १७५\*] <sup>१</sup>पप्पूरित्रीतिरुमलभट्टभूवर्थासुषाग्र-  
 286 णोः । भारद्वाजान्वयो नारायणार्थ्यैकवृत्तिमान् ।[ १७६\*] <sup>१</sup>नं-  
 287 द्यालसूरिभट्टात्मसंभवो गौतमान्वयः । लिंगंभट्टो भव-  
 288 त्येकवृत्तिमानच याज्ञुषः ।[ १७७\*] <sup>१</sup>लक्ष्मीपुरविरूपाक्षभट्टजः  
 289 काश्यपान्वयः । वृत्तिं पंडरिभट्टोच प्राज्ञोत्येकामिहा-  
 290 र्चकः ।[ १७८\*] <sup>१</sup>सुनुरचुतभट्टस्य<sup>१२</sup> कौडिन्यान्वय[संभव\*]ः । अनेकामभ्यु-

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>२</sup> Read चट्टु°.

<sup>३</sup> Read एक°.

<sup>४</sup> Read एत्ये°.

<sup>५</sup> Read श्रीमन्तो°.

<sup>६</sup> Read एक°.

<sup>७</sup> Read एकवृत्ति°.

<sup>८</sup> Read °वर्धारमसं°.

<sup>९</sup> Read °गोविन्द°.

<sup>१०</sup> Read इति°.

<sup>११</sup> Read एका.

<sup>१२</sup> Read °च्युत°.

- 291 ते वृत्तिं यादवाय्योपि याजुषः ।[। १७८\*] 'नरसंभट्टजी विष्णामि[च]-  
 292 गोचच बंद्धचः' । पंडरित्रीतिरुमलभट्टेद्रीचैकवृत्तिकः [॥ १८०\*]  
 293 'नंदनी नरसंभट्टसूरेराचेयगोचजः । एकां तंमंभ-  
 294 द्रोच वृत्तिमयेति बंद्धचः' ।[। १८१\*] 'याजुषः क्रानालनरसार्यके-  
 295 शवभट्टभूः । भारद्वाजान्वयसंभट्टस्यार्थैकवृत्तिमान् ।[। १८२\*]  
 296 'पुचस्येनावज्जुलपेहिभट्टेद्रस्य याजुषः । शांडिल्यगो-  
 297 ची वैकटभट्टोचार्धवृत्तिमान् ।[। १८३\*] 'भारद्वाजान्वयो वानि-  
 298 वाळगोविंदभट्टभूः । अच चिवृत्तिमाग्यासरायभट्टोपि  
 299 बंद्धचः' ।[। १८४\*] 'भारद्वाजकुलोद्भूतो म[क्ष\*][णा]राज्यसंभवः । श्रीमत्सि-  
 300 मणभट्टोपि 'बंद्धचोचार्धवृत्तिकः ।[। १८५\*] 'बंद्धच[:\*]' श्रीमहाभाष्य-  
 301 श्रीनिवाससुधीसुतः । गिरिभट्टोचार्धवृत्तिः पूतिमाषकु-  
 302 लोद्भवः ।[। १८६\*] 'कौडिन्यगोची घडयकांठिरुप्यभट्टजः । वृत्तिह-  
 303 यं 'सिरुमलभट्टोचार्धेति याजुषः ।[। १८७\*] 'पुचो राघवभट्टस्य वसि-  
 304 [ठा]न्यभूस्सुधीः । वरवैकटभट्टोपि 'बंद्धचोचैकवृत्तिक[:]

*Eighth Plate ; Second Side.*

- 305 (बद्धचः) ।[। १८८\*] 'कास्य(श्र्य)पान्वयभूर्वाकापुरलक्ष्मीधरार्थजः । याजुषेद्री[क्ष\*]  
 306 कमलनाभभट्टो द्विवृत्तिमान् ।[। १८९\*] 'भारद्वाजान्वयतिरुमलश्रीगं-  
 307 गयाडिजः । चिवृत्तिरोडयाकूर्देवराजार्थोच याजुषः ।[। १९०\*] 'विष्णुवर्ध-  
 308 नगोची येडुल्लुर्लिंगार्थस(सं)भवः । 'यैकवृत्तिं वरदभागवतो 'बद्ध-  
 309 चोक्षु(श्रु)ते ।[। १९१\*] 'बद्धचः' कोत्तपत्त्यसंभट्टवर्यतनूद्भवः । अचैकामश्रु-  
 310 ते वृत्तिमंणाजिभा(र्भा)गंवान्वयः ।[। १९२\*] 'बद्धचो' 'रामचंद्रार्थसूनुराचेयगो-  
 311 चजः । रामचंद्रपुर[श्री\*]वैकटाद्रिचैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १९३\*] 'श्रीकौडिन्यकुलः' कुं-  
 312 भघोणकामरसात्मजः । अचै(चै)कवृत्तिमान् कुप्परसेंद्रः श्रीकास्ययाजु-'  
 313 षः ।[। १९४\*] 'श्रीरंगनाथभट्टस्य तनयः कौशिकान्वयः । घडियारभास्करा-  
 314 र्थ्य' बद्धचोचैकवृत्तिकः ।[। १९५\*] 'लक्ष्मीकांतसुतः कौशिकविष्णामि(चा)च  
 315 चार्धिकः । द्विवृत्तिः पेरियकोळंकरणिकोच दंवणः ।[। १९६\*] श्रीव-

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.

<sup>2</sup> Read तिब°.

<sup>3</sup> Read रामचन्द्र°.

<sup>4</sup> Read श्रीका°.

<sup>5</sup> Read बद्ध°.

<sup>6</sup> Read एक°.

<sup>7</sup> Read श्रीकौडिन्य°.

<sup>8</sup> Read °राय्यो बद्ध°.

vii b.

**S. KONOW.**

xiii. a.

SCALE .55



306 तद्विधा॥ अतस्तदा तदनुब्रूवात्ता॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 303 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 310 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 312 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 314 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 316 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 318 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥

320 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 322 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 324 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 326 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥  
 328 अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥ अतस्ती॥

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

- 816 'अपेरियकोळंकरणिकोच बंङ्गचः' । येकवृत्तिं तिपरससु-  
 817 क्षिंमरसोचुते' ।[ १८७\*] 'नानागोचद्विजातिभ्यो दत्ता वीरमहोमुखा ।  
 818 द्विचत्वारिंशदधिकक्षितिखितास्तद्वृत्तयः ॥[१८८\*] श्री॥=॥

## Ninth Plate.

- 819 'श्रीवेंकटपतिरायचित्तिपतिवर्धन्यं श्रीर्त्तिधुर्य्यं ।  
 820 शासनमिदं सुधीजनकुवलयचंद्रस्य भूमचंद्रस्य ।[ १८९ ॥\*] 'वेंकट-  
 821 पतिरायश्चापतिदेवेन' शासनलोकान् ।[\*] क्षणकविकामकाटिः'  
 822 सरसमभाषीक्षभापतेः पीचः ।[ २०० ॥\*] 'श्रीवेंकटमहारायसूक्त्या गणपया-  
 823 लजः । श्रीवीरणमहाबायो(र्य्यो) व्यलिखतांमशासनं ।[ २०१\*] 'दानपा-  
 लन[यी]-  
 824 मंजो' दाना[च्छे]यीनुपासनं ।[\*] दानाद्वर्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्युतं पदं ।  
 [ २०२ ॥\*] 'स[द]-  
 825 ताहिंशुणं' पुष्पं परदत्तानुपासनं । परदत्तापहारेण स्रदत्तं नि[ष्क]लं  
 826 भवेत् ।[ २०३ ॥\*] 'स्रदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरति वसुंधरा'<sup>10</sup> ।[\*]  
 षष्टिर्वर्षसहस्राणि विष्टा-  
 827 यां जायते क्रिमिः<sup>11</sup> ।[ २०४ ॥\*] 'एकैव भगिनी लोके सर्वेषामेव भूभुजा ।  
 न भाष्या न -क-  
 828 [र]थाद्या विप्रदत्ता वसुंधरा<sup>10</sup> ।[ २०५ ॥\*] <sup>12</sup>सामान्योयं धर्मसेतुंनुपाणां<sup>13</sup> कालि  
 कालि प[र]-  
 829 [क]नीयो भवद्भिः । सर्वानितान्याविनः<sup>14</sup> पार्थिवेंद्राभूयो भूयो याचिते<sup>15</sup>  
 रामचेंद्रः ।[ २०६ ॥\*] .  
 380 श्रीवेंकटेश<sup>16</sup>

## ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

(Line 1.) Salutation to Śrī Veṅkaṭeśa.

(Verse 1.) Stōtra to Rāma.

(V. 2.) Stōtra to Viśhvakṣēna.

(V. 3.) Stōtra to Varāha, (the boar incarnation of Viśhṇu).

(V. 4.) From the ocean of milk was born the Moon.

(Vv. 5-6.) His grandson was Budha's son, Purūravas. The latter's son was Āyus; his son, Nahusha. From him came Yayāti, and from Yayāti, Pūru. In this lineage was born a

<sup>1</sup> Read 'बङ्गचः'.

<sup>2</sup> Read 'सुते'.

<sup>3</sup> Metre: Āryā.

<sup>7</sup> Read 'कोटिः'.

<sup>8</sup> Read 'हिगुण'.

<sup>11</sup> Read 'जनिः'.

<sup>12</sup> Read 'सेतु'.

<sup>14</sup> Read 'याचिते रामचन्द्रः'.

<sup>5</sup> Read एक'.

<sup>6</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>9</sup> Read 'पत्न्यादिभिर'.

<sup>10</sup> Read 'मंजो'.

<sup>13</sup> Read 'वसुन्धरा'.

<sup>15</sup> Metre: Śālini.

<sup>16</sup> Read 'भाविनः'.

<sup>17</sup> In Telugu characters.

king named Bharata. In his family appeared Śantanu; the fourth from him was Vijaya (Arjuna). His son was Abhimanyu; from him was born Parikshit. The eighth from him was Nanda. The ninth from this king was Chalikka, and the seventh from him was Rājanarandra, a devotee of Viṣṇu. Ten generations after him came Bijjalendra. The third from him was Vira-Hemmāṇirāya, the lord of Māyāpuri and a devotee of Murāri (Viṣṇu).

(Vv. 7-8.) Fourth after him was born king Tāta-Pinnama, at whose sight the enemies were frightened. From him was born Sōmidēva, who captured seven forts in one day, from his enemies. To him was born the heroic son Raghavādēva. Then came the glorious Pinnama. King Bukka was the son of him (Pinnama), who was the lord of Araviḍu; he also established the kingdom of the Śāluva Nṛsiṃha firmly.

(Vv. 9-12.) Bukkarāja, who was like the *kalpa-vriksha* to the learned, married Ballāmbikā. This queen bore a son named Rāmarāja. He vanquished by his great valour the 70,000 horses of Sapāda, seized from him the fort of Avanigiri, and put to flight Kāsappodaya. This Rāmarāja captured the fort of Kandanavōli. He was poisoned by his relatives, but by the grace of Viṣṇu, whose devotee he was, he suffered no harm.

(Vv. 13-40.) The queen of this Rāmarāja was Lakkāmbikā. To him was born Śrīraṅgarāja. He married Tirumalāmbikā; by her were born to Śrīraṅgarāja the three sons, the heroic Rāmarāja well versed in politics, the excellent Tirumalarāja and the king Veṅkaṭādri. The hero Rāmarāja, having slain in battle his enemies, who were a scourge of the earth, was ruling the world. His praises. Then Veṅkaṭādri is praised. Tirumalamahārāja of great prowess, having subdued hostile kings in battle, and having been anointed to the peerless sovereignty, ruled the earth.

(V. 21.) Description of the coronation of this prince.

(V. 22.) This king made large gifts of *tulā-pāruṣa* in gold and other gifts, to the temples at Kāñchi, Śrīraṅgam, Śeṣhāchala (Tirupati) Kanakasabhā (Chidambaram), Ahobala, etc.

(Vv. 23-26.) By Veṅgaṭāmbā was born to Tirumala a son named Śrīraṅgarāja. Making Uddagiri his residence, he conquered Koṇḍaviḍu, Vinikoṇḍapura, and other forts, and began to rule at Penukoṇḍa. The description of his coronation. King Śrīraṅga afterwards went to heaven (died).

(Vv. 27-39.) Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāja, the son by Veṅgaṭāmbā of Tirumaladēvarāja then began to rule the earth. He was the younger brother of Śrīraṅgadēvarāja. Having been anointed according to the prescribed rules by the spiritual preceptor of his *gōtra*, the famous Tātayārya, who was the ornament of the wise, just as Rāma was anointed by Vasishṭha, he was ruling the earth triumphantly after destroying the demons, the Yavanas (i.e. the Muhammadans). He had Veṅkaṭāmbā, Raghavāmbā, Pedōbamāmbā and Kṛishṇamāmbā as his queens. This king defeated Mahamanda-Sāhu, son of Malikibharāma, (i.e. Muhammad Shāh, son of Malik Ibrāhīm) and took on the battlefield the horses, elephants, weapons, umbrella, etc. belonging to the vanquished king. When this Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāja assumed the sovereignty, *Adiśeṣha* and other supporters of the earth were relieved of their burden and consequently they, having assumed the shape of *Vṛishasaila* (the Tirumala hills near Tirupati), are ever praying Veṅkaṭāchalapati to grant long reign to him. He was comparable to the ocean in the profundity of his learning; was the only excellent conqueror of the Chaurāśidurga; he terrified the hearts of the hostile kings in the eight quarters; he was a favourite of Śrīraṅgadēva; was a destroyer of his enemies; was a wishing tree to the poor; was styled *Hosa-birudāraganḍa*; *Rāyarāhutta-minḍa*; was favoured by Vira-Lakshmi; was like the central gem of the necklace (which is) the city of Araviḍu; was broad-armed like *Adiśeṣha*; was a boar to the earth viz. the provincial chiefs (as Viṣṇu in his *Varāha-avatāra* was to the earth); was the best of kings; a Rāmabhadra in battle; was called *Nānāvarṇa-śrī-maṇḍalika-ganḍa*; was the foremost of the kings of the race of Atri; was styled

*Ebirudarāya-rāhutta-vēśy-aikabhujāṅga*; *Odḍiyarāyadīśapattā*; his cheeks resembled the moon; he rivalled the god of love in beauty; was called *Bhāshagetappuvarāyara-gaṇḍa*; was the protector of the nine continents of the earth; *Rājādhirāja*; a munificent giver like Kubera; was entitled *Mururāyara-gaṇḍa*, possessing fame surpassing Mōru, etc. He, having won the throne of Karpāṣa by the power of his arm, was ruling the earth from Sōtu (*Rāmēśvaram*) to Himādri (the Himālayas).

(Vv. 41-66.) In the Śaka year computed by *vasu* (8), *vyōma* (0), *kaḷamba* (5), and *indu* (1), (i.e. 1508) the *Saivatsara Vyaya*, on the *Utthāna-dvādaśī tithi* of the bright fortnight in the month *Kārttika*, in the presence of the god *Veṅkaṭēśa* (at Tirupati), the king granted to a number of *brāhmaṇas* well versed in the *śāstras* and the *vēdas*, the village of *Gaṅgavarappattī*, together with *Śuṇḍekkāyikkāṇavāyippattī*, *Palamāppattī*, *Chinnāmūrtināyanippattī*, *Guyyamanāyanippattī*, *Kilekkōṭṭa(vara)pattī*, *Kāpulappattī*, *Śilīnāyanippattī*, and *Santēppāleyam*; they were clubbed together under the name of *Virabhūpasamudram*.

The situation of *Gaṅgavarappattī* is as follows:—It is included in *Hastināvati-valīta* and is situated in the *Neḍuṅgula-nāḍuka* in the *Ālaṅgula-sthala* which belonged to the *Dhārāpura-vaṇṭya*. The boundaries of it are:—It is situated between *Śuṇḍekkāyikkāṇam* and *Śrīmaṅgaśḍēvi* (?), and between *Vaighayāru* and the hill of *Pūlattūr*. It is watered by the river (and channel) coming from the village of *Mūṅgilānai*, and which is named *Haridrā*. The village of *Gaṅgavarappattī* is situated to the east of *Pūjarināyakan-malai*; to the south-east of *Mūṅgilānai* and the big channel already mentioned; to the south of the hill adjacent to the village of *Pūlattūr*; to the south-west of the *Gardabhakkaṇam* and *Tummalappattī*; to the west of *Bairināyani-tūru*, *Pullamaṇjappattī* and *Yadamalai*; to the north-west of the village of *Gorlavārappattī*; to the north of *Vēḍappattī*, *Muppaḍi-Jaggīnāyakappattī*, *Mēlaikkōṭṭa(vara)pattī* and *Mēṭṭuppattī* adjoining the last mentioned village; and to the north-east of *Vittirundaperumālālayam*.

The boundaries of *Śuṇḍekkāyikkāṇavāyippattī* are *Kāṭṭināyakapattī* to the west, *Teṅkaraḍu* hill to the north, *Sēvaghanpattī* and *Vēḷayudhanpōṭṭai* to the east and *Battulakuṇṭa* to the south. This village of *Śuṇḍekkāyikkāṇavāyippattī* together with *Palamāppattī*, *Santēppāleya*, *Chinna(tantya)s* *mūrtināyanippattī*, *Guyyamanāyanippattī*, *Kilekkōṭṭappattī*, *Kāpulappattī*, and *Śilīnāyanippattī*, was given as the subsistence for the village of *Gaṅgavarappattī*. To these were added two channels flowing from . . . . . the forest of *Toṇḍēkkutyappan*, the tolls from *Kāṭṭināyanpattī*, *Toravali-sūṅgam* and *Mūṅgilānai*.

(Vv. 67-79.) *Virabhūpa*, a devout worshipper of *Vishṇu*, was born in the family of *Viśvanātha Nāyaka*. He was living gloriously. He constructed a *maṇḍapa* of rare sculptures in front of the shrine of *Sundaranāyaka* and presented the goddess *Minākshi* with a golden *kaṭacha* (mailcoat studded with gems). The munificence of this prince is praised. He held the *birudas*, *Samayadrōhara-gaṇḍa*, and *Dakṣiṇa-samudrādhipati*, and was the lord of *Ayyāvalipura*. He was the grandson of *Viśvanātha Nāyaka*, and son of the king *Kṛishṇa* by *Lakshmamā*. At the request of this prince *Virabhūpa*, the village was granted by *Vira-Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāya* and it consisted of 142 shares.

(Vv. 80-198.) Here follows the list of donees.

(V. 199.) Praise of *Veṅkaṭapatidēvarāya*.

(V. 200.) States that *Kṛishṇakavi*, the son of *Kāmakōṭi* and the grandson of *Sabliāpati* wrote this document, and

(V. 201.) that it was engraved on copper by *Viraṇḍohārya*, the son of *Gaṇapaya*.

(Vv. 202-206.) The usual benedictory and imprecatory verses.

At the end of the document is the sign-manual of the king; *Śrī Veṅkaṭēśa*.

No. 22.—MOTUPALLI PILLAR-INSRIPTION OF GANAPATIDEVA;  
A. D. 1244-45.

By PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

This inscription is engraved on four sides of a pillar of the *maṇḍapa* in front of the Vira-bhadravāmin temple at Mōṭupalli in the Bāpaṭla tāluḱa of the Guṇṭūr district.<sup>1</sup> I edit it from a set of excellent inked estampages received from Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri, who has already noticed the inscription in his *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1909-10*, p. 106 f.

With the exception of a few syllables near the edges of the pillar (e.g. in ll. 169-171), the inscription is well preserved. The alphabet is Telugu. The characters are on the whole well formed, but there are some letters (e.g. the dentals, linguals, *r*, *l*, and *v*) which it is not quite easy to distinguish from each other without paying regard to the context. The lingual *l* is used twice in the word *pankiḷa* (ll. 89 f., 102). Of peculiar spellings may be mentioned *klupta* for *klṛipta* (ll. 85, 149) and *yavvana* for *yauvana* (l. 13).

The languages are Sanskrit (ll. 1-152, 166-173) and Telugu (ll. 152-166). The Sanskrit portion consists mostly of verses, which are 29 in number (ll. 2-134, 166-173). The remainder of the inscription is in prose. Of rare Sanskrit words the following deserve to be noted:—*anta-rīpa*, 'an island' (line 136 f.); *amalīman*, 'purity' (verse 17); *asvīya*, 'a number of horses' (v. 20); *ānandathu*, 'joy' (v. 1); *āmṛḍana*, 'repetition' (v. 4); *āsvamēdha*=*āsvamēdhika* (v. 12); *ūpa-rīkḥ*, 'to spread' (v. 27); *ūshmala*, 'glowing' (v. 13); *kan*, 'to glitter' (v. 16); *kalamba*, 'an arrow' (v. 12); *kṛīḍāyita*, 'sporting' (v. 4); *gaṇḍa*, 'a hero' (v. 18); the same=*gaṇḍasāila*, 'a boulder' (v. 26); *guṇjā*, 'a kettle-drum' (v. 23); *ghṛīṇi*, 'a ray' (v. 27); *ḍamara*, 'tumultuous, terrible' (v. 20); *Tridaśaparivṛḍha*=Indra (v. 13); *Padmavāsā*=Lakṣmī (v. 5); *parimḍhana*, 'cracking' (v. 18); *Maghavanmaṇi*=Indranīla (v. 27); *raṅgat*, 'rolling' (v. 3);<sup>2</sup> *lambapaṭaḥa*, 'a kind of drum' (vv. 12, 25); *Lōpāmudrādayita*=Agastya (v. 15); *Śrīvatsavakṣas*=Viṣṇu (v. 8).

The Mōṭupalli pillar-inscription is an edict of the (Kākatiya) *Mahārāja Gaṇapatidēva* (l. 135 f.). It opens with an invocation of Svayambhūḍēva. From the *Pratāparudṛtiya* we know that Śiva under the name Svayambhūḍēva was the family-deity (*kula-dēvata*) of the Kākatiya dynasty.<sup>3</sup> Verses 1-4 of the inscription invoke Gaṇēśa, Sarasvatī, the digit of the moon on Śiva's head, and the Boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu, respectively. Verses 5-15 contain a mythical and legendary genealogy of the Kākatiya kings. Verse 5 introduces Viṣṇu, from the lotus on whose navel sprang Brahmā. From the Creator's eye the Sun was produced (v. 6), and from the latter Manu (v. 7). In this family (*viz.* the *sūrya-vamśa*), was born Ikṣhvāku (v. 8), in his family Māndhātṛi (v. 9), and in his family Sagara (v. 10), whose sons were burnt by Kapila, but attained salvation through the austerities of Bhagiratha (v. 11). In this family was born Raghu (v. 12), and in his family Daśaratha, who, being mounted on Indra

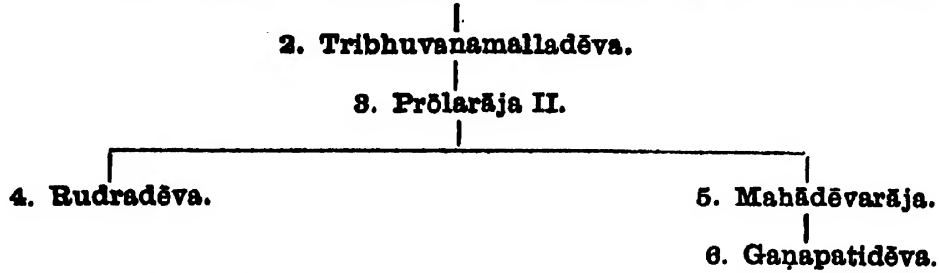
<sup>1</sup> Cf. Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup> Professor Zachariæ kindly informs me that the same participle occurs in two (unidentified) quotations of the commentary on the *Māṅkhakḍā*:—*raṅgad-bhāṅgāḥ sa Gaṅgā* (verse 115) and *raṅgat-saṃsaṅgā-rūḥiḥ* (verse 126).

<sup>3</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 199; and see now K. P. Triedyi's edition, p. 185 ff.

in the shape of a bull, killed Śambara in the sky (v. 13). Daśaratha's son was Rāma (v. 14), in whose family was born Durjaya (v. 15). Verses 16-22 furnish the following pedigree :—

1. Prōlarāja I, of the family of Durjaya, constructed a tank named *Kēsari-taṭāka*.



The first king of this pedigree, Prōla I., is not mentioned in any other Kākatiya inscription but the Mōṭupalli one, and in a Kāñchi inscription<sup>1</sup> the construction of the *Kēsari* tank is attributed to (his grandson) Prōla II. The successors of Prōla I. are named in the same order in other Kākatiya inscriptions. Here and in a Hanamkoṇḍa inscription,<sup>2</sup> the second king bears the name Tribhuvanamalla, while a Chōbrōlu inscription calls him Bēta,<sup>3</sup> and the Kāñchi inscription Betma. In another inscription at Hanamkoṇḍa, both names (Bēta and Tribhuvanamalla) occur.<sup>4</sup> As pointed out by Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri, Bēta was his actual name, and Tribhuvanamalla a surname which he borrowed from his sovereign, the Western Chōlukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramāditya VI.<sup>5</sup> As Prōla I. in the Mōṭupalli inscription, Bēta is stated in the Chōbrōlu inscription to have been a descendant of Durjaya.<sup>7</sup> The family of Durjaya is referred to also in inscriptions of other Telugu chiefs.<sup>8</sup>

Verses 23-27 praise king Gaṇapati in general terms without conveying any historical information. Verse 25 implies that he fought with the Kalingas. Verse 24, which is identical with verse 13 of his Kāñchi inscription<sup>9</sup> and with verse 19 of an unpublished inscription on a pillar at the Pēkhāl lake,<sup>10</sup> and verse 26 allude to the crest of the Kākatiyas, which, as we know also from the *Pratāparudriya*,<sup>11</sup> was the figure of a boar.

After this long preamble of 27. verses, the *Mahārāja Gaṇapatidēva* informs us of the actual object of his pillar-inscription. It is an *abhaya-sāsana* (l. 139 f.), i.e. 'an edict (assuring) safety', to foreign traders by sea whose vessels might be wrecked on the coast of his territories. While formerly the whole cargo of such ships became forfeited to the state, he promised that henceforth nothing but the usual custom-duties would be levied on it. These are specified in the Telugu language in ll. 152-166.

The inscription ends with two Sanskrit verses (28 f.) stating that Gaṇapatidēva set up the pillar bearing this edict (*sāsana-stambha*) at Mōṭṭupalli *alias* Dēśyūyakkonḍapaṭṭana in the Śaka year 1186 (expired), which was the year Krōddhin of the cycle. This year corresponds to A.D. 1244-45.

<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 200, verse 9. The Mōṭupalli inscription shows that the word *kēsari* must not be connected with the preceding word *jagati*, as was done by me in editing the Kāñchi record.

<sup>2</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, p. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Above, Vol. V, p. 142.

<sup>4</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 197.

<sup>5</sup> Above, Vol. IX, p. 265 f.

<sup>6</sup> *Idem*, p. 260.

<sup>7</sup> The words *taṭā-bhāt* do not necessarily imply that Bēta was the son of Durjaya, as I had understood them above, Vol. V, p. 142.

<sup>8</sup> See above, Vol. VI., p. 224 f. and p. 268, and Vol. IX, p. 260, note 2.

<sup>9</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 200.

<sup>10</sup> See my *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1903-04*, p. 6, para. 12.

<sup>11</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 198.

General Cunningham<sup>1</sup> and Colonel Yule pointed out that Mōṭupalli is mentioned by the Venetian traveller Marco Polo, who calls it Mutfili. "This was formerly under the rule of a king, and since his death, some forty years past, it has been under his queen."<sup>2</sup> By this king and his queen are meant Gaṇapati and his daughter (not queen) Rudrāmbā.<sup>3</sup> Rai Bahadur Venkayya showed that the former reigned sixty-two years, from A. D. 1199-1200 to 1260-61, when he was succeeded by Rudrāmbā.<sup>4</sup> Marco Polo is supposed to have visited South India about A.D. 1290;<sup>5</sup> as, however, he dictated his work to his fellow prisoner Rusticiano at Genoa in A.D. 1298-99,<sup>6</sup> his statement that about forty years had then passed after Rudrāmbā's accession to the throne turns out to be fairly correct. He mentions as chief produce of the country diamonds which "are found both abundantly and of large size,"<sup>7</sup> and muslins which "look like tissue of spider's web."<sup>8</sup> As he calls the whole Kākatīya kingdom after Mutfili, it seems that this town was its chief port in the thirteenth century. The fact that Gaṇapati selected Mōṭupalli as the site of his edict to mariners points to the same conclusion.

TEXT.<sup>9</sup>

A.—South Face.

- 1 श्री<sup>10</sup> स्वस्ति श्रीस्वयंभूदेवाय न-
- 2 मः ॥ इच्छासिद्धौ<sup>11</sup> हिमगिरिसुता-
- 3 नंदयोरालवालं देवं लंबोद-
- 4 रकरिपतिं वंदनैर्नृदयामः । यस्य
- 5 क्रीडापरिणतिभुवो मेरुगुंघस्फुलिगाक्षं-
- 6 दृश्यंते दुरिततिमिरीत्वारणाकार्यसू-
- 7 र्याः ॥ [१ ॥\*] तां विधातृचतुर्जिह्वारंजे-
- 8 कोद्योगनर्त्तकी । वंदेमहि गिरं देवीं संवि-
- 9 दंबुध्रिचंद्रिका ॥ [२ ॥\*] जयति मुकुटगंगा[रं]-
- 10 गदंभस्तरंगमवनचतुरङ्गसीविभ्रमा च-
- 11 द्रलिखा । उपहरति दृशोर्था शर्वसर्वेश्व-
- 12 रत्नप्रकृतिनियतमुक्तापट्टबंधप्र-

<sup>1</sup> *Ancient Geography of India*, p. 542 f.

<sup>2</sup> Yule, *Marco Polo*, 2nd ed., Vol. II, p. 346.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXI, p. 199, and a note by Mr. Prakasa Rau of Cocanada, reprinted from the *Hindu* in the *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society* (Bangalore), Vol. III, p. 132.

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1905-06*, p. 80 f. The inscriptions themselves prove that the doubts expressed by Miss Duff (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXII, p. 325 f.) are quite unjustified.

<sup>5</sup> Yule, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 251.

<sup>6</sup> *Idem*, Vol. I, Introduction, p. 50.

<sup>7</sup> On the diamonds of South India see the articles of Mr. P. Sampat Iyengar and Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar in the *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, Vol. III, pp. 117-132.

<sup>8</sup> "The districts about Masulipatam were long famous both for muslins and for coloured chintzes. The fine muslins of Masalia are mentioned in the *Periplus*." Yule, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 349, note 8, and *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 429. The *Μασαλία* of the *Periplus* and the *Μασαλία* of Ptolemy have been identified with Masulipatam, see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, p. 149 f., and Mr. Schoff's translation of the *Periplus* (New York, 1912), p. 252.

<sup>9</sup> From an inked estampage supplied by Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri.

<sup>10</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

<sup>11</sup> Read 'सिद्धिः'.



- 13 तीतिं ।[। ३ ॥\*] देव[ः\*] श्रीकमनीययध्वनवनक्रीडा-<sup>१</sup>  
 14 यितामेडनस्वातंयानुष्टहीतसु-  
 15 करतनुः पु[ष्णा]तु वो वांष्टितं । क्षोणी-  
 16 सुहरतो महाभ्रिजठराहिक्रां-  
 17 तनीराजनां चक्रे यस्य फणीश्वरो निजफ-  
 18 णामाणिक्यदीपीत्करैः ।[। ४ ॥\*] अधिजलनिधि  
 19 शेषे कोपि पर्य्यकशेषे विहरति कि-  
 20 ल देवः पद्मवासासहायः । प्रस-  
 21 वसवनयष्टी<sup>२</sup> विष्टपानामसु-  
 22 थ स्वयमजनि हि नाभीपद्मतः पद्म-  
 23 योनिः ॥ [५ ॥\*] विश्वैनसां च तमसां च निरा-  
 24 कैरिणुरंभोरुहां च हरितां च विका-  
 25 सहेतुः । तस्येक्षणाज्जगदशेषमि[दं]  
 26 सिद्धक्षोराविर्ब्भूव भगवानय-  
 27 मंशुमाली ॥ [ ६ ॥\*] ततो मनुरभू-  
 28 कान्ता शेखरं नयदर्शिनां । विश्व-  
 29 राजन्यमूर्धन्यसूडामणिरिवा-  
 30 परः ॥ [७ ॥\*] इक्ष्वाकार्णाम<sup>३</sup> तस्मिन्नभवद-  
 31 भिजने भूभुजां चक्रवर्ती साक्षा-  
 32 ष्ठीवत्सवक्षाः स्वयमुदित इव  
 33 त्रातुकामो धरित्री<sup>४</sup> । एकच्छत्रं<sup>५</sup> समस्तं  
 34 जगदनुभवतो यस्य सहीपमा-  
 35 लं भूकैक्य्याणि चक्रे समुपह्व-  
 36 तकरं विश्वराजन्यचक्रं ।[। ८ ॥\*] आ पूज्यात्प-  
 37 र्वर्तेन्द्रादमरकरितटक्रीडितोद्या-  
 38 वचाग्रादा च प्रत्यक्षहीध्रादरु-  
 39 णपुरवधूदत्तसंकेतशृंगात् ।  
 40 यस्यान्यस्त्राम्यशून्धं क्रमससु-  
 41 पततं सेवमाहुर्हरित्रीं भूमा-

<sup>१</sup> Read 'बीवन'.<sup>२</sup> Read 'नी'.<sup>३</sup> Read perhaps 'यडा'.<sup>४</sup> Read 'च्छत्रं'.<sup>५</sup> Read 'कुर्जान'.<sup>६</sup> Read 'पूज्या'.



- 42 विर्भावभूमौ<sup>1</sup> समजनि जनने द्वस्य  
 43 मांघादनामा ।[। ९ ॥\*] शासन्मही परिहृ-  
 44 तान्यनृपातपत्नां तदंशमौक्तिक-  
 45 मभूत्सगरो नरेन्द्रः । यस्याश्वमे-  
 46 धतुरगं भुवि मार्ग्यमाणैः खातस्त-  
 47 नूजनिवहैरयमंबुराशिः ।[। १० ॥\*] अथ<sup>2</sup>  
 48 [नि]रवहत्सर्वामुर्वीधुरां स भगीर-  
 49 थः कठिनकपिलक्रोधासीढस्त्रवंशवि-  
 50 सुक्तये । गगनशिरसो गंगां रुद्रो-

B.—East Face.

- 51 तत्मांगमतच्चिरादवनिमनवैस्ता-  
 52 दृग्भिस्तैस्तपोभिरनीनयत् ।[। ११ ॥\*] मान्येक्षि-  
 53 क्त्ववाये जनिमकृत रघुर्जैत्रया-  
 54 त्वाप्रसंगप्रेक्षन्भीरलंवापटहरव-  
 55 भयीद्भ्रांतविहेषिपांथः<sup>3</sup> । अथ य-  
 56 स्याश्वमेधं क्वचिदपहरती भाति प-  
 57 त्युः सुराणां प्रत्यंगं यत्कलंबत्र-  
 58 णपटलमिवाक्षीणमक्ष्णां सहस्रं ।[। १२ ॥\*] आसी-  
 59 दा चक्रवालाव्यणतिषु चरणाक्रांतराज-  
 60 न्यचक्रस्तत्संतत्यां महत्यां तदनु दम-  
 61 र[द्यो] नाम राजाधिराजः । पूर्व स्वर्गोप-  
 62 सर्गे त्रिदशपरिवृढं पुंगवीभूतमारादा-  
 63 रुद्धासहस्रगोर्ध्वोभलभुजमवधीदं-  
 64 बरे शंबरं यः ।[। १३ ॥\*] प्राग्दिष्टैर्विष्टपानां<sup>4</sup> तदनु द-  
 65 शरथः पुत्रकामेष्टिमिष्टा पुत्री जातस्त-  
 66 दास्ताममरपुरवही रामनाम्ना त्रि-  
 67 धाम्ना । येन प्राबन्धि सिन्धौ भ्रवगबलवता बं-  
 68 धुरः कोपि पंधास्तूर्ण्यं<sup>5</sup> निस्तीर्णमणः किम-  
 69 परमसवो लंठिता दाशकंठाः ॥ [१४ ॥\*] सत्यं म-

<sup>1</sup> Read °विर्भाव°  
<sup>2</sup> Read °हेभि°.

<sup>3</sup> Read अथ.  
<sup>4</sup> Read पंधा°.

<sup>5</sup> Read °पार्थः.

*List of public libraries, etc., to which copies of the "Epigraphia Indica" or Supplement to the "Indian Antiquary" are regularly supplied.*

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 Anthropological Institute, 3, Hanover Square, London, W.  
 Indian Institute, Oxford.

Société Asiatique, care of E. Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.  
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 American Oriental Society, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. America.  
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 Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland, 17, Highfield Road, Rathgar, Dublin.  
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 Conservateur du Musée Guimet, Paris.  
 Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.  
 L'École Française d'Extrême Orient at Hanoi.  
 Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg.  
 Imperial Archaeological Society, ditto.  
 Royal Academy of Sciences, Amsterdam.  
 Royal Society of Finland, c/o Dr. Donner, University, Helsingfors.  
 Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, United States, America.  
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 Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Waspada, Batavia, Java.  
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 Literary and Scientific Society, ditto.  
 Secretariat Library, Bombay.  
 University Library, ditto.  
 Anandashram Sanskrit Series, Poona City.  
 Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.  
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 Sanskrit College Library, Benares.  
 Secretariat Library, Lahore.  
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 University Library, ditto.  
 Oriental College Library, Lahore.  
 Secretariat Library, Nagpur.  
 Museum Library, Nagpur.  
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- 70 द्वासननिभभुजावसया वीरलक्ष्म्या जातः-  
 71 स्वस्मिन् चित्तिपतिकुली दुर्जयी नाम राजा ॥  
 72 यथात्राया इयश्चुररजःपीत-  
 73 [तो]याः समुद्रा लोपासुद्रादयित-  
 74 बुभुक्षात्वाहितानां स्मरन्ति ।[ १५ ॥\*] अथ निरविग्रह-  
 75 र्वा तत्कुलोदन्वदिन्दुः सकलजलधिविलामेख-  
 76 लां प्रोलराजः । कनदुत्करवालाकालका-  
 77 लांबुवाहाम्बुदयहृदयशय्यप्रद-<sup>१</sup>  
 78 वद्राजहंसः ।[ १६ ॥\*] कुलगृहममलिनो<sup>२</sup> जन्म-  
 79 भूमिं लक्ष्मिः<sup>३</sup> पदमतिमधुरिम्णः प्रेम-  
 80 धाम प्रविशः<sup>४</sup> । प्रतिनिधिसुदधीनां संच[यं]  
 81 तीयस्त्रष्टेरतुलमज्ञत कोसर्थाख्यया  
 82 यस्तटाकं ।[ १७ ॥\*] अथ चतुरंबुराशिरगनां  
 83 भुवमस्य सुतस्त्रिभुवनमज्ञदेव इति  
 84 भूमिपतिर्बुभुजे । निजभुजदर्पसंप-  
 85 दसमर्पितकुसुमकरप्रतिभटगंडकांठप-<sup>५</sup>  
 86 रिमोटनचंडभुजः ।[ १८ ॥\*] अश्विषदय समस्तौ त-  
 87 स्व पुत्रौ धरित्रीमग्निरतिनृपाणां<sup>६</sup> भूप-  
 88 तिः प्रोलराजः । प्रतिसमरधरिप्रद-  
 89 वच्छत्रुसेनाचरणबहलधूलौप-  
 90 किळव्योमगंगः ।[ १९ ॥\*] अथ भुवमधिपक्रे त-  
 91 स्व पुत्रः समंतात्करदन्तपतिचक्रगक्र-<sup>७</sup>  
 92 वाद्यादिवर्मा । उमरसमररंगत्वंगद-  
 93 नीयमश्विहितमहितभूभृद्दिवो.  
 94 बद्रदेवः ।[ २० ॥\*] अथ निजभुजग्रीले तत्कनीयानशे-  
 95 धामधित उरणिमेनां<sup>८</sup> श्रीमहादेवराजः ।[\*]  
 96 प्रणतिविमुखमासोद्यद्रणे कादिश्रीकां नि-  
 97 रितटगृहमेधि स्नापतोनां कुटुंबं ।[ २१ ॥\*] अम-  
 98 रतवरिवाधेरत्रिनेत्रादिवेदुर्भदन इव

<sup>१</sup> Read °हृदय°.<sup>२</sup> Read प्रविशः.<sup>३</sup> Read °चक्रां चक्र°.<sup>४</sup> Read °गृहम्°.<sup>५</sup> Read °लक्ष्मि°.<sup>६</sup> Read धरिणी°.<sup>७</sup> Read लक्ष्मिः.<sup>८</sup> Read °रतिनृ°.

- 99 सुकुंधाक्षीचनानंददायी<sup>1</sup> । अथ<sup>2</sup> नयप  
100 तिदेवः श्रीमहादेवराजादकनि भुवनभू-  
101 त्वे भूभुजा चक्रवर्ती ॥ [२२ ॥\*] यावद्वर्ष-

*O.—North Face.*

- 102 यात्रातुरगचरुरजःपकिळा  
103 श्रीमगंगा तावते तावदेवं यत-  
104 मखनगरीवीथिपुंजिषु गुंजाः ।  
105 पाथः पीरीगवा वस्तिनत वितनु  
106 चाधोरखैरावणं ते प्रत्यूषे  
107 ज्ञात[सु]खी[\*]श्रवसमपि तदा पा-  
108 ययस्त्राश्ववार ।[ २३ ॥\*] कोलांकीभू-  
109 मृगांको न वसति<sup>3</sup> कमलि श्रीरिति श्रीव-  
110 राहः प्राप्तो नैषा प्रियस्योर[सि]  
111 रतिविरतो लग्नगंडं प्रसुता । इ-  
112 त्यालापे सखीनामुषसि सकु-  
113 तुकं सवयं सानुतापं हस्ता-  
114 म्यां यद्रिपुस्त्री विनमितवदना  
115 गंडपाली पिधत्ते ।[ २४ ॥\*] कंडूलाखंडसे-  
116 रावणकटकवणश्रीमसंभ्रांत-  
117 भृंगीसंगीताकल्पकल्पदुमवन-  
118 विटपप्रातधालाधिरुठाः<sup>4</sup> ।  
119 गायं गायं रमंते सुरपु-  
120 रसुष्टुशो<sup>5</sup> विक्रमं यस्य तादृ-  
121 कसंग्रामारंभलंवापटहरव-  
122 दुरातंकताम्यत्कलिंगं ।[ २५ ॥\*] यात्रा-  
123 रंभे दिशि दिशि पुरः प्रस्थितेईडपा-  
124 लेर्मांडोत्कीर्णः<sup>6</sup> प्रतिगिरतधि<sup>7</sup> वैज-  
125 यन्तीवराहः । यहीस्तंभे प्र[ल]-  
126 यजलधेरुष्टता<sup>8</sup> न्यस्य पृथ्वी<sup>9</sup> [त]-

<sup>1</sup> Read सुकुंधा°.

<sup>2</sup> The reading [नि]वसति in the Kāñchi inscription, where the same verse occurs (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 200, verse 13), is probably wrong.

<sup>3</sup> Read °सुष्टुशो.

<sup>4</sup> Read °वृष्टता.

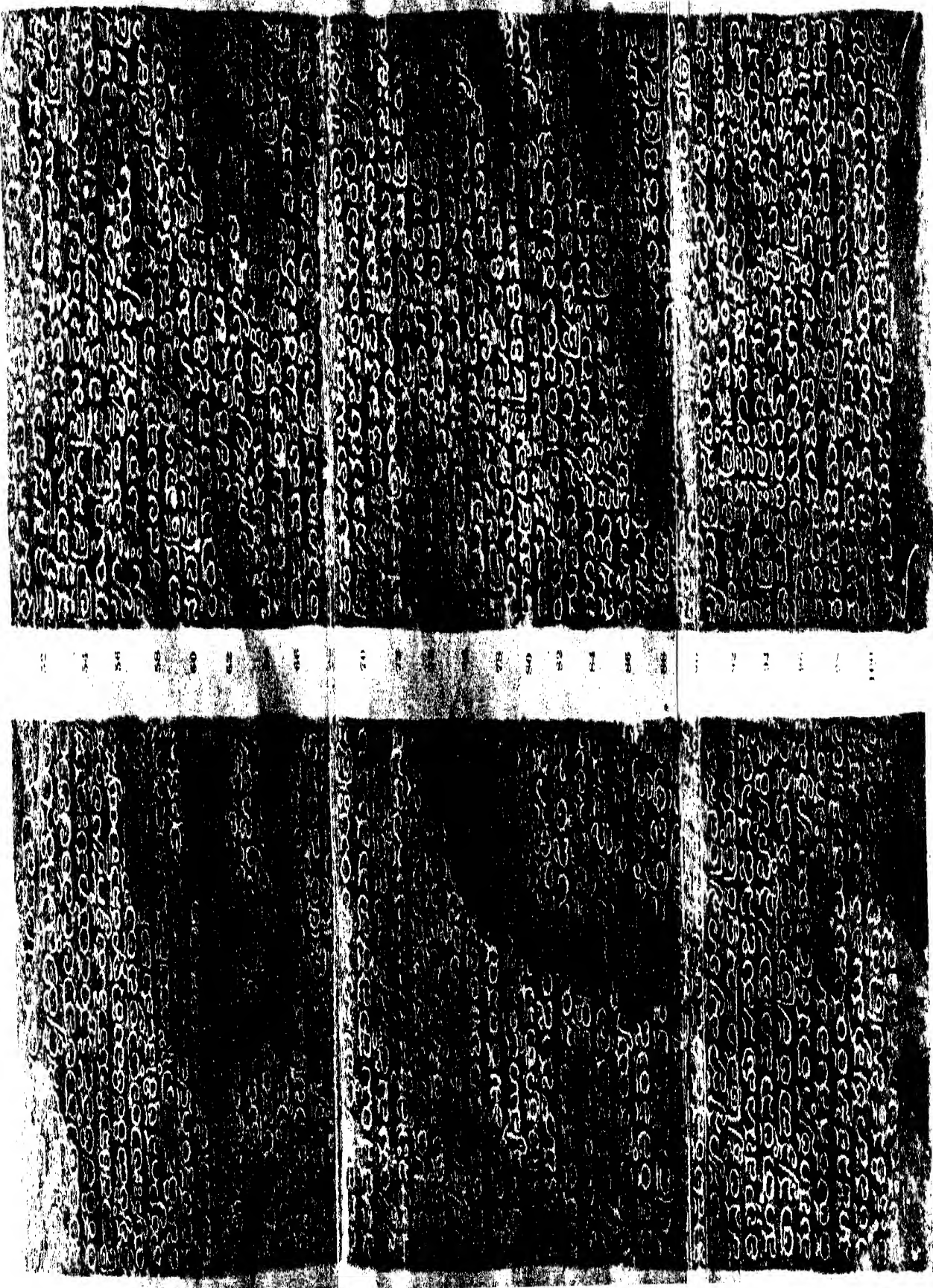
<sup>5</sup> Read °लेर्मांडो°.

<sup>6</sup> Read पृथ्वी.

<sup>7</sup> Read अथ.

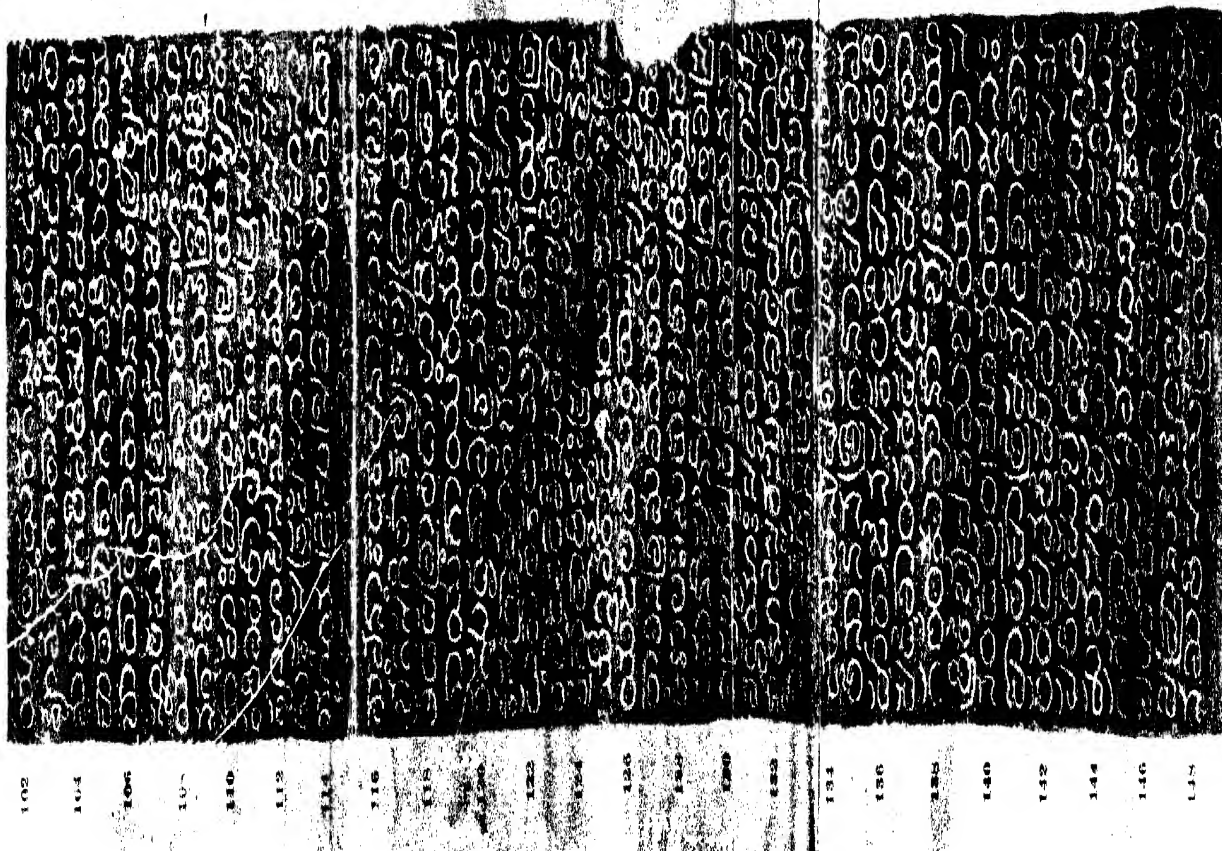
<sup>8</sup> Read °वोवापि°.

<sup>9</sup> Read प्रतिगिरति°.



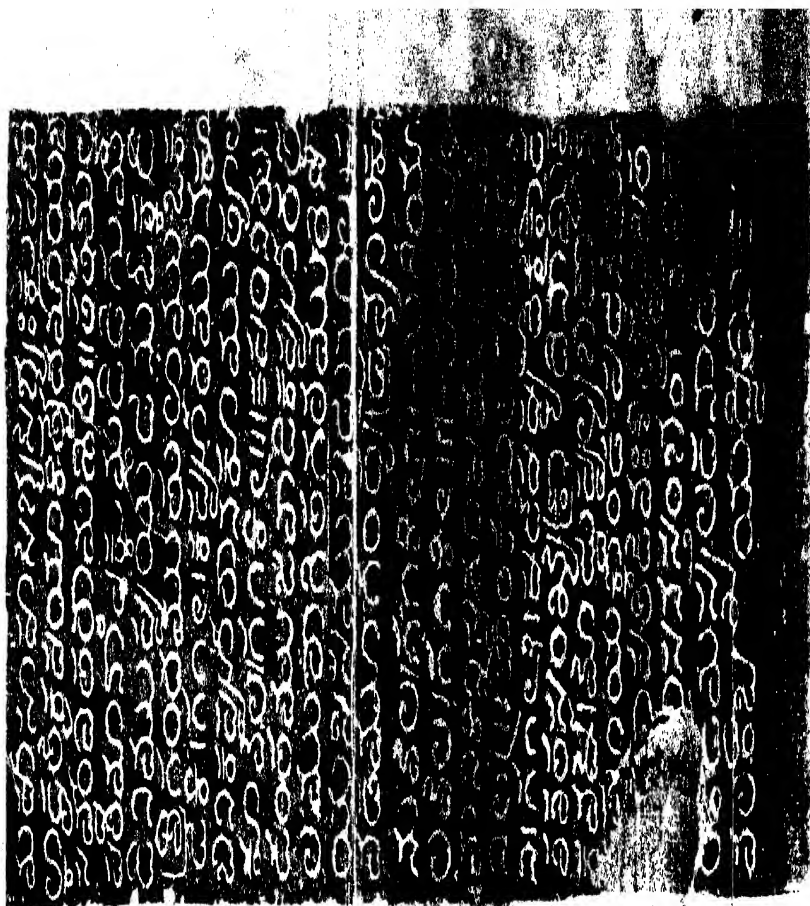
from linked estampages supplied by Rao Satish H. Naraina, Delhi

C — North face.



IC HUNTERS

D — West face.



Scale one-third.

Scale one third.

[illegible]

**E. Hultsch.**

Calotype by Capt. Pictorial

**E. Hultsch.**

Calotype by Capt. Pictorial

**E. Hultsch.**

Calotype by Capt. Pictorial



- 127 क्वासीनयमविधुतये तिष्ठती[वा]-  
 128 दिक्कोलः ॥ २६ ॥ \*] मेसीः सीसेयुरिचमप्र-  
 129 वमणिहृषिप्रामचायत्तमिसा-  
 130 विमथारव्यतत्तमपुरनिधुवना-  
 131 विद्वयोः सिद्धयूगोः । आसंगस-  
 132 क्लृष्टस्त्रि[त]सुरविटण[स्त्रांध]दोला-<sup>1</sup>  
 133 धिरुदस्त्रांधीवर्णागीराम्यसुद्धिः-<sup>2</sup>  
 134 मभवन्मयाशास्त्रतरायः ॥ [२७ ॥\*]  
 135 तेनानेन श्रीगणपतिदेवम-  
 136 हाराजेन सकलहीपांतरी-  
 137 पदेशांतरपट्टनेषु गता-  
 138 गत कुर्वाणिभ्यः सांया-  
 139 त्रिकेभ्य एवमभयशास-  
 140 नं दत्तं । पूर्वं राजानः  
 141 धीतपात्रेभ्यदेशादेशा-  
 142 तरप्रहृतेषु दुर्वर्तिन समा-  
 143 पतितेषु भग्नेष्वतीर्थसंगते-  
 144 षु च संभृतानि कनककरितुर-  
 145 गरत्नादीनि वस्तूनि सकलानि  
 146 बलादपहरन्ति । वयम-  
 147 पि प्राणेभ्योपि गरीयो ध-  
 148 र्ममिति संसुद्रयानकृत-

D.—West. Face.

- 149 महासाहसेभ्यस्तेभ्यः क्षुमय-<sup>3</sup>  
 150 क्वादने क्षपया कीर्त्ये धर्माय च  
 151 सर्वं वितराम इति ॥ तत्पुष्प-<sup>4</sup>  
 152 परिमाणं एकमटिडिगुम-  
 153 टिनि सुष्ययिंठनु चोत्ति [1\*]  
 154 श्रीगंधसु तुलासु चोक्त-  
 155 टिक्ति । ग १ ८ । क्षपूरसुनक

\* Read 'गिदपि'.

\* Read 'वीक'.

\* Read 'क्षुम'.

\* Read 'क्षुम'.

- 156 चीनिकर्पूरानक सुखाल-  
 157 कू वेल । ग रकि ८ ॥३ वंभीर (१)  
 158 दंतसु जवादि कर्पूरतै-  
 159 लसु रागि तगरसु रि[सि]-  
 160 य सीससु पङ्गुलु प-  
 161 वडसू गंधद्रव्यालकू-  
 162 सु वेल । ग रकि ८ १ ।- मिरिया-  
 163 ल वेल । ग रकि ८ ॥- पटलु एल-  
 164 धानिकिन्नि स्वरूपसु ओकटिकि-  
 165 नि ८ ५॥ पीकलु लज ओकटिकि-  
 166 नि । ग १ ८ ३ । षट्षष्टाधिकैकाद-  
 167 शतसंख्ये क्रोधिनाञ्चि श-  
 168 कवर्षे । मोटुप्पल्लभिधाने<sup>१</sup>  
 169 [देशू]यकोडपट्टने<sup>२</sup> मह-  
 170 [ति ॥] [२८ ॥\*] [ग]णपतिदेवः कीर्त्ये स्थापित-  
 171 [वांछा]सनस्तंभं । कलिका-  
 172 [ल]कर्मस्वसदनादिधर्मा-  
 173 वलंबयष्टिमिव [॥ २८ ॥\*] श्रीः ॥\*

#### TRANSLATION OF THE GRANT PORTION.

(Line 135.) By this glorious *Mahārāja Gaṇapatidēva* the following edict (assuring) safety has been granted to traders by sea starting for and arriving from all continents, islands, foreign countries, and cities.

(L. 140.) Formerly kings used to take away by force the whole cargo, *vis.* gold, elephants, horses, gems, etc., carried by ships and vessels which, after they had started from one country for another, were attacked by storms, wrecked, and thrown on shore.

(L. 146.) But We, out of mercy, for the sake of glory and merit, are granting everything besides the fixed duty<sup>३</sup> to those who have incurred the great risk of a sea-voyage with the thought that wealth is more valuable than even life.<sup>४</sup>

<sup>१</sup> Read चण्डू.

<sup>२</sup> The bracketted letters at the beginning of ll. 169-171 are broken away on the original pillar. The reading देशू in line 169 is warranted by another Mōṭupalli inscription (No. 605 of 1909), which reads *Disiyyanaṁ gopādarattana*; see Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri's *Annual Report for 1909-10*, p. 51.

<sup>३</sup> With *kṛipta-sulka* cf. *kṛipta-kara* in line 85.

<sup>४</sup> Cf. Horace, *Carm.*, 1, 1:—

"Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africanum

"Mercator metuens otium et oppidi

"Laudat rura sui; mox reficit rates

"Quassas, indocilis pauperiem patitur."

(L. 151.) The rate of this duty (is) one in thirty on (all) exports and imports.<sup>1</sup>

(L. 154.) On one tola of sandal, 1 pagoda  $\frac{1}{4}$  fanam.<sup>2</sup>

(L. 155.) On 1 pagoda's value of (country) camphor, Chinese camphor, and pearls,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  fanam.

(L. 157.) On 1 pagoda's value of rose-water, ivory, civet, camphor-oil, copper, zinc, *viseya* (?), lead, silk-threads, corals, and perfumes,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  fanam.

(L. 162.) On 1 pagoda's value of pepper,  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  fanam.

(L. 163.) On all silks,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  fanams per bale (? *svarūpa*).

(L. 165.) On every lakh of arca-nuts,<sup>3</sup> 1 pagoda  $3\frac{1}{4}$  fanams.

(Verse 28 f.) In the Śaka year eleven hundred and sixty-six, named Krōdhin, at the great Dēśyāyakkonḍapaṭṭana (also) named Mōṭṭuppalli, Gaṇapatidēva set up for the sake of glory (this) edict-pillar, which resembles a staff for the support of the eternal (law of) justice (*dharma*) which is stumbling in the mire of the Kali age.

### No. 23.—HANSOT PLATES OF THE CHAHAMANA BHARTRIVADDHA ; SAMVAT 813.

By STEN KONOW.

These plates belong to Sukla Dalpatram in Hānsōt, a town in the Anklōsvar tāluka of the Broach District, Bombay, situated in 21° 35' N. and 72° 48' E., on the left bank of the Narbadā. There are apparently two plates, measuring  $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ ", the first of which carries twenty and the second 16 lines of writing. The existence of the plates was already known to the late Professor Kielhorn, who possessed a photograph of them,<sup>4</sup> and a somewhat fuller notice has been given by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar,<sup>5</sup> who has also been good enough to let me have impressions of the plates.

The writing seems to be, in several places, rather indistinct. Moreover the portion of the grant containing the names of the donees has, according to Mr. Bhandarkar, evidently been tampered with. It is not therefore possible to read the whole grant with certainty. Everything however which is of importance from the point of view of history, can be made out.

The alphabet belongs to the southern class and is most closely related to that in use in the Valabhi inscriptions. The form of the initial *ā* in l. 33 is peculiar. The same is the case with the initial *ā* in l. 32, cf. l. 19. The shape of individual *akṣaras* is also in other instances inconsistent. Thus the *ṣa* in *-Dhrūbhaṣa-*, l. 9, looks almost like *da*, and the *tth* in *=chaturtthabhāgaḥ*, l. 15, is different from the form used elsewhere in the inscription. The shape of the compound

<sup>1</sup> *ekkumaṣi-digumaṣi* must be the same as *egumaṣi-digumaṣi*, 'export and import, shipping and unshipping,' in Brown's Telugu Dictionary.

<sup>2</sup> *ga* is the usual abbreviation for *gaṇḍu* or *gadyāṇa*, 'a pagoda'; see above, Vol. VIII, p. 130. The symbol which marks the next coin of lower denomination is perhaps meant for *rūka*, 'a fanam,' which, according to Brown's Telugu Dictionary, used to be abbreviated by an *r*. Here and in the next lines,  $\frac{1}{4}$  is expressed by a vertical line and  $\frac{1}{4}$  by a horizontal dash; cf. Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri's remarks, above, Vol. VIII, p. 130. For specimens of British coins on which the synonymous terms *rūka* (Telugu), *paṇam* (Tamil), *fulum* (Persian), and *fanam* (English) occur, see Edgar Thurston's *Coinage of the East India Company* (Madras, 1890), Plate xiv. 3-6, and Plate xvi. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *pōmkala* (also above, Vol. VI, p. 238, text line 145) is the same as *pōkala* in Brown's Telugu Dictionary.

<sup>4</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 62, n. 1.

<sup>5</sup> See *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Western Circle*, for the year ending 31st March 1908, p. 41.

*ṇḍa*, in which the *ḍa* looks like *ḍha*, is also used in Valabhi inscriptions.<sup>1</sup> It is possible that the same form of *ḍ* is also used in the compound which I have read *ḍḍh* in *Bhartrivadḍhaḥ*, ll. 6, 11, 30. Mr. Bhandarkar reads this name as *Bhartrivadḍhaḥ*, and he is perhaps right, because the word *vaḍḍa*, great, is a well-known Prakrit word.<sup>2</sup> The sign for final *t* occurs in l. 32 and the numeral symbols for 800, 10 and 3 are used in l. 36. The symbol for 800 has been formed in the way which is well known from other higher numerals by adding the symbol for 8 after the symbol for 100. The *visarga* has apparently been used as a sign of interpunction in ll. 33 and 34.

With regard to orthography we may note *ñ* for *n* in *-vañśē*, l. 2 (but *-vañśyair-* l. 21), and the common doubling of consonants after *r*; thus *svarggē*, l. 31; *kīrtty-*, l. 7; *chaturttha-*, ll. 15, 16; *-pravarddhamāna-*, l. 34; *dharmm-*, ll. 27, 30; *sūryya-*, l. 14; *-pūrvvaḥ*, l. 15, etc. The doubling is not however consistent; compare *adhvaryu-*, ll. 13, 17; *-pūrva*, l. 19, but *-pūrvvaḥ*, l. 15, and *Arjuna-*, ll. 14, 18, 19. Also in other respects there is some inconsistency. Thus we find *-pañcha*, l. 10, but *pañchabhir-*, l. 25; *-chamchalaṃ*, l. 21. The writing is, on the whole, careless in several places. *T* has been written instead of *tt* in *-jagatrayaḥ*, l. 7; *ḍ* for *dd* in *-ōdyōtita-*, l. 5; *ḍ* for *ā* in *sōdhuḥ*, l. 27; *g* for *ḥ* in *gūmi-*, l. 28; *r* for *m* in *priyātrajō*, l. 8; *rii* for *ri* in *Bhartrivadḍhaḥ*, ll. 6, 30, but *Bhartrivadḍhaḥ*, l. 11; *-nriipāṇām*, l. 31; *rii* for *i* in *-yasōbhriiriddhayē*, l. 12. A superfluous *y* has been added in *-pitryōr-*, l. 12; the *anusvāra* has been omitted in *-dāya*, l. 28; *-likhita*, l. 34; the *visarga* in *-pātakai samyukta syāt-*, l. 25, and an *n* in *pārthivēndrā*, l. 30, while an *anusvāra* has been used instead in *-ētām*, l. 30. A whole demi-stanza has been miswritten in l. 29. There are also numerous instances of wrong *sandhi*. Compare *-pakshō śri-*, l. 3; *-rasaḥ anēka-*, l. 4; *-āravindō pra-*, l. 6; *sutaḥ vigata-*, l. 6; *-trayaḥ ānata-*, l. 7; *priyātrajō pra-*, l. 8; *-yasaugha-*, l. 9; *-asmābhiḥ mātā-*, l. 12; *-vāstavyāya Adhvaryu-*, l. 13; *-putrāya Akrūr-*, l. 14; *-grahanē udaka-*, l. 14; *-sāmānyāya Adhvaryu-*, l. 17; *-putrāya Arjuna-*, l. 18; *-yam udakapūrva āditya-*, l. 19; *-ēbhyaḥ Arjuna-*, l. 19; *likhitaṃ ētan-*, l. 32.

In spite of such instances of carelessness, however, I do not doubt that the grant is a genuine one, excepting of course the portion containing the names of the donees.

The grant belongs to a hitherto unknown branch of the *Chāhamānas*, who must have resided in Broach. The name *Chāhamāna* itself is not distinctly legible in the impressions. Professor Kielhorn and Mr. Bhandarkar however have both read it, the former in a photograph of the first plate, the latter in the original, and the signs which can be read in the impressions favour this reading. The family worshipped Śiva, as will be seen from the attribute *Paramamāhēśvara* attached to the names of two of its members, and from the name *Mahēśvaradāma* worn by the first member mentioned in the grant. We are introduced to six generations. First we have the *Rajan Mahēśvaradāma*. His son was the illustrious *Bhimadāma*, the father of *Bhartrivadḍha I.*, whose son again was *Haradāma*, the father of *Dhrūbhataḍēva*, whose son *Bhartrivadḍha II.* issued the present grant. *Bhartrivadḍha II.* was an ardent worshipper of *Mahēśvara* (Śiva), and he is styled a *Mahāsāmantādhipati*, who had obtained the five *mahāsabdāḥ*,<sup>3</sup> i.e. he was a feudatory prince. He must have lived about the middle of the eighth century, and if we allow thirty years for each generation his family may be traced back to about 500 A.D. It will be seen that *Bhartrivadḍha*'s father had the name *Dhrūbhata*, which is a shortened form of *Dhruvabhata*. It is worth noting that the same name *Dhrūbhata* was used as a surname by the Valabhi *Mahārājādhirāja Śilāditya VII.*, whose *Alinā* plates<sup>4</sup> are dated Valabhi *Sarvaḥ*

<sup>1</sup> See Bühler's Table VII, Col. VII, No. 43.

<sup>2</sup> See Hāmachandra's *Dīpāṇamālā*, vii, 29.

<sup>3</sup> See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 216, n. 3.

<sup>4</sup> *Gupta Inscr.*, pp. 171 ff.

447, i.e. A.D. 766. Bhartṛivaddha II. was accordingly a contemporary of Śīlāditya VII. and also of his father Śīlāditya VI. The use of the same name in the same vernacular form at about the same time in two families, which ruled as neighbours to each other, can hardly be accidental, if we remember that Śīlāditya VII. is the first one in five generations of Valabhi rulers who mentions any such surname, and also that the name Dhruvabhata or Dhṛubhata does not occur elsewhere in the genealogy of the Valabhi kings. It seems probable that there has been some connexion between the two families, and it is possible that Bhartṛivaddha II.'s sister was married to Śīlāditya VI., so that Śīlāditya VII. may have worn the name of his maternal grandfather.

Bhartṛivaddha is clearly designated as a feudatory prince, and it seems also possible to decide to which dynasty he owed allegiance. The Hansot plates are dated, in ll. 34 ff., during the reign of a king Nāgāvalōka, and in the year (*samvatsara*) 813, and the grant was issued on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun (ll. 14 and 19). There can be no doubt that this date should be referred to the Vikrama era, and as such it has been calculated by the late Professor Kielhorn<sup>1</sup> to correspond to the 26th October 758 A.D.

The identity of the paramount sovereign of the Broach Chāhamānas, king Nāgāvalōka, was not at first apparent. Professor Kielhorn<sup>2</sup> was inclined to identify him with the Nāgāvalōka who is mentioned in the Harsha inscription of Vighararāja,<sup>3</sup> where we are told in v. 13 that the Chāhamāna Gūvaka I. "attained to pre-eminence as a hero in the assembly of the glorious Nāgāvalōka, the foremost of kings." In his Synchronistic Table for Northern India<sup>4</sup> Kielhorn had suggested that this Nāgāvalōka might be identical with the Pratihāra Nāgabhaṭa, but later on<sup>5</sup> he came to different results and reminded<sup>6</sup> of the fact that names ending in *avalōka* are used as *birudas* of Rāshtrakūṭa kings. Also Mr. Bhandarkar<sup>7</sup> was originally inclined to think that Nāgāvalōka was a Rāshtrakūṭa. Later on, however, he has discussed the question again<sup>8</sup> and arrived at results which will, I think, be generally accepted.

A closer examination of the facts shows that king Nāgāvalōka of the Hansot plates cannot be identical with the Nāgāvalōka of the Harsha Inscription. The latter is dated in A.D. 973 in the reign of Vighararāja. Now Gūvaka, the contemporary of Nāgāvalōka, was six generations removed from Vighararāja and may accordingly be dated about A.D. 820, which would then be the time of Nāgāvalōka. This same Nāgāvalōka is probably also alluded to in the Pathārī pillar inscription of Parabala,<sup>9</sup> which is dated on the 21st March A.D. 861. We are there told that Parabala's father, the Rāshtrakūṭa Karkkarāja, defeated king Nāgāvalōka (vv. 14 f.), whose time we would naturally suppose to have been about A.D. 830. It seems natural to infer from the way in which Nāgāvalōka is mentioned in both inscriptions that he was a ruler of considerable importance, and I think it will be generally agreed that Mr. Bhandarkar has been right in returning to Professor Kielhorn's old identification of this Nāgāvalōka with king Nāgabhaṭa of the imperial Pratihāra dynasty. We know of him that he conquered king Chakrāyudha of Kanauj and founded the imperial Pratihāra dynasty, which ruled over a large portion of Northern India from that city for about two centuries. Mr. Bhandarkar has shown<sup>10</sup> that this

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 251, n. 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 116 ff.; compare the correction of the text; *ibidem*, Vol. IX, p. 62, n. 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, Appendix.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 251, n. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XL, pp. 239 f.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 199.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 62 and 251.

<sup>8</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 62, n. 1.

<sup>9</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 62, n. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 248 ff.

Pratihāra Nāgabhaṭa is identical with the *Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramāśvara* Nāgabhaṭa, whose Buchkalā inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 872, i.e. A.D. 818. Nāgabhaṭa was the son of the *Mahārājādhirāja Paramāśvara Vatsarāja*, and this Vatsarāja is no doubt the ruler mentioned at the end of the Jaina work *Harivamśapurāṇa* where we read,<sup>1</sup>

*śākēshv=abdasatēshu saptaśu diśam pañchōṭtarēśh=uttarām  
pāt=Indrāyudha-nāmnī. Kṛishṇa-nṛipa-jē śri-Vallabhē dakṣhiṇām.†  
pūrvām śrīmad-Avanti-bhābhṛīti nṛipē Vatsādhirājē-parām  
saurāṇām=adhimaṇḍalām jaya-yutē virē Varāhē=vatī ||*

We learn from this stanza that Vatsa ruled in the west in Śaka 705, i.e. A.D. 783, at a period when Kanauj was still under the rule of king Indrāyudha, who is certainly the king Indrarāja whom king Dharmapāla defeated; after which he gave the sovereignty of Kanauj to Chakrāyudha. Now the Hānsōt plates are dated in A.D. 756, and Bhartrivādḍha's overlord Nāgāvalōka cannot therefore be identical with the Pratihāra Nāgabhaṭa, the son of Vatsarāja. Mr. Bhandarkar is however no doubt right in identifying him with an older Nāgabhaṭa, of the same family, whose name occurs in the Gwalior *prastāvi* of the reign of Bhōjadēva, an edition of which we owe to Mr. Bhandarkar himself.<sup>2</sup> The genealogy of the Pratihāras is here carried back one generation further than in the materials utilized by Professor Kielhorn, in his lists. After obeisance to Viṣṇu we are introduced to the Sun, in whose lineage Rāma arose. Rāma's brother Saumitri (Lakshmaṇa) acted as repeller, or perhaps, as doorkeeper (*pratihāra*) in the act of repelling (the foes) in the fight against Mōghanāda. In his lineage arose Nāgabhaṭa I., who is said to have conquered the armies of the *Valacha<sup>3</sup>-mlēchchhas*, i.e. of the Baluchas. His brother's son was Kakkuka, who had a younger brother Dēvarāja, who is evidently identical with the Mahārāja Dēvasakti of Professor Kielhorn's list. Dēvarāja's son was Vatsarāja, who "seized by main force the imperial sway from the famous house of Bhaṇḍi." Vatsarāja's son again was Nāgabhaṭa II., who is described as a valiant warrior, and who is also stated to have defeated Chakrāyudha.

It will be seen that it is this second Nāgabhaṭa who must be identified with the Nāgāvalōka of the Harsha and Pathārī inscriptions. Nāgāvalōka of the Hānsōt plates, on the other hand, Mr. Bhandarkar identifies with Nāgabhaṭa I., and I think that this identification can safely be adopted. If Vatsarāja ruled in A.D. 783, Nāgabhaṭa, who was the brother of his grandfather, may well have been on the throne in A.D. 756, the date of our inscription. The wording of the Gwalior inscription naturally leads us to infer that Nāgabhaṭa's brother, the father of Kakkuka and Dēvarāja, did not rule or that he was older than Nāgabhaṭa, since his name is not mentioned and no particulars about him are given. The comparatively short and thoroughly conventional praise bestowed on Kakkuka and Dēvarāja makes us inclined to think that their rule must, at all events, have been short, and that it may very well be compressed within the twenty-seven years intervening between the date of the Hānsōt grant and A.D. 783, when Vatsarāja had already ascended the throne.

I therefore agree with Mr. Bhandarkar that Nāgāvalōka, Bhartrivādḍha's overlord, was Nāgabhaṭa I. of the Pratihāra dynasty. His family had not however then established itself in Kanauj but had its capital further to the west. Vatsarāja is in the *Harivamśapurāṇa* described as the king of the western quarter, and if we remember that the Avanti-king, i.e. the ruler of Malwa, is said to hold sway over the Eastern quarter, this localisation takes us to Lāṭa and

<sup>1</sup> See *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 197, n. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report*, 1903-4, pp. 277 ff.

<sup>3</sup> See the correction by Bhandarkar, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XL, p. 240, n. 12.

Western Rājputānā and well agrees with the fact that Nāgāvalōka was the overlord of the Chāhamānas of Broach. Similarly the Rāshtrakūṭa *Mahārājadhirāja* Dhruvarāja is stated<sup>1</sup> to have defeated Vatsarāja "in the centre of Maru." We have also seen that Nāgabhaṭa I. is in the Gwāllor inscription stated to have defeated the Baluchas. What is meant is probably the Musalmān attacks on Western Rājputānā in the eighth century.<sup>2</sup> Everything tends to show that the late Mr. Jackson was right in supposing that these rulers were Gurjaras, and that their head quarters were at Śrīmāla, the present Bhinmāl.

If we now turn to the family of the grantee of the Hānsot plates, it will be seen that the first of his ancestors mentioned in the grant is designated as *rājan*, which does not imply that he was a ruling prince. Only conventional praise is bestowed on the four next generations. We are told, it is true, in the usual way that other kings bowed down to them, but there are no attributes which show that they were kings. Then follows Dhrūbhaṭadēva, of whom we hear that he conquered the territories of all his adversaries and made the whole world resplendent with his fame. His son, the issuer of the grant registered in the Hānsot plates, is the first in the family who is expressly designated as a feudatory ruler. Now assuming that he held sway over Broach, it is in itself little likely that his ancestors should have ruled over that part of India, because we find the Gurjaras in power down to A.D. 736. It is of interest to note<sup>3</sup> how the Gurjaras of Broach, who were originally worshippers of the Sun, became Śaivas from the reign of Dadda III., who lived at the end of the seventh century. His son Jayabhāṭa III., whose copperplate grants are dated A.D. 706 and 736, is the last of these rulers who is known to us. He is said to have obtained the five great sounds and to have been a *Mahāsāmantādhipati*,<sup>4</sup> in other words he uses exactly the same titles as Bhartṛivaddha II. It seems natural to infer that the line of Gurjara feudatories in Broach became extinct with Jayabhāṭa III., and that he was succeeded as ruler by the prince Bhartṛivaddha, who was a Chāhamāna, and who owed allegiance to the Gurjaras of Bhinmāl, as had probably also been the case with his predecessors of the Broach dynasty of Gurjaras.

The grant was issued from Bhṛigukachohha, which cannot be anything else than a semi-learned Sanskrit form of the name Bharukachchha, the present Broach. The same form also occurs in the Bagumrā plates of Dhruvarāja II. of Śaka 789<sup>5</sup> and elsewhere. The grant records the gift of the village Arjunadēvigrāma in the Akrūrēśvara vishaya. Akrūrēśvara is the present Anklēśvar tāluka in the Broach District, but I am not able to identify Arjunadēvigrāma. It has already been mentioned that the names of the donees have been tampered with. That portion of the inscription cannot therefore be read with certainty. The donees seem to be the Brāhmaṇa Bhaṭṭa-Būṭa (?), the son of Tāvi, residing in Saujñāpadra (?), the Brāhmaṇa Jaba (?), the son of Charamaśarman (?) and a resident of Varamōvi (?) and the Brāhmaṇa Bhātalla, the son of Bhaṭṭa-Vā . . ., residing in Saujñāpadra (?). I cannot identify Saujñāpadra and Varamōvi and the reading of the names themselves is not certain. The writer of the grant was Bhaṭṭa-Kakka (?), the son of Bhaṭṭa-Vatsuva, and is called a *Vālabhya*, i.e., he hailed from Valabhī. This fact adds some probability to the suggestion hazarded above that there may have been some connexion between Bhartṛivaddha's family and the Maitrakas of Valabhī.

<sup>1</sup> See the discussion of this matter by the late Mr. Jackson, *Bombay Gazetteer*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 466, where the authorities are quoted.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 467.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Jackson, *loc. cit.*, pp. 113 ff.

<sup>4</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp. 77 f.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibidem*, Vol. XII, p. 181.



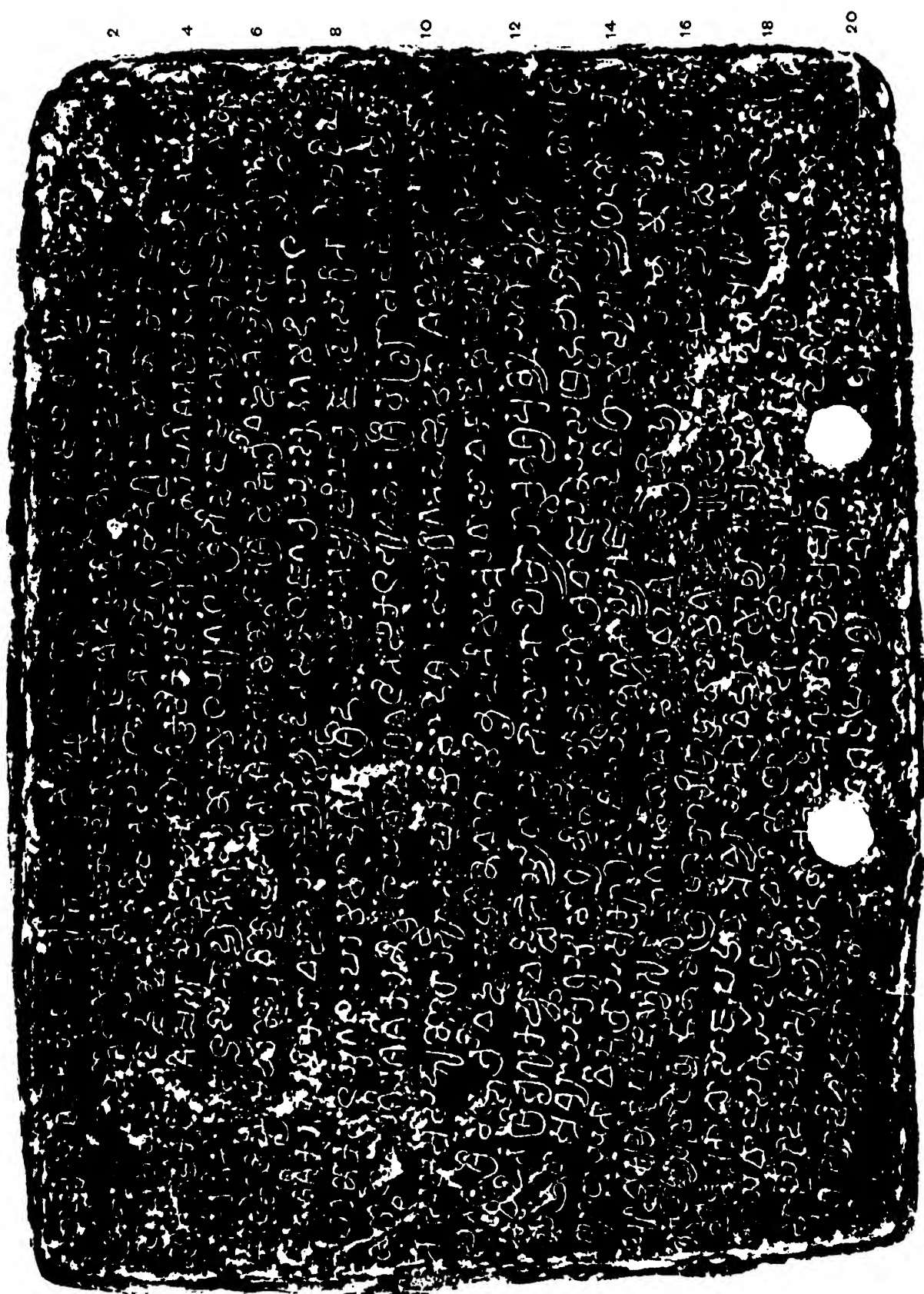
## TEXT.

## First Plate.

- 1 Ōm<sup>1</sup> svasti [i\*] <sup>2</sup>Vikāṭa-kāṭak-ottuṅga[h] siddha-maṇḍala-maṇḍanaḥ [i\*]  
 Mōrur-iva jay-ādhār[as-Chāhamān . . .  
 2 kramah] [i\*] [Tasmin-]vañśō samutpannaḥ prakāṭa-parākram-ākṛānta-dīṇmaṇḍal[o]-  
 nēka-samara-saṅghaṭṭa-ripu-[gaja-ghaṭ-ā]-  
 3 [tō]pa-vighaṭana-dōrddāṇḍaḥ . . . [ji]ta-sakal-ārētīpaksho(kshaḥ) śrī-Mahēśvara-  
 dāmō nāma rājā [babhūva] [i\*] [Tasya]  
 4 [sutaḥ] prakāṭit-āsēsha-bhū-maṇḍala-pratāpō vikramaikarasaḥ<sup>3</sup> anēka-narapati-śata-  
 makūṭa-taṭa-ghaṭita-ma[ṇi]-  
 5 [ni]kara-nikā[mam-u]llasit-ō[d\*]dyōtita-charaṇa-kamala-yugalaḥ śrī-Bhimadāmāḥ  
 [i\*] Tasy-ātma-jō=nēka-sāmanta-  
 6 [kirita]-koṭi-ghṛishṭa-charaṇ-āravindō(ndaḥ) prasādhit-āsēsha-bhūmaṇḍalaḥ śrīmad-  
 Bhartṛivādḍhaḥ<sup>4</sup> [i\*] Tasya sutaḥ(tō) vigata-ghana-  
 7 [gagana]-śāsi-kara-([ka]ra)-nikar-āvadātayā kīrtty-ōnmādita-sakala-jaga[t\*]-traya(h)  
 ānata-mahipāla-mauli-mā[rjji]-  
 8 [ta]-charaṇa-kamala-yugalaḥ parama-māhēśvaraḥ śrī-Haradāmāḥ [i\*] Tasya  
 priy-ātrajō<sup>5</sup> prasādhit-āsēsha-vipaksha-  
 9 maṇḍal-[ōdāra-śrīḥ]<sup>6</sup> śāsi-kara-nirmala-yaśaughā<sup>7</sup>-dhavalita-sakala-bhuvanaḥ  
 śrīmad-Dhrūbhaṭadēvaḥ [i\*] Tasya [su]-  
 10 taḥ samasta-sadguṇ-ādihāra-bhūtaḥ parama-māhēśvaraḥ samadhigata-pañcha-  
 mahāśabdah(bdō) mahāsāmāntādhi-  
 11 patih śrīmad-Bhartrivādḍhaḥ<sup>4</sup> sarvvān=ōv=āgāmi-nṛpati-mahattara-vāsāvak<sup>8</sup>-ādīn=  
 samanubōdhayaty=[astu vaḥ]  
 12 samviditam śrī-Bhṛigukachchh-āvasthitair=yyath=āsmābhīḥ(bhir) mātā-pitr(y)or-  
 ātmanaś=cha puṇya-yaśō-bhṛī(bhi)vṛiddhayō [Saujñā]-  
 13 padra<sup>9</sup>-vāstavyāya<sup>10</sup> Adhvaryu-Mādhyandina-Kaundinya-sagōtra-Vājasanōya-  
 sabrahmachārīṇō brāhmaṇa-Bhaṭṭa-  
 14 Būṭāya<sup>9</sup> Tāvi-putrāya<sup>11</sup> Akūrēśvara-vishay-āntarggatā(ta)[sya] Arjunadēvi-  
 grāmā(ma)[sya] sūryya-grahaṇō<sup>12</sup> udaka-  
 15 pūrvam sampratipāditaś<sup>13</sup>-chaturthabhāgaḥ || Nathā<sup>14</sup> Vara[mō]vi-vā[daścha]vya-  
 (vāstavya)-na(ta)t-traividya-sāmānya-Mā[ṭha]ra-sa-  
 16 [gōtrāya] Mādhyandina<sup>15</sup>-sabrāhmachārī-brāhma[ṇa]-Charamaśarmma<sup>9</sup>-putra-  
 br[āhmaṇa-Jabāya]<sup>9</sup> chaturthā<sup>16</sup>. . . . .  
 17 ditah | Tē(ta)thā Saujñapadra<sup>9</sup>-vāstavyāya ta[t\*]-traividya-sāmānyāya<sup>17</sup>  
 Adhvaryu-Mādhyandina-Asurāya[ṇa-sagō]-

<sup>1</sup> Expressed by a symbol.<sup>2</sup> Read -rasō=nēka-.<sup>3</sup> Read -ātma-jah.<sup>4</sup> Read -yaśa-ōgha-.<sup>5</sup> The reading of the name is doubtful.<sup>6</sup> Read -putrāya=Akūr-.<sup>7</sup> Here and in the next lines the grant has apparently been tampered with and new names have been entered.<sup>8</sup> Read tathā. The ensuing aksharas are uncertain.<sup>9</sup> A cancelled fē is visible between the aksharas mā and dhyah. There are also other traces of old letters under the present ones.<sup>10</sup> Read perhaps chaturthabhāgaḥ pratipāditaḥ.<sup>11</sup> Read -sāmānyāy-Adhvaryu-.<sup>12</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.<sup>13</sup> Read -Bhartrivādḍhaḥ.<sup>14</sup> The reading is not certain.<sup>15</sup> Read -vāśpak-ādīn-.<sup>16</sup> Read -vāstavyāy-ādhvaryu-.<sup>17</sup> Read -grahaṇa.





STEN KONOW.

SCALE 7

W. GRIGGS & SONS, LTD., PHOTO-LITH.

Handwritten text in Devanagari script, likely a manuscript page. The text is written in a cursive style and is mostly illegible due to the high contrast and noise in the image. There are two large circular holes on the left side of the page, suggesting it was part of a bound volume. The text appears to be organized into lines, with some larger characters or symbols interspersed.

- 18 trāya Vājasanōya-sabrahmachāripō brāhmaṇa-Bhāṭallāya Bhaṭṭa-Vā . . .  
 putrāya Arjunadōvi-grā-  
 19 mō-yam<sup>1</sup> udaka-pūrva ādityagrahaṇē [samni]datta ōvam=ēbhyaḥ<sup>2</sup> Arjunadōvi-  
 grāmāḥ sodraṅgaḥ [sōparika-]  
 20 [rō] bhūmichohhidra-nyāyēn=ē-chāṭa-bhaṭa-prāvēśyaḥ sahēbhyanarasiddhi . . .<sup>3</sup>

## Second Plate.

- 21 [yato]=smad-va[māyāi]r=anyaiś=ch=āgāmi-nripatibhiḥ prabala-pavana-prēri[t-ōda]dhi-  
 jala-[taraṅga-chaṁchalam jī]-  
 22 [va-lō]kam=abhāv-ānugatān-asārān=vibhavān=dirgha-kāla-sthēyasaś=cha guṇān=  
 āka[layya sāmā-]  
 23 [nya]-bhōga-bhū-pradāna-phal-ōpsubhiḥ śasi-kara-ruchiram chirāya yaśa[ś=chi]-  
 chishubhiḥ s[ō]=yam=asmad-dāyō-  
 24 numantavyaḥ pālay[i]tavyaś=ch=ōti y[ō] v=ājñāna-timira-patal-āvṛita-matir=  
 āchchhindyād=āchchhidyamānam v=ānumō-  
 25 [dōta] sa paṁchabhir=mmahāpātakai[h\*] samyukta[h\*] syād=ity=uktam cha  
 bhagavatē Vyāsēna[1\*] Bahubhir=vvasudhā bhu[kta] rā-  
 26 [jabhiḥ] Sagarādibhiḥ<sup>4</sup> [1\*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā  
 phalam || Yān=iha dattāni purā narēndrai-  
 27 [r-ddā]nāni dharmm-ārthha-yaśaskarāpi [1\*] nirmālya-vānta-pratimāni  
 tāni kō nāma sō(sā)dhuh punar=ādadita || Vi-  
 28 [ndhyātavishv=a]tōyāsu śushka-kōṭara-vāsinah [1\*] kṛishṇāḥayō hi jāyantō  
 gū(bhū)midāya[m\*] haranti yō || [Sva-da]-  
 29 [ttām] para-dattām vā yō harōta vasumdhārām ||(I) -tai(tō)na jātā  
 janōtā cha narakō [pā]titā dhruvam || Sarvvā-  
 30 n=ōtā[m\*] bhāvinaḥ pārtthivēndrā[n\*] bhūyō bhūyō yāchatō  
 Bhartṛivaddhaḥ<sup>5</sup> [1\*] sāmānyō-yam dharmma-sētu-  
 31 r=nripāpām<sup>7</sup> svō svō kālō pālaniyō bhavadbhi[h] || Shashtir=vvarsha-  
 sahasrāpi svarggō mōdati bhūmi-  
 32 daḥ [1\*] āchchhētā ch=ānumantā cha tāny=ōva narakō vasōt ||, Likhitam  
 ōtan=mayā Vēlabhya-Bha[tṭa-Kakkō]-  
 33 [ṇa]<sup>8</sup> Bhaṭṭa-Vatsuva-sūnunā: Ūn-āksharam=adhik-āksharam vā sarvvam=atra  
 pramāṇam=iti yad=[upa]-  
 34 ri-likhita[m\*]: Śrīman-Nāgāvalōka-prava[r]ddhamāna-vijaya-rājyō śrī-Bhṛigu-  
 kachohh-āvasthitō(ta)-[Bha-]  
 35 [tṭa]-Llalluva-dūtakah || Yatṛ=ānkatō=pi suvisuddha-samvatsara-sat-āshṭakō  
 trayōda-  
 36 [śā]dhikō 800 10 3.

## TRANSLATION.

(Line 1.) [Victorious be] the Chāhamāna family, exalted with a large army, who has succeeded in adorning their territory, who is a receptacle of victory, like Mōru (which is lofty with large ridges, adorned with the circle of *siddhas*, the support of Jaya (the sun)).

(Ll. 2-9.) Born in that family was a *Rājan* named the glorious *Mahēśvaradāma*, who by valiant prowess invaded the circle of the quarters; whose staff-like arm (meant) destruction to the swelling of the frontal globes of the elephants of (his) foes in the encounters of

<sup>1</sup> Read -yam=udakapūrvaam=āditya-.

<sup>2</sup> The reading is very uncertain.

<sup>3</sup> Read =ōtān.

<sup>4</sup> Read =nripāpām.

<sup>5</sup> Read =ēbhyaḥ=rjuna-.

<sup>6</sup> There is a cancelled *ta* between *rā* and *dī*.

<sup>7</sup> Read *Bhartṛivaddhaḥ*.

<sup>8</sup> The reading of the name is uncertain.

- numerous battles; who had . . . the entire party of (his) enemies. His son (was) the illustrious **Bhimadāma**, who displayed his splendour over the whole compass of the earth; whose only pleasure was prowess; whose pair of lotus-like feet was made exceedingly resplendent and shining through the multitude of jewels fixed on the surface of the diadems of several hundreds of kings. His son (was) the illustrious **Bhartrivaddha** [I.], whose lotus-like feet were rubbed against the edges of the crowns of numerous feudatories; who had subdued the whole compass of the earth. His son (was) the devout worshipper of **Maheśvara**, the illustrious **Haradāma**, who delighted all the three worlds with his fame that was bright like the multitude of the rays of the moon in the skies where the clouds have disappeared; the pair of whose lotus-like feet were rubbed by the heads of kings bending before him. His dear son (was) the illustrious **Dhrūbhataḍvā**, who acquired the exalted splendour of the territories of all his adversaries; who made the entire world white with the stream of his fame that was spotless like the rays of the moon.

(Ll. 10-11.) His son, who is a repository of all good qualities, the devout worshipper of **Maheśvara**, who has obtained the five great sounds, the great feudatory over-lord, the glorious **Bhartrivaddha** [II.] informs all future kings, *mahattaras*, *vāsāpakas*,<sup>1</sup> and so forth,—

(Ll. 11-19) Be it known to you that, in order to increase the fame and the religious merit of our parents and ourselves, the fourth part of the **Arjunadēvi** village, situated within the **Akrūrēśvara** district, has to-day, on the occasion of the eclipse of the sun, after libations of water, been granted by us, while staying in the glorious **Bhṛigukachcha**, to the resident of **Saujñāpadra**, the *Adhvaryu* of the **Mādhyandina** branch and of the **Kauṇḍinya gōtra**, the student of the **Vājasaneyā (sāṃhitā)**, the **Brāhmaṇa Bhaṭṭa-Būṭa**, the son of **Tāvi**. And likewise a fourth part is also given to the **Brāhmaṇa Jaba (?)**, the son of the **Brāhmaṇa Charamaśarman (?)**, a resident of **Varamēvi (?)**, belonging to the community of *trivēdins* of that place, of the **Māphara (?) gōtra**, and a student of the **Mādhyandina** branch. Likewise this village of **Arjunadēvi** has, on the occasion of the eclipse of the sun, after libations of water, been granted to the member of the community of *trivēdins* residing in **Saujñāpadra**, to the *Adhvaryu* of the **Mādhyandina** branch, of the **Asurāyana (?) gōtra**, the student of the **Vājasaneyā (sāṃhitā)**, the **Brāhmaṇa Bhāṭalla**, the son of **Bhaṭṭa-Vā . . .**

(Ll. 19-25.) Because now the village **Arjunadēvi** with the *udraṅga* and *uparikara*, according to the *bhūmichchhidra* rule, and not to be entered by *chāṭas* and mercenaries, with the *abhyantarasiiddhi* (has been given) to them, therefore this our gift should be sanctioned and preserved by future kings of our lineage and others, considering that life is unsteady like the waves of water shaken by violent winds, that possessions are followed by destruction and without value, and that virtue lasts a long time, wishing the result of the gift of land the enjoyment of which is common, and wanting for a long time to acquire fame resplendent like the rays of the moon. And whoever would rescind it or approve of its being rescinded, his mind covered by the veil of the darkness of ignorance, he would become connected with the five big sins. And it has been said by the holy **Vyāsa**. (Follow six of the usual imprecatory stanzas).

(Ll. 32-36.) This has been written by me **Bhaṭṭa Kakka (?)** from **Valabhi**, the son of **Bhaṭṭa Vatsuva**. All that has been written above is valid, whether there may be syllables missing or redundant syllables. (Issued by me) residing in the glorious **Bhṛigukachchha**, with **Bhaṭṭa-Llalluva** as messenger, in the reign of increasing victory of the illustrious **Nāgavalōka**. And in figures, in the year eight hundred increased by thirteen, 813.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps officials whose duty it was to assign places of residence to strangers. Cf. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 249, Vol. XII, p. 182, n. 38; Vol. XIII, p. 69, n. 31; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 285.

No. 24.—KHAIRHA PLATES OF YASAHKARNADEVA ;  
[KALACHURI] SAMVAT 823.

BY RAI BAHADUR HIRA LAL, B.A., JABALPUR.

The Director-General of Archaeology in India having asked me to edit this inscription I do so from a set of estampages kindly supplied by him. Dr. Vogel further used his good offices to secure the original plates from the Rēwah Darbār for my inspection. They were found in Khairhā (23°-12' N., 81°-30' E.) by a Kōṭwār named Bhajū, while digging for earth to build his house. Khairhā or Khairā, as it is marked on the topographical maps, is a village in the Rēwah State about 8 miles south-west of the Burhār Ry. Station on the Kaṭni-Bilāspur Branch of the Bengal-Nāgpur Ry., and about 14 miles south-east of Sōhāgpur, the head quarters of the tahsil of the same name. The plates, two in number, were found with a bell-shaped seal attached to a ring in a large stone chest, and their excellent condition is due to this fact. The total weight of the plates and seal, all made of copper, is as much as 14 seers 5 chhittāks (nearly 29½ lbs.).

The ring of the seal, a huge mass of 3 seers, was found cut at one end but all green with oxidation, which shows that the cut was not made recently. The ring is so stout and thick that it cannot be bent without applying some mechanical force, and it appears that the cut which was originally made for stringing the plates provided with suitable holes was never soldered. The bottom of the seal is circular and bears the legend *Śrīmad-Yasāḥkarnadēvaḥ* in a single line running over the diameter, which is surmounted by the figure of Gaja-Lakshmi with two elephants, one on either side, pouring water on her with their trunks. Below the legend there is a figure looking like a Nandin (bull) with a bushy tail and a hump and two other figures of what appear to be incense-burners. Letters and figures on the seal are raised instead of being sunk as on the plates, each of which is inscribed on one side only.

The characters are Nāgarī neatly engraved, the average size of letters being ½". The language of the record is Sanskrit. As regards orthography the letter *b* is not distinguished from *v* at all, and the dental sibilant is employed for the palatal almost universally, there being two instances where the reverse has been done, viz., in the words *-bhāśī* (l. 19) and *śalila-* (l. 38). The old form of *i* somewhat resembling inverted commas in ll. 8 and 30 is noticeable.

The inscription records the grant of a village and consists of three parts. The first portion in a variety of metres eulogizes the donor and his ancestors, the second, in prose, announces the grant, and the third gives the usual quotations of benedictive and imprecatory verses. The donor is king Yasāḥkarnadēva of the Kalachuri dynasty. In this record he grants the village Dēulā Paṃchēla in the Dēvagrāma *pattalā* to a Brāhmaṇa named Gaṅgādhara-sarman, at the time of the *Samkrānti* on Sunday the 14th of the bright fortnight of the Phālguna month in the year 823.

The genealogy of the king commences from Vishṇu and rapidly passes through the moon and Kārttavīrya of the Haihaya lineage to Yuvarājadēva of the Kalachuri family, the fourth ascendant of the donor. Yuvarājadēva is mentioned as having made the town of Tripurī like Indra's city. His son was Kōkalla, who was enthroned by his ministers. His son Gaṅgōyadēva is stated to have restored Kuntala to its people. After his death at Prayāga with his 100 wives his son Karnadēva succeeded him. He erected a golden temple at Kāśī called *Karṇamēru* and founded the city of Karṇāvati. Karṇa is recorded to have abdicated the throne in favour of his son Yasāḥkarnadēva, himself taking part in his coronation. Yasāḥkarnadēva is said to have rivalled Paraśurāma in destroying his enemies. He defeated

the Andhra king and worshipped Bhīmēśvara near the Gōdāvarī. So far there is nothing new in the record, as the information exactly corresponds to what is given in the Jabalpur plate of the same king.<sup>1</sup>

What is most important in this record is the date, which evidently refers to the Kalachuri era, though it is not expressly stated. It is unfortunate that the details do not work out correctly. Having failed to reconcile the lunar day with that of the solar *Samkrānti*, working with the aid of Mr. Sewell's Indian Calendar, I referred the matter to the author himself. Mr. Sewell very kindly made calculations for me, but found the results unsatisfactory. He informed me that the 14th of the bright fortnight of Phālguna of the Kalachuri year 823 current fell on the 6th March 1072 A.D., but the week day was Tuesday instead of a Sunday, and there was no *Samkrānti* on that date. The Mina *Samkrānti* had taken place on the 22nd February of that year on a Wednesday, that is 13 days earlier. He also tried the previous year. In that year Phālguna Śukla 14 fell on Wednesday, February 16th, A.D. 1071, but the Mina *Samkrānti* was on Monday, February 21st. The expired year 823 however gave a Sunday for Phālguna Śukla 14 (24th February 1073 A.D.), but the Mina *Samkrānti* in that year took place on Thursday, February 21st. Taking *chaturdaśī* as a possible mistake for *chaturthī* the details for the current year 823 gave the equivalent as Sunday, the 26th February, 1072 A.D., but here again the *Samkrānti* did not occur on that day. This naturally suggests that the record may be a forgery, but there are no indications of its being so otherwise. The style of the characters, which is the chief test in such matters, is exactly that of the Jabalpur plate of the same king and is quite in keeping with other records of the Kalachuri kings. It appears to me that the year given in this record must refer to the expired year 823, in which year we find the lunar day to agree with the date. Dr. Kielhorn<sup>2</sup> in *Festgruss an Rudolf von Roth* has shown that in the Kalachuri records the years referred to were expired years and not current ones. Thus the only difficulty that remains to be solved is the *Samkrānti* day, and the only conjecture<sup>3</sup> I can make on this point is that the record was possibly dated on the day on which it was actually handed over to the donee, though the grant was made on the auspicious *Samkrānti* day, on which the donor probably bathed at the source of the Narmadā at Amarakaṇṭaka, one of the holiest places in the Tripurī kingdom, and made the usual *samkalpa*. This is suggested by the vicinity of Khairhā to Amarakaṇṭaka, whence it is within 40 miles.

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 1 ff.

<sup>2</sup> I am indebted to the Revd. C. C. Herrmann, Ph.D., Principal of the Thoburn Biblical Institute, Jabalpur, for kindly translating for my use, from German into English, Dr. Kielhorn's article on "Die Epoche der Cedi-Aera."

<sup>3</sup> A case of a similar nature which lends support to this conjecture is found in the Benāres plate of Karpadēva (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 297 ff.) which is dated, at the end, on Monday vadi 9 of Phālguna in the year 793, while in the 40th line the *śrāddha* ceremony, which was the occasion for making the grant, is stated to have been performed on Saturday vadi 2 of the same month. That shows that the record was ready for delivery about a week after the *samkalpa* for the grant was made. By the way I may add that the supposition of Dr. Kielhorn (*ibidem*, p. 300) that the grant was made a month before and that Phālguna was a mistake for Māgha, because it is else impossible to reconcile the week day with the *dvitīyā*, appears to me unwarranted. Dr. Kielhorn believed that the *śrāddha* ceremony was actually performed on a Saturday, while the *dvitīyā* of Phālguna in 793 fell on a Sunday and not on a Saturday. The second *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Māgha, on the other hand fell on a Saturday. I agree with him in this respect but I do not see why the month should be considered a mistake and not rather the day. My own idea is that Karṇa's father died on a *dvitīyā* and hence the *śrāddha* must be performed on that date, but as in the year 793 it fell on a Sunday, which is not an auspicious day for such ceremonies, it was performed a day before, and while *dvitīyā*, the anniversary day, could not be altered it had to be associated with the week day on which the ceremonies actually took place. This is in accordance with the present-day practice in the Jabalpur District, where Karṇa ruled.



That Yaśahkarnadēva was wont to make gifts on *Samkrānti* days would appear from his Jabalpur plate record, in which it is stated that the grant was made on the occasion of the Makara *Samkrānti*.<sup>1</sup> Here the date according to the Nāgpur Museum transcript of the lost plate is "Monday, the 10th of the dark fortnight of Māgha 829 at the time of the Uttarāyana *Samkrānti*." In this case too the details work out for Monday, the 31st December A.D. 1078 for the expired Kalachuri year 829, but the Makara *Samkrānti* had taken place a week earlier, viz. on Monday, December 24th. As will be shown further on, this appears to be a more probable date for the Jabalpur plate than the one worked out by Dr. Kielhorn, who was unaware of the date contained in the transcript, and who only tried to make the week day fit in with the day of the Lunar month and the *Samkrānti*.

But whatever the differences between the day and the date, I think there is no mistake in the year of the Khairhā inscription, and the new information that we gather from this record is accordingly that in 1073 A.D. king Karṇa had ceased to reign and that his son Yaśahkarṇa had come to the throne. If we were to assume the date of the Jabalpur plate to be 1122 A.D. as calculated by Dr. Kielhorn, this would give an unusually long reign to Yaśahkarṇa, even if we consider the fact that Karṇa had abdicated the throne in favour of Yaśahkarṇa and that thus the latter may be expected to have had a longer reign than others. Our record shows that Yaśahkarṇa had defeated the king of Andhra and crushed the power of several of his enemies before it was written. It is therefore very likely that he had been in occupation of the throne for at least 4 or 5 years prior to this, and if we suppose that he lived for about the same period after he made the Jabalpur grant, his reign would extend to about 60 years and his age to about 80 years, supposing his installation to have taken place at the age of 20. To a boy of lesser age a great king like Karṇa would not have entrusted the government of his kingdom, however law-abiding<sup>2</sup> son he may have been.

The new dating of the Jabalpur plate seems to contradict the theory<sup>3</sup> that during Yaśahkarṇa's reign part of the Chōdi dominion had passed into the possession of the Kanauj kings. That theory is based on an inscription of Govindachandradēva, who in the Vikrama year 1177 (A.D. 1120) sanctioned the transfer of some land which had originally been granted by Yaśahkarnadēva. There is nothing in the inscription<sup>4</sup> to show that the transfer was made in the same year in which the district wherein the transferred land was situated passed into the hands of Govindachandra. In fact the context appears to show that it was otherwise. The district may well have been taken by the Kanauj king in the reign of Yaśahkarṇa's successor, who would certainly have refrained from confiscating his father's gift, and to the original donee it must have remained a gift of Yaśahkarṇa for all times.

There is a somewhat vague reference to two important historical events in verses 11 and 23. If I have correctly interpreted verse 11, there is an allusion to the conquest and restoration of the Kuntala country to its king by Gāṅgēyadēva. This kingdom included the Banavāsi, Hāngal, Puligere, Belvola, Kūṇḍi, Belgaum, Kisukāḍ districts, etc., in the Hyderābād State and the Bombay Presidency and seems to have been the raiding ground of the neighbouring kings in the same way as the old Chakrakōṭya in Bastar.<sup>5</sup> The Chālukya king Tailapa<sup>6</sup> claims to have subjugated it about 973 A.D., Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva<sup>7</sup> I. is recorded to have defeated the Kuntala king about 1070 A.D., and a century later Ballāla II.<sup>8</sup> of the Hoysala dynasty established his supremacy over that country.

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 308.

<sup>3</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 179.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 128.

<sup>5</sup> Verse 16.

<sup>6</sup> *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 124.

<sup>7</sup> *Duff's Chronology*, p. 91.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 160.

It appears that after Tailapa's raid Kuntala was raided by Gāṅgāyādēva. This must have been done before 1049 A.D., as at that time Gāṅgāya had ceased to reign. The subjugation of a kingdom so far away from Tripurī indicates the greatness of its victors at that time. It is such bold enterprises which seem to have prepared the way to the conquest of Telanṅāna by Gāṅgāya's son Karṇadēva, who assumed the title of *Trikulīṅgādhipati* or Lord of Trikalīṅga. That this remote country did not accept the Tripurī yoke submissively, is apparent from verse 23, in which great Karṇa's son Yaśaḥkarṇa is stated to have extirpated the ruler of Andhra and to have worshipped the latter's own God Bhīmēśvara near the Gōdāvarī with presents apparently looted from his enemy's treasures. This conflict appears to have taken place in the present Gōdāvarī district, where the sacred shrines of Bhīmēśvara are to be found. The principal one is that of Drākshārāmam in the Rāmchandrapuram Taluka. The Gōdāvarī District Gazetteer (1907)<sup>1</sup> gives the following information about it. "The real centre of the religious interest of Drākshārāmam is the temple of Bhīmēśvarasvāmi. It contains a particularly big *lingam* some fourteen or fifteen feet high. This is supposed to be a part of the *lingam* which broke into five pieces and fell at five holy places, *viz.* at Bhīmavaram or Bhīmārāma in Cocanada, Pālakollu or Kshirārāma in Kistna, Amarāvati or Amarārāma in the Guntūr District, and Kumārārāma, which is not identified. It is supposed to have been erected by the sun and worshipped by the seven sages who made the seven mouths of the Gōdāvarī. So it is sufficiently holy. The seven sages are supposed to have each brought water from their respective rivers underground to the tank at Drākshārāmam which is called the *sapta Gōdāvarī*, seven Gōdāvaris. There is a sacred bathing ghāt in this tank which confers in a condensed form all the sanctity which is to be obtained by separate baths in each of the seven rivers. Like many other holy places in this and other districts, the town is called the southern Benāres. It is supposed to have been founded by the sage Vyāsa and a *rāvi* tree and a *lingam* planted by him are still shown. So great is its sanctity that a night's halt in it is believed by some to render future births unnecessary . . . . The temple is a rather handsome two-storeyed building. Its erection is ascribed by popular tradition to an unknown Chōla king. In the porch round the shrine in the upper storey are black granite Chālukyan pillars, a great rarity in this district . . . . It contains a great number of ancient inscriptions . . . . The earliest appears to be . . . dated in A.D. 1055, or during the reign of the Rājārāja whose capital was at Rājahmundry."

From this description, I feel little hesitation in identifying the Bhīmēśvara whom Yaśaḥkarṇa worshipped with the Bhīmēśvara of Drākshārāmam. The temple was in existence in the times of Yaśaḥkarṇa, as its inscriptions show. It was one of the holiest places in the Andhra country and well worthy of a royal visit. It may perhaps be urged against this that the context seems to show that the god was enshrined on the bank of the Gōdāvarī, as the latter is described in verse 23 as *abhyarṇṇa-gatā*, but Drākshārāmam is about 14 miles away from the river. In my opinion *abhyarṇṇa* does not necessarily indicate such a close proximity as to require the situation of the temple on the bank of the Gōdāvarī. A distance of 14 miles is a negligible item in the description by one living hundreds of miles away from the locality. I think in the words *srōtaḥsvaraiḥ saptabhiḥ* of verse 23, there is certainly an allusion to the traditional seven streams or mouths<sup>2</sup> of the Gōdāvarī, said to have been made by the seven great *rishis* and considered very holy. Even if it be held that the context refers to the *sapta Gōdāvarī* tank at Drākshārāmam, it does not affect the conclusion that it was in that holy place that Yaśaḥkarṇa paid his thanksgiving on gaining a victory over the Andhra king, who

<sup>1</sup> p. 250.

<sup>2</sup> These are named the Kāśyapā or Tulyā (the Tulya Bhāga drain), the Atri (the Coringa river), the Gautamī, the Bhāradvājā, the Viśvāmitra or Kauśika, the Jamadagni and the Vasiṣṭhā. Three of these do not exist now; see *Godavari District Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 64.



may have been either Rājārāja (1022-62) or more probably his brother and successor, Vijayāditya VII., who occupied the Vēṅgi throne with some interruption till 1077 A.D. It was the latter's rule which was disturbed by outside invasion,<sup>1</sup> the Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. having attacked him twice. In one of the South Indian inscriptions Vijayāditya is described as a warrior 'whose broad hands held weapons of war' and the same thing is perhaps alluded to in our inscription where in verse 23 'the play of arms of the ruler of the Andhra's' is spoken of as 'disclosing no flaw.' The dates of Vijayāditya and Yaśaḥkarṇa fit in so well that there seems little doubt that the former was the Andhra king referred to.

With regard to geographical names occurring in the record Tripurī is the well-known Tewar 8 miles from Jabalpur, in the middle of which there is still a Śiva *linga* going under the name of Tripurēśvara or the lord of Tripura or Tripurī. *Karṇāvatī* (v. 14) has now been wiped out of existence. It was about a mile from Tripurī and the site is still known as Karanbēl—a name with double signification, retaining the memory of the founder in the first half and giving the distinguishing mark of the site in the second half, there being a jungle of *bēl* trees planted to supply leaves to the numerous Śiva *lingas* once enshrined there. The Kuntala and Andhra countries have been referred to before. Prayāga and Kāśī, the Gōdāvarī and Kālīṅga are too well known to require any description. With regard to the village Dēulā Paṁchēla and to Dēvagrāma, *pattalā* in which it was situated, I am indebted to Rai Bahādur Paṇḍit Jānaki Prasād, Secretary to His Highness the Mahārāja of Rōwah, for instituting an enquiry in the Rōwah State, from which it appears that close to Khairhā there are 2 villages named Dēogavān and Dēogain, the former being a corruption of Dēvagrāma and the latter a diminutive of the same, where there are a number of very old wells and water reservoirs together with remains of old buildings. I am therefore inclined to think that Dēogavān, close to the village Arjhulā, with which it appears to have been amalgamated but again separated by the Settlement Department of the State, represents the head quarters of the *pattalā* (a *parganā* like sub-division) Dēvagrāma. Its great extent is indicated by the division of the old town into two villages, Dēogavān and Dēogain, the bigger portion being given a masculine and the smaller a feminine name, like husband and wife, though two yet one.<sup>2</sup> Dēulā Paṁchēla, for which we should now expect some such form as Dēorā, is not traceable in the vicinity of Khairhā or Dēogavān, though there are several villages of that name in the adjoining district of Jabalpur. There are no materials available to show the extent of a *pattalā* in older times, but if it included large areas, one of the Dēorās of the Murwārā tahsil in the north-east corner adjoining the Baghēlkhaṇḍ border may be identified with the village granted in this record. The meaning of the word *Paṁchēla* added to it, would then be significant. *Paṁchēla* was the tract of country to the east of the East Indian Railway line from Sihorā in the middle of the Jabalpur district, to its northern border, the whole of which abuts on Baghēlkhaṇḍ. Sir William Sleeman<sup>3</sup> in mentioning the 52 *garhs* of the Gōṇḍ king Saṅgrām Shāh, says that Pachēlgarh was the country lying between the rivers Burma (Bearnā) and Mahānadi (*chhōṭī*) or the Pargana of Kombeo (Kāmbhi) which corresponds to the tract referred to above.

A word with regard to the third portion of this record, which contains an unusually large number of benedictive and imprecatory quotations. Mr. Pargitor<sup>4</sup> remarks that it was a common practice in making grants of land in Ancient India for the donor to emphasize the gift and endeavour to secure its permanence by inserting in the deed of the grant one or more verses which were considered as sacred regulations regarding gifts of land. Such verses either affirmed

<sup>1</sup> See *Godavari District Gazetteer*, 1907, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> Such names are very common in that part of the country, for further examples of which see the *Jabalpore District Gazetteer*, p. 122.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, 1887, p. 645.

<sup>4</sup> *J. E. A. S.*, 1912, p. 240.

the beneficent nature of such gifts, or proclaimed the number of blessings which accrued to those who made such gifts and those who scrupulously respected them, or denounced the inequity of those who deprived grantees of the land given and declared the punishment which awaited such evil doers. In our record there are no less than 16 verses of this class, but this method of guaranteeing the enjoyment of the grant by the grantee was not only confined to India but is spread over a wide territory and is found even in the documents of grants made by the early Anglo-Saxon kings. My attention was first drawn to this by Mr. C. E. Low, C.I.E., who kindly translated for me one of the documents in Latin issued by Ethelbert King of Kent, granting land and right of fishing to the Abbot of Liminge, who was at the time of granting (740 A.D.) Cuthbert, now Archbishop.

The following which is a free translation of an extract<sup>1</sup> shows the spirit of the age :—"But because care must be taken that no one may presume in future to deny our donation of this day's date and call it doubtful, it is my pleasure to execute this document, by which I forbid not only all my successors and heirs, but even myself, that they should not dare to act in any way at any time other than has been arranged by me : which if by chance they neglect to observe, and fill the days of the present life without worthy satisfaction, let them know that they are incurring the wrath of the Almighty and are cut off from the fellowship of all the saints, since they have attempted to dishonour the most holy place of the most blessed virgin. But those who take care to increase this (grant) and demand nothing contrary to it, let them hear the voice of the most merciful Judge saying to the righteous : "Come, ye blessed of my father, receive the kingdom which has been prepared for you since the beginning of the world." Verses 25, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39 and 40 of our inscription express similar ideas, in an oriental style.

### TEXT.<sup>2</sup>

*First Plate.*

1 श्री<sup>3</sup> नमो ब्र(ब्र)ह्मणे(ः) ॥

‘जयति जलजभा(ना)भस्तस्य नाभीसरोजं जयति जयति तस्माज्जातवानज(ज)-  
सूतिः । अथ जयति स तस्यापत्यमब्रिस्तदक्षम(स्त)दनु जयति जन्म प्रा-

2 सवानखिवन्धुः<sup>4</sup> ॥ [१\*] ‘अथ वो(वो)धनमादिराजपुत्रं गृहजामातरमजवा-  
[न्ध]वस्व<sup>5</sup> । तनय(यं) जनयाव(व)भूव राजा गगनाभोगतडागराज-  
हंसः । [२\*] ‘पुत्रं पुरुरवस-

<sup>1</sup> The original is as follows :—Uerum quia cauendum est ne hodiernam donationem nostram futuri temporis abnegare ualeat et in ambiguum deuocare presumptio, placuit mihi hanc paginem condere per quam non solum omnibus meis successoribus atque heredibus set etiam mihimet ipsi interdico ne aliter quam a me constitutum est ullo tempore quippiam agere audeant. Quod si qui forte obseruare neglexerint et absque digna satisfactione presentis uitae impleberint dies, sciant se omnipotentis domini iram incurrere et a societate sanctorum omnium segregatum. Quoniam sanctissimam beatissimae uirginis Mariae locum deonestare conatus est. Qui uero haec agenda custodierint nihilque inrogarent, aduersi auribus percipiant uocem clementissimi iudicis inquitentis ad pios : Uenite benedicti patris mei percipite regnum quod uobis paratum est ab origine mundi. (See Earle's *Handbook to the Land charters and other Saxon documents*, p. 35, Kemble, No. 86 B. i, 8.)

<sup>2</sup> From impressions supplied by Dr. Vogel and the original plates.

<sup>3</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

<sup>4</sup> Metre : Mālini.

<sup>5</sup> Read ‘नखिवन्धुः’.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : Aupachchandasika.

<sup>7</sup> Read ‘मज्जान्वयस’.

<sup>8</sup> Metre : Vasantatllaka.

- 8 मीरसमाप सनु[दे]वस्य सप्तजलरासि(शिर)सायनस्य । आसीदनव्यसमभाष्यस-  
(श)तोपभोग्या यस्योर्वसो(शी) च सुकलचमिहोर्च(र्व)रा च ॥ [१\*]  
<sup>1</sup>अच[१\*]न्यये
- 4 किल स(श)ताधिकसति[मि]धयूपोप[रु]द्वयमुनोक्तविविक्तकीर्त्तिः । सप्ताब्धि(ब्धि)-  
रत्नरस(श)नाभरण[१\*]भिरामविस्त्रं(श्रं)भरासु(शु)भरतो भरतो व(व)भूव ॥  
[४\*] <sup>1</sup>हेलागृही-
- 5 ता(त)पुनरुक्तसमस्तसचो<sup>१</sup> गोत्रे जयत्यधिकमस्य [स] कार्ल(र्त्त)वीर्यः । अचैव  
हेहयनृपान्वयपूर्वपुंसि राजेभि(ति) नाम शशल[स्त्र]णि चक्षमे यः  
।[५\*] <sup>१</sup>स हिमाच-
- 6 ल इव क(क)लचू(चु)रिवन्मसूत<sup>४</sup> क्षमानृ(भृ)तां भर्ता । सुक्तामणि-  
भिरिवामलवृत्तैः पूतं महीपतिभिः ॥ [६\*] <sup>१</sup>तत्रान्वये नयवता(तां) प्रवरो  
न(नृ)पेन्द्रः [पौ]रंदरी[मि]व पुरी
- 7 त्रिपुरा(री) पुमानः ॥(१) <sup>१</sup>आसीन्नातन्यनृपगन्धगज[१\*]धिराजनिमायकेसरियुवा<sup>१</sup>  
युवराज[दे]वः ॥ [७\*] <sup>१</sup>सिंहासने नृपतिसिंहमसुथ सनुमारुरूपवनिभर्त्तुर-  
मात्यसुख्याः ॥(१)
- 8 कीकलमर्षवचतुष्टयवीचिसंघसंघट्टरुद्धच[तु]रंगचमूपचारम् ॥ [८\*] <sup>१</sup>इन्दुप्रभां  
निंदति हारगुच्छं जुगुप्सते चंदनमाक्षिपन्ती । [य]त्र प्रभौ दूरतरं  
प्रयाते वियोगिनीव प्रति-
- 9 भाति कीर्त्तिः ।[९\*] <sup>१</sup>भरकतमणिपट्टप्रौढवक्षाः स्मिताक्षो नगरपरिघदैर्घी-  
(र्घ्यं) लंघयन्दीर्घयेन ॥(१) शिरसि कुलिस(श)पातो वैरिणां वीरलक्ष्मी-  
पतिरभवदपत्यं यस्य गाङ्गे-
- 10 यदेवः ।[१०\*] <sup>१</sup>स वीरसिंहासनमौलिरत्नं स विक्रमादित्य इति प्रसिद्धः ।  
यस्मादकस्मादपयानमिच्छन्नकुन्तलः कुन्तलतां व(व)भार ॥ [११\*] <sup>१</sup>प्राप्ते  
प्रयागवट्ट(ट)मूलनिवेश(श)वन्धो<sup>१</sup>,
- 11 सार्धं शतेन गृह्णिणीभिरसुच सुक्तिं ॥ (१) पुत्रे<sup>१०</sup>स्य खड्गदलितारिकरोन्द्र-  
कुम्भमुक्ताफलैः स्म ककुभोर्ध्वति [क]र्षदेवः ॥ [१२\*] <sup>१</sup>कनकसि(शि)-  
खरवेक्ष्यैजयन्तीसमीर-

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Vasantatilaka.<sup>२</sup> Read °शक्षी.<sup>३</sup> Metre: Āryā.<sup>४</sup> Read °वश°.<sup>५</sup> This is probably the engraver's mistake for °महाभ° . Both the Jabalpur and Kumbhī plates read as sug-  
gested (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 8, and *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. XXXI, p. 117).<sup>६</sup> Read °निर्मायि°, as suggested by Prof. Kielhorn, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 8, n. 16.<sup>७</sup> Metre: Upajāti.<sup>८</sup> Metre: Mālinī.<sup>९</sup> Read °वन्धी.<sup>१०</sup> Read पुत्री.

- 12 ग्लपितगगनखेलखे(खे)चरोचक्रखेदः ॥(1) किमपरमिह<sup>१</sup> कास्यां(श्यां) यस्य  
दुग्धाब्धि(ब्धि)वीचीवलयव(व)हलकीर्त्तः कीर्त्तनं कर्षमेरुः ।[ १३\*] 'चरय  
धाम त्रेयसो वेदविद्याव-
- 13 श्रीकन्दः स्वःसवत्याः किरोटं [1\*] ब्रह्मसंभो<sup>२</sup> येन कर्णावतीति प्रस्यष्टापि  
ष्मातलत्र(त्र)ह्ला(लो)कः ॥ [१४\*] 'चाजनि' कलपुरीणां ह्यामिना तेन  
ह्णान्वयजलनिधिलक्ष्मां(क्ष्मां) श्रीमदा-
- 14 वल्लदेव्यां । शशभृदुदयस(श)ह्लाकुब्ध(कुब्ध)दुग्धाब्धि(ब्धि)वेलासहचरितयशःश्रीः  
श्रीयवः(शः)कर्षदेवः ।[ १५\*] 'चन्द्रार्कदीपवति पर्वतराजपूरुषकुंभावभा-  
सिनि महाब्धि(ब्धि)चतुष्कमध्ये [1\*]
- 15 चके(के) पुरोहितपुरस्कृतिप्र(पू)तकर्मा धर्मान्म(त्त)नो ऽस्य हि पितैव  
महाभिषेकं ।[ १६\*] 'न खलशलभगोष्ठीपन्नपातस्य पाचं न खलु  
कलुषचर्याकज्जलाश्रारकारः<sup>३</sup> ।
- 16 कलयनि(ति) कलिनामन्युद्गमं य[स्त्रि]यामातमसि जयति जम्बू(म्बू)दी(द्दी)प-  
रच(त्र)प्रदीपः ।[ १७\*] 'चिन्तामणिक्लृप्तशुक्तियुग्मक्रोडे स्याद्यदि कामधे-  
नुदुग्धं [1\*] दृ[स्त्रे](दृश्येत) दृसो(शो)स्तस्य दा-
- 17 तुः(तुः) मो(सा)दृस्यं(श्यां) धवसारणेक्षणस्य ।[ १८\*] 'यः ककुत्कुच्छरो(रा)-  
लानस्त[म्भ]सत्र(त्र)ह्लाचारिणः । क्षोपान्तेषु जयस्त[भा]नुदस्तंभयदुच्चकैः  
।[ १९\*] 'यो ब्र(त्र)ह्मणां पाणि[षु] पंचपाणि दा-
- 18 ता निधत्ते पयसः पृषन्ति [1\*] तैरेव दृष्णामवधूय ते च रत्नाकरेपि  
प्रथयन्त्यव[जा](जां) ।[ २०\*] 'महीभर्ता महादानैस्तैस्तुलापुष्पा-  
दिभिः । गरिम्णा [मि]रत्य[र्थ]ं क्ष-
- 19 तार्थयति योर्थिनः ।[ २१\*] <sup>10</sup>स्वर्गराजगजदन्तरुचीनि क्षीरनीरनिधिसं(शं)खसु-  
(शु)चीनि ॥(1) सा(शा)र्क्षितल्पफणिकंशुकभाशि(भांसि) स्मीततां दधति  
यस्य य-

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Śālinī.

<sup>2</sup> Metre: Mālinī.

<sup>3</sup> Read चजनि This is another instance of the engraver's ignorance, which culminates in the name of the king written as यवःकर्षदेवः for यशःकर्षदेवः in the following line.

<sup>4</sup> Metre: Vasantatilaka.

<sup>5</sup> Metre: Bhadravirāj. The third pāda wants a syllable. The defect can be remedied by reading इजीवदाज as suggested by Prof. Kielhorn, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>10</sup> Metre: Svāgatā.

<sup>2</sup> Read ब्रह्म<sup>०</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Read कज्जलाश्रारकारः.

<sup>4</sup> Read कज्जलाश्रारकारः.

<sup>5</sup> Metre: Indravajrā.



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22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44

- 20 सां(शां)सि ॥ [२२\*] 'अन्नाधीस(श)मरन्प्रदोर्विचसितं' 'सन्धकसमुच्छिन्दता  
येनाभ्यर्च्यत भूरिभिः स भग[वा\*]न्भीमस(श)री भूष[र्षी]ः । 'यस्माभ्य-  
र्च्यगता प्र-
- 21 वृ[त्त्य](त्त)स[र्ष]रीभूषणिगोदावरी (i) 'गायत्युन्नदहंसता(ना)दमधुरैः सी(सी)-  
त[ः]सरैः सप्तभिः । [२३\*] 'कुर्वन्मही ब्रा(ब्रा)ह्मणसादरिचचनिद(व)-

## Second Plate.

- 22 ईषः । सार्द्धं परसु(शु)भा(रा)मेण यः सार्द्धमधिरोहति । [२४\*] स च  
परमभट्टारकमहाराजाधिराजपरमेस्व(श्व)रश्रीवा-
- 23 मदेवपादानुध्यातपरमभट्टारकमहाराजाधिराजपरमेस्व(श्व)रपरममाहेस्व(श्व)रचिकर्त्ति-  
गाधिपतिनिजभु-
- 24 जोपार्जितास्त्र(श्व)पतिगजपतिनरपतिराजत्रयाधिपतिश्रीमद्यसः(शः)कर्षदेवः ॥ श्रीग-  
-म)हादेवी । महाराजपुत्रः [१\*]
- 25 महा[र्म]ची । महामात्य[ः\*] । महासाव(म)न्त[ः\*] । महापुरोहितः । महा-  
प्रतीहारः । महाचपटलिकः । महाप्रमाचः । म-
- 26 हास्त्र(श्व)साधनिकः । महाभा(भां)डागारिकः । महाध्यक्षः । एतानन्यांश्च  
प्रदास्यमानग्रामनिवासिजनपदांश्चाह्वय यथार्हं सस्त्रा(स्त्रा)नयति वो(वो)-
- 27 धयति समान्नापा(प)यति विदितं(त)मेतदस्तु भवतां यथा संवत् ८२३  
फाल्गुनमासि सु(शु)क्लपक्षे चतु[र्द]श्यां(श्यां) रवी संक्रांती(तौ) वासुदेवो-<sup>५</sup>
- 28 देसि देवग्रामपत्तलायां देउलापंचेलग्रामाः(मः) ससीमापर्यन्तः चतुराष्टाटविसु-  
(शु)चः । सजलस्थलः साम(म्)मधूकः । सगर्तोपरः । स-
- 29 निर्गमप्रवेश(शः) । सलवणाकरः । सगोप्रचारः । सजाङ्गलानूपः । वृक्षा-  
रा[मो\*]क्षेदोद्यानतृणादिसहितः । काम्यस्य(स)गोत्राय आप्नवन-
- 30 जामदग्निची(चि)प्रवराय व(व)द्भृ[च\*]सा(शा)खिने सीमापौत्राय ष्ठीतपह-  
पुत्राय गंगाधरस(श)र्मणे ब्रा(ब्रा)ह्मणाय मातापित्रोरात्म[न\*]श्च पुण्य-
- 31 यत्तो(शो)भिहृष्ये ग्रामोयमस्माभिः सा(शा)सनत्वेन संप्रदत्तः । अत्र चाभ्यर्थना  
दातुर्भवति [१\*] 'सर्वान्येन्भाविनः' (i) पार्थिवेन्द्रान्भूयो
- 32 भूयो याचते रामभद्रः । सामान्योयं धर्मसेतुर्नृपाणां काली काली . पालनीयो  
भ[वद्भिः] । [२५\*] 'व(व)द्भुमिर्व्वसुधा भुक्ता राजभिः सग-

1 Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

2 Read सन्धक°.

3 These words are quite clear in the estampages.

4 Metre : Anuṣṭubh.

5 Read °इवीइशि. There is a short stroke with a small bar to the right at the end of l. 27.

6 Metre : Śālinī.

7 Read सर्वानितान्भा°.



- 33 रादिभिः । यस्य यस्य य[दा] भूमिस्तस्य तस्य त[दा] फलं ।[१ २६\*]  
 'सुवर्णमेकं गामिकां भूमैरप्येक[मं]गुलं [१\*] हरहरकामाप्नोति\*' याव-  
 दाह(भू)तसं-
- 34 प्रवं ।[१ २७\*] 'तडागानां सहस्रेण पक्ष(श्व)मेधस(श)तेन च । गवां  
 कोटिप्रदानेन भूमिहर्ता न सु(शु)ध्यति ।[१ २८\*] 'सदत्ता' पर-  
 दत्ताया यो हरेत वसुंध-
- 35 रां । स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः सह मज्जति ।[१ २९] 'फालकृष्टां  
 महीं दद्यात्सवी(वी)जां सस्यसा(शा)लिनीं । यावत्सूर्यकृतांलोकान्ताव-<sup>३</sup>
- 36 स्वर्गं महीयते ।[१ ३०] 'षष्टिं वर्षसहस्रा[णि] स्वर्गं वसति भूमिदः ।  
 आच्छेत्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेतु(त) ।[१ ३१] 'वारिहीने-  
 प्वरण्येषु सु(शु)[ष्क]कोटर-
- 37 वासिनः [१\*] कृष्णसर्पास्तु जायन्ते ब्र(ब्र)ह्मदेवस्वहारिणः ।[१ ३२\*] 'अन्यायेन  
 हता भूमिरन्यायेन तु हारिता । हरती हारयन्त(त)च दहत्यासप्तमं  
 कुलं ।[१ ३३\*] 'अ-
- 38 स्मत्कुलक्रमगताः समुदाहरन्ति अन्यैश्च दानमिदमभ्युपमोदनीयं । लक्ष्मि-  
 (स्त्री)सला श(स)लिलद्(सु)द्(सु)[द\*]वहारायां दानं फलं परमतः प्रतिपा-
- 39 लनीयं ।[१ ३४\*] 'प्रजाहितार्थं स्थितयः प्रणीता धर्मेषु विद्वानु(न्) प्रतिपाल-  
 येतु(त) । यो लोभमोहाद्वरते दुरात्मा सो ऽन्धो ब्रजेदु(द्)र्गतिमासु(शु)  
 कष्टां [॥ ३५\*]
- 40 'यानीह दा(द)त्तानि पुरा नरेन्द्रैर्दानानि धर्मार्थयज्ञस्कराणि [१\*] निर्मात्स्व-  
 व[१\*]न्तिप्रमितानि तानि को ना[म] साधुः पुनराददीत ।[१ ३६\*]  
 'भूमिं यः प्रति-
- 41 गृह्णा(ह्ना)ति यस्य भूमिं प्रयच्छति [१\*] उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतं  
 स्वर्गगामिनौ ।[१ ३७\*] 'सं(शं)खो भद्र[१\*]सनं च्छन्नं वराखा(शा)  
 वरवारणाः । भूमिदानस्य चि-
- 42 ग्रा(ह्ना)नि फलमेतत्पुनरदर ।[१ ३८\*] 'अस्मिन्वसे(शे) परिशीणो यः  
 कश्चिन्(नृ)पतिर्भवेत(त) ॥ (१) तस्याहं हस्तलम्बोस्मि सा(शा)सनं न  
 व्यतिक्रमेत् ॥ [ ३९\*] 'वाताम्ब-
- 43 विभ्रममिदं वसुधाधिपत्यमापातमात्रमधुरो विषयोपभोगः । प्राणास्तृणाग्रजलवि-  
 (वि)न्दुसमा नराणां (१) धर्मैः सखा परमहो
- 44 परलोकायाने ।[१ ४०\*] धर्मलेखित्रीवाष्कूकेन लिखितं(त)मिति ॥ मंगलं  
 महाश्रीः[.] ॥

<sup>१</sup> Metre : Anushtubh.

<sup>२</sup> Metre : Vasautatlaka.

<sup>३</sup> Read सदत्ता परदत्ता वा.

<sup>४</sup> Metre : Upajāti.

<sup>५</sup> Read 'कृतालीकसाव'.

<sup>६</sup> Metre : Indrava.



TRANSLATION.<sup>1</sup>

Om !

Om ! salutation to Brahmā—

(Verse 1.) Glorious is (the god) whose navel is a lotus (*i.e.* Vishṇu), glorious is the lotus which is his navel (and) glorious is (the god) born from that lotus (*i.e.* Brahmā). Glorious also is his offspring Atri, and glorious is the friend of the ocean who took his birth from Atri's eye (*i.e.* the moon).

(V. 2.) Now the king who is the swan in the lake of the expanse of heaven (*i.e.* the moon) begat as his offspring Bōdhana, the son of (that) primeval king (*rāju* *i.e.* moon) (and) son-in-law in the house of the friend of lotuses (*i.e.* the sun).

(V. 3.) This son of the god who is the elixir produced from the seven seas obtained, as the son of his own body, Purāravas, who had both Urvaśi and the earth here for his faithful wives to be enjoyed by him with their hundreds of unrivalled blessings.

(V. 4.) In this family forsooth was born Bharata, whose pure fame is proclaimed by the Yamunā, hemmed in by more than hundred posts of horse sacrifices (offered by him), Bharata, who delighted in the welfare of the earth, made lovely, by the ornament, the jewelled girāle of the seven scās.

(V. 5.) Highly glorious is in his family that Kārtavīrya who, though he had no need of them, wielded with ease every weapon, (and) who allowed the title of king (*rāju*) only to the Moon, the ancestor of the family of these Haihaya princes.

(V. 6.) Resembling the Himālaya, the lord of mountains, that lord of princes begat the Kalachuri race, which is purified by rulers of spotless conduct, as (the *vaṁśa*, bamboo) with pure round pearls.

(V. 7.) In this family was a prince, foremost of the prudent, who purified the town of Tri-purī so that it was like Indra's City—Yuvarājadēva, who destroyed the lords of princes blinded by passion, as a young lion does powerful infuriated elephants.

(V. 8.) The chief ministers of that ruler of the earth placed on the throne his son Kōkalla, a lion-like prince, the progress of whose armies, consisting of four parts (*viz.* elephants, chariots, horsemen and soldiers on foot), was checked (only) by their encountering the masses of waves of the four oceans.

(V. 9.) That lord having gone far away, his fame shows like a forsaken woman; deriding white sandal, it reproves the lustre of the moon, and is a reproach to a string of pearls.

(V. 10.) His son was Gāṅgēyadēva, a thunderbolt falling on the heads of enemies (and) the lord of the fortune of heroes, with a chest broad like an emerald tablet, (and) with smiling eyes, (and) with his two arms surpassing the length of a city bar.

(V. 11.) The crest jewel of crowned heads, he became famous under the name of Vikramāditya, wishing to run away from whom with dishevelled hair (the king of Kuntala) who was deprived of his country came to possess it again.<sup>2</sup>

(V. 12.) When, fond of residing at the foot of the holy fig tree of Prayāga, he had round salvation there together with his hundred wives, his son Karpadēva honoured the quarters with the pearls from the frontal globes of the majestic elephants of his enemies, cleft by his sword.

<sup>1</sup> In the first 24 verses I have adopted Dr. Kielborn's excellent translation of the Jabalpur plate, with such alterations as the clearer and better readings of this inscription have necessitated.

<sup>2</sup> The meaning of the second line of this verse is very obscure. The writer evidently plays on the word *kuntala* and has brought about what is called *virōdhābhāsa* when he says *akuntalaḥ kuntalatām babhāra*, *i.e.* a hairless person bore hairiness (an apparent contradiction). The eulogist evidently seems to convey that Gāṅgēyadēva was so noble that he restored the Kuntala country to its king who was defeated and was running away with dishevelled hair (a second pun on the word *akuntala*).

(V. 13.) Of him whose fame is like the circle of waves of the milky ocean, need we say more than that here at Kāśī there is a temple (erected by him), Karpamōru, (so lofty) that the wind of the flags which wave from its golden spires lessens the fatigue of the damsels of heaven, when playing in the sky.

(V. 14.) He set up the pillar of piety, called Karpāvatī, the foremost abode of bliss, the root of the creeping plant—knowledge of the Vēdas, the diadem of the stream of heaven, the world of Brahman on the surface of the earth.

(V. 15.) That lord of the Kalachuris begat on the illustrious Āvalladēvi, (another) goddess of fortune produced from the ocean of the Hūna family, the illustrious Yaśaḥkarpadēva, the glory of whose fame is co-extensive with the billows of the milky ocean which rose (when he arose), mistaking him to be the rising moon.

(V. 16.) Of this law-abiding (son) the father, whose acts were purified by the respect which he paid to the family priests, performed himself the great inauguration ceremony in the midst of the four great oceans, made resplendent, as by a full jar, by the king of mountains, and illumined by the moon and the sun.

(V. 17.) Glorious is that jewel lamp of Jambudvīpa which sends forth its rays in the darkness of night of the Kali age, never filled with partiality to wicked people (as an ordinary lamp is filled with) the fallen wings of night moths (and) never emitting the lampblack, base conduct.

(V. 18.) If the milk of the cow of plenty were (put) within the two oyster shells trimmed with the gems which grant every desire, then there would be seen a likeness with the eyes of that bountiful (king) whose eyes are both white and red.

(V. 19.) He erected high pillars of victory near the ends of the earth, as companions of the posts to which the elephants of the quarters are fastened.

(V. 20.) This bountiful (lord) puts five or six drops of water into the hands of the Brāhmins and they with these already quench their thirst and afterwards show their contempt even for the mine of precious stones (i.e. the ocean).

(V. 21.) In weight (like the mountain) Mēru, this ruler of the earth exceedingly gratifies suppliants by bestowing on them (gold) equal to his own weight and by other great gifts.

(V. 22.) Bright like the tusks of the elephant of the king of heaven, pure like the shells of the ocean of milk, (and) lustrous like the skin of the snake which is the couch of Vishnu, his fame has become super-abundant.

(V. 23.) Extirpating with ease the ruler of Andhra (even though) the play of (that king's) arms disclosed no flaw, he revered with many ornaments the holy Bhīmēśvara, passing close to whom the Gōḍāvarī, with dancing waves as her eyebrows, sings (his praises) with the seven notes of her (seven) streams sweet like the cries of the intoxicated flamingo.

(V. 24.) Crushing the power of his enemies and making over the earth to the Brāhmins he engages in a course of rivalry with Paraśurāma.

(Lines 22-31.) And this the illustrious Yaśaḥkarpadēva, the Paramabhaṭṭāraka, Mahārājādhirāja, Paramēśvara, who meditates on the feet of the illustrious P. M. P. Vāmadēva (Śiva); the great worshipper of Mahēśvara, the lord of Trikaṭiṅga, who acquired (the title of) the overlord of the three kings, viz. the master of the horse, the master of the elephant, the master of men, by the force of his own arms, having called together the illustrious Queen Consort, the Prince (heir-apparent), the Prime Minister, the Chief Councillor, the Generalissimo, the Chief Priest, the Great Warden, the Chief Keeper of records, the Chief Interpreter, the Grand Equerry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Head Overseer, these and other inhabitants of the village about to be granted, duly honours, explains (and) orders (as follows):—Let it be known to you that on (the occasion of) the *Saṁkrānti* on Sunday the 14th of the bright fortnight of the month Phālguna in the year 823, the village Dēulā Paṁchēla, (situated)

in the *pattalā* Dēvagrāma is granted by Us in the name of Vāsudēva, by a charter, to the extent of its limits, with boundaries marked on its four sides, with lands and water, mangoes and Madhūka (*bassia latifolia*) trees, with hollow ground and saline soil, with (right of ingress) and egress, with salt-pits, with pasturo for cows, with forest and river bank lands, with tree groves, creeper and plant gardens, grass, etc. to the Brāhman Gaṅgādhara-śarman, son of Chhitapāi (and) grandson of Siā of the Kānva gōtra, with the three pravaras [Kānva\*]; Āplavana and Jāmadagni, belonging to the Bahvṛicha (Rigvēda) -śākha (branch), for increasing the religious merit and fame of (our) mother, father and ourselves. And now this is the prayer of the giver :—

(V. 25.) Thus does blessed Rāma again and again conjure all these and future protectors of the earth :—Common to men is this bridge of religious merit to be guarded by you from time to time.

(V. 26.) By many kings, Sagara and others, has the earth been enjoyed : Whosoever at any time has been the soil, his at that time has been the fruit of the previous bestowment (thereof).

(V. 27.) He who deprives (a Brāhman) of even a single gold coin, a cow or a finger of land, abides in hell until the deluge.

(V. 28.) The confiscator of land is not expiated by (excavating) a thousand tanks, by (performing) a hundred horse sacrifices (or) by the gift of ten million cows.

(V. 29.) He who resumes land whether given by himself or by another, is born an insect in ordure (and) grovels there with his ancestors.

(V. 30.) He who gives land furrowed by the plough together with seed and abounding with crop, abides in heaven so long as the sun continues to give light to the world.

(V. 31.) The giver of land dwells sixty thousand years in heaven, the confiscator and he who consents to such an act, live so many years in hell.

(V. 32.) They who seize property dedicated to Gods or Brāhmanas, are born as black serpents residing in dry caves in woods destitute of water.

(V. 33.) (If) land (is) wrongly appropriated or wrongly caused to be appropriated, the usurper and his agent burn (in perpetual fire) until the 7th generation.

(V. 34.) Those of our lineage declare that this gift should be approved by others. Fortune (of men) is fickle like bubbles of water on this earth ; gift alone is its fruit, therefore it should be preserved.

(V. 35.) For the good of the people the laws have been established. The wise one should keep them in justice. The reprobate who from avarice or delusion shall usurp, will promptly incur a painful hell down below.

(V. 36.) The gifts which have been here granted by former princes producing virtue, wealth and fame are comparable to the remains of offerings to the gods. What good man could resume them ?

(V. 37.) He who receives land and he who gives, both are doers of meritorious acts and certainly go to heaven.

(V. 38.) A conch, a couch, an umbrella, good horses, and good elephants are the indication of land gift. This is the fruit, O Purandara.

(V. 39.) If any king is born in this family whose treasury is exhausted, of him I beg with clasped hands,—“ let him not resume this grant.”

(V. 40.) This sovereignty of the earth totters like the wind and the clouds ; the enjoyment of realm is sweet but for an instant ; the breath of man is like a drop of water on the tip of a blade of grass. Only religious merit is the friend on the journey to the other world.

(L. 44.) Written by the illustrious Vāchchhūka writer in (the department of) religion. Let great happiness attend.

## No. 25.—MAHADA PLATES OF YOGESVARADEVAVARMAN.

By B. C. MAZUMDAR, M.R.A.S.

This charter was unearthed in the year 1890 at a place not far from the village Mahadā in the Feudatory State of Sōnpur. The name of the village Mahadā occurs in the text of the grant. The Mahārāja of Sōnpur, B. M. Sing Deo Bahadur, has been good enough to hand the plates over to me for publication.

There are altogether three plates, of which the first has only been inscribed on the reverse. The height of the plates is  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " and the length of the first plate  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " and of the second and third 9". There is at the upper edge, about the middle of the side, a small circular ring hole, through which a plain copper ring was passed, the ends of which had been left unsoldered. The weight of the plates including the ring is 63 tolas.

The characters in the main agree with, or strongly resemble, the modern Bengali letters. The letters *ka*, *ha*, *pa* and *ya* resemble those old letters which have been retained in modern Nāgarī, while letters such as *śa* (e.g. l. 7), *tya* (l. 8) and *tha* in *stha* (l. 12) strongly remind of Modern Oṛiyā characters. Orthographical mistakes such as *-śadva-* for *-śabda-* (l. 1); *-singha-* for *-siṃha-* (l. 4) are such as are characteristic of modern Oṛiyā writers. We also find the modern Oṛiyā pronunciation of *ṛi* as *ru* in *-rugvēda-* (l. 18). This pronunciation commenced to prevail from the time of the influence of the Gāṅga-Rājās in Orissa.

The grantor is Śrī Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman (l. 24), grandson of Sōmēśvara. Dēvavarman, and the son of Śrī Dhāraṇa (or Vāraṇa) Dēvavarman<sup>1</sup> (ll. 15, 16 and 17). He is said to have been the ruler of Baudh<sup>2</sup> (l. 5), and his ancestor is said to have come from Ayōdhyā, —a scion of the Solar dynasty (lines 2 and 3) belonging to the Kāśyapa-gōtra. Two emblems have been claimed by the grantor for his family—one, a lion on the banner (l. 4), and the other a *divja-rāja* (l. 6).<sup>3</sup> It has been mentioned (l. 1) that the kings of this family had attained the *pañchamahāśabdas*. This designation marks them as feudatories.<sup>4</sup> The grantor is said to have also the title *gaja* (line 33), though virtually he was a lion (l. 34). It may be noted that *Gajapati* has long been the title of the Rājās of Purī and Khorda.

The grantee is a Brāhmaṇa Madhusūdana (l. 17) of the Vatsa-gōtra, a *hōtri*, and a student of the R̥gvedā with the Brāhmaṇas (l. 18). The names of his father and grandfather were Purushōttama and Gadādhara (lines 14 and 15), respectively. All these names are very generally given to men at the present day in Orissa.

Of the six villages granted, the principal village is Champāmalla, identified by me with Chāmpā-māl in Sōnpur. Of the 5 villages (*Pañchapallikā*) granted along with Champāmalla, Mahadā and Mēḍhā (modern names) could only be identified. The grant was made to secure the good will or grace of the god Vaidyanātha (l. 23), on whose lotus-like feet the grantor has been described to be a bee (l. 9). There is only one temple in the State of Sōnpur which is dedicated to Vaidyanātha.<sup>5</sup> This is the finest temple that exists in Sōnpur. The local tradition is, that Rājā Anāṅgabhimā-Dēva of Purī built it. The grant was made on the bank of the river Mahānadi called Chitrōtpalā in this record. The name Chitrōtpalā for Mahānadi is widely and popularly known; and Rājā Sir Sudhal Deo, the late Feudatory Chief of Bāmra, gave the

<sup>1</sup> It is difficult to decide whether the name begins with *dha* or *va*, as both the letters look alike in this record.

<sup>2</sup> A tributary state adjoining the State of Sōnpur.

<sup>3</sup> By *divja-rāja* the bird peacock is meant and not the moon, as in the crest of the present kings of Band.

<sup>4</sup> See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 216, n. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Situated on the bank of the river Tāl in the village which is also called Vaidyanātha, about 12 miles from Sōnpur.

title *Ohitrōtpalā* to his poem describing the Mahānadi, which was composed and published years ago. In the bed of the Mahānadi (within a stone's throw from the palace of the present Mahārāja of Sōnpur) there is a hillock called Lankēśvari bearing an inscription in letters resembling those engraved on the plates of the Sōmavamśi-Guptas. I could not decipher this inscription, as the letters have become faint and illegible by being constantly washed by the river. I identify this Lankēśvari as the Lankāvarttaka of this record (l. 13).

A word regarding the probable date of this record. It need hardly be pointed out that the plates of Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman are later than those of the Sōmavamśi-Guptas who flourished between 1000 and 1100 A.D.<sup>1</sup> As the present rulers of Sōnpur have been ruling the state in an unbroken continuity from the time of the first ruler Mahārāja Madangōpāl<sup>2</sup> from about 1615, the Dēvavarmans must have flourished previous to the 17th century. We get it in the local tradition that the State of Sōnpur was acquired by Madangōpāl, when the Rājās of Puri declined in power and the new Rājās of Baud held the State of Sōnpur under them. We know that from about 1565 A.D., the Puri Rājās declined in power, and shortly after that date Mukunda Dēva died. It was nearly 40 years after this time that the present rulers of Sōnpur acquired the state. The present rulers of Baud are of the Kāśyapa-gōtra, claim descent from the Solar dynasty and have got a peacock<sup>3</sup> as the family emblem. But on reference to the genealogical tree of the Baud family (kindly supplied to me by Mr. J. Rāo, Dewan of the State), the names of the rulers mentioned in this record are not met with.

I do not think that the present rulers of Baud are descendants of Sōmēśvara, for if it had been so, the genealogical tree would not have omitted the names of Sōmēśvara, his son and grandson. On reference to the list of names of the rulers of Baud, it does not appear to be likely that the present Rāj family commenced to rule Baud more than two decades before the date of Madangōpāl of Sōnpur. It is probable that the ancestor of the present rulers of Baud usurped the territory previously held by three rulers in succession, from Sōmēśvara to Yōgēśvara. I shall not be far wrong, if I make Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman a contemporary of Mukunda Dēva of Puri. First, the facts I have set forth do not stand against the possibility of what I have suggested. Secondly, the second verse in the Indravajrā metre (ll. 33 to 35) refers, I suspect, by way of a pun to Mukunda Dēva.

It is there stated (lines 33 to 35) that Mukunda (Vishṇu) having entrusted the government to the grantor, was sleeping in the ocean with a light heart. We know that the Rājās of Puri extended their influence so far as Sōnpur; we cannot also dismiss the local tradition, that the temple of Vaidyānātha was built by Anāṅgabhīma Dēva. That the Rājās of Puri lost their dominion to the west and to the south after the death of Mukunda Dēva, is also very well known.<sup>4</sup> There was no necessity of mentioning it in the charter that the grantor got the kingdom to rule from god Mukunda, if he was not really under an overlord. Of many names of Vishṇu the name Mukunda was selected perhaps to refer to the Rājā who was really the overlord of Yōgēśvara Dēvavarman.

The grant is dated in the 33rd year of the glorious reign of the grantor's grandfather, Sōmēśvara-Dēva, on the 7th day of the bright fortnight of Māgha, while the sun was in Makara and the moon in Mīna, in the Rēvati-yōga. [Mr. Sewell has been good enough to calculate which dates in the course of the 16th century would fulfil all these requirements. There are three of them, viz. Sunday, 9th January 1508, Sunday, 10th January 1535, and Sunday, 11th January 1562. Only the last one can be meant if there is an allusion to Mukunda Dēva in l. 35.—S. K.]

<sup>1</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 333.

<sup>2</sup> See *Bengal District Gazetteers*, Vol. XVI, Sambalpur, p. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. n. 3, p. 218.

<sup>4</sup> See *Bengal District Gazetteers*, Vol. XIII, Puri, p. 31.

## TEXT.

## First Plate.

- 1 Ōm<sup>1</sup> svasti [\*] Pañcha-mahēśadva(bda)-samanvita-mahī-maṇḍalē-  
 2 śvara-aridurdhara-vara-bhuj-āsi-bhāśva(śva)ra-prachanḍa-prōdyad-di-  
 3 nakara-kula-nandana-kalikāl-ānvaya-Kāśyapa-gōtra-  
 4 k-āvē(va)nīnātha-kamala-vara-bhūṣha-siṅgha(mha)-dhvaja-lāñchha-  
 5 va(na)-[Va]jra(dha)-pura-var-ādhiśvara-Ajō(yō)dhyā-vinirggata-si-  
 6 ṅghā(mhā)sana-maṇi-makuṭa-paṭa-varddhana-d[v\*]ija-vā(rā)ja-lā-  
 7 [ñchha]na-śatru-dhvaja-paṇḍarakāśha-<sup>2</sup> śatru-maṇḍalika-[sa\*]mudvahana-daṇḍa-  
 8 satya-mārttaṇḍa-dēva-śrī-Vaidyavā(nā)tha-pada-pa-

## Second Plate; First Side.

- 9 naka-ja-bhra(m)mara-mah[ā\*]bhūpati-pru<sup>3</sup>-chakravartti-śrī-Sōmē-  
 10 śvaradēva-chāṇḍā-varddhamāna-ji(vi)jaya-rā[jya]-samva[tsa]raṁ vūrpa(?)-  
 11 kachhāvakamunḍam<sup>4</sup> 33 śrī(di)-Māghē māsē śukla-pakshē tithau  
 12 saptamyām Makara-sthitē savitari Mīnarāśi-sthita(tē) chandramasi  
 13 Ravi(vau) Rēvatyām-amṛita-yōgē Chitrōtpalāyās-tirō Lla(La)mkāvartta-  
 14 ka-sannidhan Vatsa-sagōtrasya Gadādhara-nāma[h\*] pantrāya Vatsa-sagō-  
 15 trasya Purushōttu(tta)[ma\*]-nāmaṇḍaḥ putrāya Kāśye(śya)pa-sagō(gō)trasya śrī-Sōmē-  
 16 śvaradēvavarmanah pantrah Kāśyapa-sagōtrasya śrī-Dhārāṇa-

## Second Plate; Second Side.

- 17 dē[va\*]varmmanah putrah Vatsa-sagōtrāya Madhusa(st)dana-nām[n\*]ē vā(brā)-  
 18 hmanāya āsa[t\*]trānta-hautra-vēda-Ru(Ri)gvēda-mantra-vrā(brā)hman-ādhyā-  
 19 yinō Mahadā-Atrāṇḍolā-Mēḍhak-ākhyā-dvō-Kōkaṭidēva-  
 20 pañchapullikā-sahitam Champāmalla-grāmaṁ chatuḥ-simā-pa-  
 21 ri[ch\*]chhinna[m\*] sa-jala-sthala[m\*] sa-machcha(matsya)-kachchap-ādika[m\*]  
 sa-viṭap-āraṇyam  
 22 nidhi-vāṁphaya<sup>5</sup>-sahitam sarvv-ōpadrava-va(vi)va[r\*]jitam ayum . . .<sup>6</sup>sa-  
 23 hitam āyur-ārōgya-rā[jya]-vivri[d\*]dh[y]artha[m\*] śrī-Vaidyanātha-dēvasya priti-

## Third Plate; First Side.

- 24 kāmā[h\*] śrī-Yōgēśvaradēvavarmma pradadō [||\*]  
 25 Bhūmim yah pratigrihṇāti yaś=va(cha) bhūmim prayachohhati [\*] u-  
 26 bhau dvau puṇya-karmmanau niyatau svargya(rgga)-gāminau ||  
 27 Mā bhūd=aphala-śāṅkā vah paradatt=ēti pārthiva(vāh) [\*] sva-  
 28 dattāt-phalam=ānantiyam para-datt-ānupālanō || Gām=ōkām  
 29 suvarṇam=ōkām bhūmōr=apy=a[r\*]ddham=a[ṅgu]la[m\*] [\*] haran=narakam=āpnō-  
 30 ti yāvad=ābhūtasamp[la]vam || Yad-vairi-bhūpāla-vilāsini-  
 31 nām=utkshipta-hānē(rē)shu payōva(dha)rēshu | aśru-pravāhaḥ prithu-chā-

<sup>1</sup> Expressed by a symbol.<sup>2</sup> Read perhaps *puṇḍarikākarsaka*.<sup>3</sup> Read *ari*.<sup>4</sup> These words are unintelligible to me. The final *muṇḍam* probably represents the Telugu numeral for "three."<sup>5</sup> Read *-bāṁphaya*. This word is a Sanskritised plural of the modern Oriyā word *bāṁphā*; "well" which is, in its turn, derived from Sanskrit.<sup>6</sup> I cannot make out this word.

2  
4  
6  
8

2  
4  
6  
8

उत्तरादिपञ्चमस्तथाष्टमं ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 पिरुञ्जलिद्वयवत्तुल्यं तस्मिन्नाज्ञात्तुल्यं ॥  
 न केवलं न केवलं कलि कालावयवोपायानाम् ॥  
 कावरीनाथकमलवरुच्यप्राप्तिर्वा ॥  
 वसेत्तुल्यं वरावाञ्छुत्तुल्यं वा ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥

ii a.

10  
12  
14  
16

10  
12  
14  
16

अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥

ii b.

18  
20  
22

18  
20  
22

अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥  
 अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥ अत्रिंशत्सहस्रानाम् ॥



24

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

24

26

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

26

28

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

28

30

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

30

32

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

32

34

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

34

36

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

36

38

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

38



*Third Plate; Second Side.*

- 32 va(pa)-ya[shtī][r\*] vin-aiva sūtrēpa samāsasañja || Yasy-  
 33 nvayē bhūpatir-ēsha jētaḥ yaśo-gaja<sup>1</sup> ity-āhita-  
 34 rāja-simhaḥ [i\*] Yasmina(n) vinikshipya dhuran-dharitryāḥ  
 35 susvā(śhvā)pa vārddhan mudito Mukundaḥ || Yasy-āvarōdha-  
 36 stana-ābandanānām prakshālānād-vāri-vihāra-kālō | Chi-  
 37 trōtpalā Svarṇavati[m\*] gat-āpi (i) Gaṅg-ormmi-sa[m\*]saktam-iv-ā-  
 38 vibhāti<sup>2</sup> ||

## No. 26.—RATAUL PLATE OF CHAHADADEVA.

By DAYA RAM SAHNI, M.A.

The fragmentary copper-plate which is discussed in this note was acquired for the Director-General of Archaeology in 1911 by Mr. J. R. Pearson, I.C.S., District Officer of Meerut. The circumstances which led to its discovery were described in a forwarding note. It is stated that this inscribed fragment belonged to a copper-plate which was found, some thirty years ago, by a resident of the village of Rataul, Tahsil Baghpat, District Meerut, while he was excavating a piece of land belonging to him in order to dig out old bricks. The plate, which is said to have been imbedded in a domical structure nine or ten feet below the surface, was broken to pieces by the diggers and all the other fragments are said to have been lost. This is much to be regretted, for, as it will appear from the sequel, the inscription incised on the plate was of considerable interest.

The surviving fragment is deposited in the Museum of Archaeology at Delhi, and measures 10½" in width at the top by 3½" in height. It is complete only on the upper side, but a rough estimate of the total breadth of the fragment may be formed with the help of the missing portions of the verses that remain. It is impossible, however, to find out the entire height or the total number of lines as it is not known what portion of the plate is broken off at the bottom.

The extant portion of the document consists of parts of six lines. Of the seventh line the top bars of some letters and superscript vowel strokes of three syllables remain. The inscription is engraved in the Nāgari characters of the beginning of the 13th century A.D. The height of the letters in the first line varies from ⅞" excluding the vowel-marks to ⅞" with them, and from ⅞" to ⅞" in the remaining five lines.

In respect of orthography we observe that the words have been spelt with accuracy throughout with the exception of the omission of the *anusvāra* before *dur* in *kulaikēdur-*, in line 3 and the substitution of *śā* for *sā* in *-śātkritā* in line 2. No distinction has been made between the letters *v* and *b*. It is noteworthy that the rules of *sandhi* have been nowhere disregarded. The doubling of *chh* in *āchchhēttur* (line 2) and of *n* in *svasminn-ālānitō* (line 4), etc., show that the author and the scribe were well versed in grammar. The consonants before and after *r* have been doubled in some cases and left unaltered in others, in accordance with the optional character of the rule concerned. The *avagraha* is not indicated.

The language of the inscription, as far as it goes, is metrical Sanskrit with the exception of the first line. The remaining five lines contain portions of six verses which were numbered. The first verse, which is in the Āryā metre, covers the entire extant portion of line 2. Of its

<sup>1</sup> We must scan *gaj-ēty-*.<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Raghuvamśa*, VI, 48.

first foot (*pāda*) ten *mātrās* out of twelve survive, so that the loss on the left side is two *mātrās* or one long or two short syllables. It may also be assumed that the inscription opened with a short benedictory formula. The last foot of the verse wants four or seven *mātrās* according as the metre employed was *Āryā* or *Gīti*. The second verse terminates in line 3 and has lost the first thirteen syllables of the first half. This and the next two verses are in the *Śloka* metre. The fourth verse presumably ended in line 4. The next or fifth verse, which terminates in line 6, is in the *Śārdūlavikrīḍita* metre. The portions which remain include the last five syllables of the first foot, the whole of the second quarter and the last thirteen syllables of the last. Of the last verse the first five syllables only remain.

The object of the document was presumably to record a gift of land to one or more Brāhmaṇas. This may be inferred, in the absence of the grant portion, from the first verse which affirms that the grantor and the grantee earn an everlasting bliss, whereas the land bestowed upon a Brāhmaṇa becomes a danger to him who appropriates it. That the donor was the chief heir-apparent, the illustrious Chāhaḍadēva, whose name is engraved in large characters in the top line, needs no demonstration.<sup>1</sup> The remainder of the inscription contains a part of the genealogy of Chāhaḍadēva. Verses 2 and 3 eulogise a ruler whose name is missing. He is described as the 'sole moon of the Chāhamāna race' and the 'lord of the land of Śākambhari.' Verse 4 records that after that ruler Arṇṇorāja 'bore the burden of the world.' The first half of the fifth verse praises a son of Arṇṇorāja who is described as 'having focussed in his own abode the prosperity of the quarters after he had conquered it.' We meet with no other proper name until we come to verse 6, where we find the name of Prithvirāja.

We proceed to fill up the gaps in the above account. The name between Arṇṇorāja and Prithvirāja is readily ascertained from a short inscription on a pillar of an ancient building at Madanpur which records the conquest of Bundelkhand by Prithvirāja, the son of Sōmēśvara and grandson of Arṇṇorāja in Vikrama Samvat 1239.<sup>2</sup> It is obvious that the Prithvirāja of our inscription is the great Chāhamāna prince of Delhi and Ajmer. The name of Arṇṇorāja's predecessor was Jaidēv according to the transcript published by Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās of Mewar of the important rock inscription at Bijhōli.<sup>3</sup> This transcript is faulty in many respects and it was, no doubt, for this reason that the late Prof. Kielhorn preferred to publish an imperfect dynastic list of the Chāhamānas in his Synchronistic table for Northern India.<sup>4</sup> I understand that Mr. Bhandarkar is intending to re-edit the inscription. In the meantime we are fortunate in having another valuable record to refer to. I mean the important historical manuscript poem entitled the *Prithvirāja-vijaya* written by a Kashmiri Paṇḍit and now preserved in the Deccan College at Poona. Mr. James Morison<sup>5</sup> has proved the authenticity of this work both from internal evidence and from that of inscriptions.<sup>6</sup> This poem, which contains a contemporary narrative of Prithvirāja's career, begins with a complete genealogical account of his race. According to this, Arṇṇorāja's father was Ajayarāja. We now see that what Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās's Paṇḍit read as Jaidēv in the Bijhōli inscription must in reality be Ajayadōva, an ordinary variant of Ajayarāja.

We now come to Chāhaḍadēva himself who issued the copper-plate. The last extant verse of our inscription begins with the genitive singular of 'Prithvirāja,' which might suggest that a son of this ruler was mentioned in this verse. This seems plausible in view of the fact that

<sup>1</sup> In mediæval grants the sign-manual of the granting ruler is often carved at the top or bottom of the document.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæol. Surv. of India*, Vol. X, p. 98, and Vol. XXI, pp. 173 f.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LV, Part 1, p. 30.

<sup>4</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, Appendix I.

<sup>5</sup> *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. VII, pp. 188 ff.

<sup>6</sup> Mr. Morison mentions only two inscriptions, namely, the Bijhōli rock inscription and the Harsha stone inscription which supplies the names from Gūvaka to Vigharāja II. To these Gen. Cunningham added the Madanpur pillar inscription, *Archæological Survey of India, Reports*, Vol. X, Plate XXXII; No. 10.

Hasan Nizāmi in his *Tājū-l-Maāsir* states that Prithvirāja had a very able son who, after his father's execution, was appointed to the government of Ajmer.<sup>1</sup> The *Hammira-Mahākāvya*, which according to Kirtane contains a historic narrative from Prithvirāja to Hammira, makes Harirāja the successor of Prithvirāja at Ajmer, though it is not apparent how he was related to him.<sup>2</sup> In the dynastic table extracted from the *Prithvirāja-vijaya* by Mr. Morison, Harirāja appears as the younger brother of Prithvirāja. No son of the latter seems to be recorded in this poem.

We see from what has been said above that the surviving portion of the inscription supplies no clue as to the place of Chāhadādēva in the Chāhamāna pedigree. Nor do the Sanskrit poems referred to in the preceding paragraph mention his name. It is true that in the genealogical tree of the Chāhamāna tribe published by Tod, Chāhadādēva (spelt Chahirdeo) is shown as the younger brother of Prithvirāja. But as Tod's account of the Chāhamānas is based on the *Prithvirāja Rāsā* which has been proved to be a forgery,<sup>3</sup> we cannot accept this information as correct unless it is supported by some more reliable source. For the present, the question must remain an open one.

There is one thing, however, about this prince which seems to be fairly certain, namely, that he is in all probability the same as the ruler of that name who flourished at Narwar (ancient Nalapura) in Gwalior State in the first half of the 13th century A.D. We shall examine the evidence in the following paragraphs.

General Cunningham has shown from an inscription discovered by him in the ancient fort of Narwar that the rulers of that place included a line of five chiefs the last of whom, Gaṇapati, was reigning in 1298 A.D. (Vikrama Samvat 1355).<sup>4</sup> The genealogy of this family opens with Chāhadādēva, whose coins bear dates Vikrama Samvat 1295 to 1311 (A.D. 1255).<sup>5</sup> There is, however, an earlier ruler named Malayavarmadēva whose name figures in numismatic works under the Narwar family. His coins bear dates Samvat 1280, 1283 and 1290 and have been found at Narwar, Gwalior and Jhansi. Gen. Cunningham was of opinion that Malayavarmadēva was a ruler of Narwar but that he belonged to a different dynasty and was ejected from Narwar, by Chāhadādēva who was consequently the founder of the above-mentioned family of Narwar.<sup>6</sup>

Now, as the Chāhamāna Chāhadādēva of the inscription under review flourished just about this time, if we are to judge from the type of characters used in it, I am inclined to think that the founder of the Narwar family was no other than his namesake of the Chāhamāna tribe. When precisely Chāhadādēva or his family migrated to Narwar, cannot yet be determined. It may have happened after the downfall of Prithvirāja when his followers escaped from Delhi and Ajmer in large numbers. The Muhammadan historians tell us very little about this period. But we learn from the *Hammira-Mahākāvya* that not long after the defeat of Prithvirāja the Chāhamānas were turned out of Ajmer, when they retired to Ranathambhōr, which continued in their possession until Hammira-dēva was slain and the town captured by Alāu-d-dīn in 1299 A.D.<sup>7</sup> It is surprising that the *Hammira-Mahākāvya*, as it exists,<sup>8</sup> does not

<sup>1</sup> Elliott, *History of India*, Vol. II, p. 216. According to Tod (*Rajasthan*, II, p. 451) Prithvirāja had a son by name Rainai who was slain in the battle with Shāhūbu-d-dīn.

<sup>2</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 61-62. *Rajasthan*, II, p. 451.

<sup>3</sup> *Journal of Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LV, Part I, pp. 5 ff.

<sup>4</sup> *Archaeological Survey of India, Reports*, Vol. II, p. 315, and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXII, p. 81.

<sup>5</sup> Cunningham, *Coins of Medieval India*, pp. 92-93 and Pl. X.

<sup>6</sup> Later, Cunningham changed his opinion and declared that Malaya may have belonged to the same family. The latter view seems to me to be unlikely.

<sup>7</sup> This last event is narrated by Muhammadan historians in detail. Cf. *Tārīkh-i-Fīroz Shāhi* in Elliott, *History of India*, Vol. III, pp. 171-179.

<sup>8</sup> Mr. Kirtane made his analysis from a copy which is dated in Vikrama Samvat 1542, i.e., 196 years after the death of Hammira.



दा कु मा रु गी वा रु ड दे वः॥  
 ॥ त्रि नं ता द्योः प न व द्युः प्र ति ष्ठा दी नु स्या आ कृ त्र वि प नी ता रु वी ह्य ए सा क्रि ताः २  
 वि क्र मं वा रु मा नु ज्ञा न को ड वि रुं सा फ र्प नी रु वः॥ र व रु प रु व ना रु व  
 ॥ वि पः॥ अ तो मी ना सु नृ प ति र्प स न उ ण ती रु त्र स्मि न्ना नि ता र ४  
 त न्ना णा भ्य व च्चा वा स क नि का सि नीः स म क नो डि वा दि ग त थि यः  
 ॥ सि द्धा स व द मी ये ना थि र्नि र्म यः॥ प ट्ट धी ना ग रु ६



## No. 27.—TWO CAVE-INSRIPTIONS AT DALAVANUR.

By PROFESSOR E. HULTZSCH, PH.D.; HALLE (SAALE).

These two well-preserved inscriptions are engraved on a pillar in a rock-cut cave at Dalavānūr in the Tiṇḍivāṇam taluka of the South Arcot district. They were first brought to notice by the late Rai Bahadur V. Venkayya in his *Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1904-05*, p. 47. I edit them from inked estampages received from Rao Sahib H. Krishna Sastri.

The first inscription (A) consists of a single Sanskrit śloka, each pāda of which, as in the Mahēndravāḍi cave-inscription,<sup>1</sup> occupies a separate line.

The second inscription (B) is divided in two sections, of which the first is written in Tamiḷ verse, and the second in Tamiḷ prose.

The alphabet of A is Grantha of exactly the same type as at Mahēndravāḍi. The Tamiḷ inscription B exhibits less archaic forms and, as suggested by Mr. Venkayya, was probably engraved at a later date than A. The following Grantha letters occur in B:—śrī (l. 1), śa (l. 7), śva (l. 8), [b]ra (l. 11), and dīsan (l. 13 f.).

The inscription A states that the cave which contains it was made on the hill at the order of a king Narēndra or Śatrumalla and named (after himself) Śatrumallēśvarālaya, i.e. 'the Īśvara (Śiva) temple of Śatrumalla.' Śatrumalla is known to have been a surname of the Pallava king Mahēndravarmān I., who reigned about the beginning of the seventh century.<sup>2</sup> Perhaps Narēndra, 'the Indra among men,' is a mere variant of the name Mahēndra, 'the great Indra,' and Narēndra Śatrumalla has to be identified with Mahēndravarmān I., whose inscriptions show the same alphabet as A.

The first section of B states in Tamiḷ the same fact as A, viz. that Narēndra founded the Śatrumallēśvarālaya. It gives the name of the locality as Venbeṭṭu and confirms the surmise that Narēndra belonged to the Pallava family by calling him 'the king (who wore) a beautiful garland of tonḍai,' and Pōttaraiyaṇ, i.e. 'the Pallava king.'<sup>3</sup> The second section of B records the name of the composer of the preceding Tamiḷ stanza.

## A.—SANSKRIT INSCRIPTION OF NARENDRA SATRUMALLA.

- 1 Daṇḍ-ānata-narēndrēṇa
- 2 Narēndrēṇ-aisha kāritaḥ [1\*]
- 3 Śatrumallēna śailō-smin<sup>4</sup>
- 4 Śatrumallēśvarālaya[ḥ] [1\*]

## TRANSLATION.

Narēndra Śatrumalla, who has humbled kings by (his) army, caused to be made on this hill this (temple named) Śatrumallēśvarālaya.

## B.—TAMIL INSCRIPTION MENTIONING THE PALLAVA KING NARENDRA.

## First Section.

- 1 Śrī [1\*] Tonḍaiy-an-dār
- 2 vōṇḍaṇ Narēndira-

<sup>1</sup> Above, Vol. IV, No. 19.<sup>2</sup> Above, Vol. VI, p. 320.<sup>3</sup> For Tamiḷ pōttu = Sanskrit pallava see *South-Ind. Inscri.*, Vol. II, p. 241, note 1.<sup>4</sup> Read. smīn-.

- 3 Ppöttaraiyan Ve-  
 4 nḇeṭṭiṇ-ṇeṇḇ[ā]-  
 5 l miga magiṇdu ka-  
 6 ṇḍāṇ śara-mikka-ve-  
 7 ṇ-jilaiyāṇ Śa-  
 8 tturumallēśva-  
 9 rālaiyam=ṇṇ=Ara-  
 10 ṇukk-idam-āgav-āngu<sup>1</sup> [||\*]

*Second Section.*

- 11 Ivv-ār [B]am-  
 12 mamaṅgalavaṇ  
 13 Śellaṇ Śivadā-  
 14 san ṇolliya-  
 15 du [||\*]

TRANSLATION.

*First Section.*

Prosperity! The king (who wore) a beautiful garland of *tonḍai*,<sup>2</sup> Narēndra-Pōttaraiyan, whose cruel bow bristled with arrows, made with great joy in the south<sup>3</sup> of Venḇeṭṭu<sup>4</sup> (this temple) named *Śatrumallēśvarālaya*, to be the residence of Hara (Śiva).<sup>5</sup>

*Second Section.*

Brahmamaṅgalavaṇ Śellaṇ Śivadāsa of this village composed this.

No. 28.—KUDIMIYAMALAI INSCRIPTION ON MUSIC.

By RAO BAHADUR P. R. BHANDARKAR, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bo.), INDORE.

This inscription, which I edit from an inked estampage supplied by Rao Saheb H. Krishna Sastri, was discovered in the year 1904 at a place called Kuḍimiyāmalai in the Pudukkōṭṭai State, Southern India. It is written on a rock on the slopes of the hill behind the Śikhānāthasvāmin Temple. Close to it on its right side is a rock-cut shrine called Mēlaikkōvil, in front of which is a *maṇḍapa*, constructed of cut stone. The inscription at the right end of the 6th and 7th sections is covered by the basement of this *maṇḍapa*, but it is easily seen that only the last few notes in each sub-section (line) are lost, in addition to the words *samāptāḥ svarāgamāḥ*.

<sup>1</sup> In this stanza *tonḍai* (l. 1) seems to rhyme with *kaṇḍāṇ* (l. 5 f.).

<sup>2</sup> Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, whom I consulted on this passage, divides *tonḍaiyandār* into *tonḍai* + *am* + *tār* and remarks as follows:—"The garland (*tār*) is one of the usual insignia of the kingly office. Sometimes the personal noun *tārāṇ* is used for 'a king.'—*Tonḍai* or *ādonḍai* is the name of a creeper (*Capparis horrida*) which, as tradition asserts, furnished the materials for his garland to the Pallava or ruler of Tonḍai-maṇḍalam, just as the palmyra (*paṇai*) to the Chōra, the *ātti* (*Bauhinia racemosa*) to the Chōla, and the *nīm* tree (*nēmbu*) to the Pāṇḍya.

<sup>3</sup> The syllable *pāl*, which follows the noun *ten*, is one of the many affixes of the locative case.

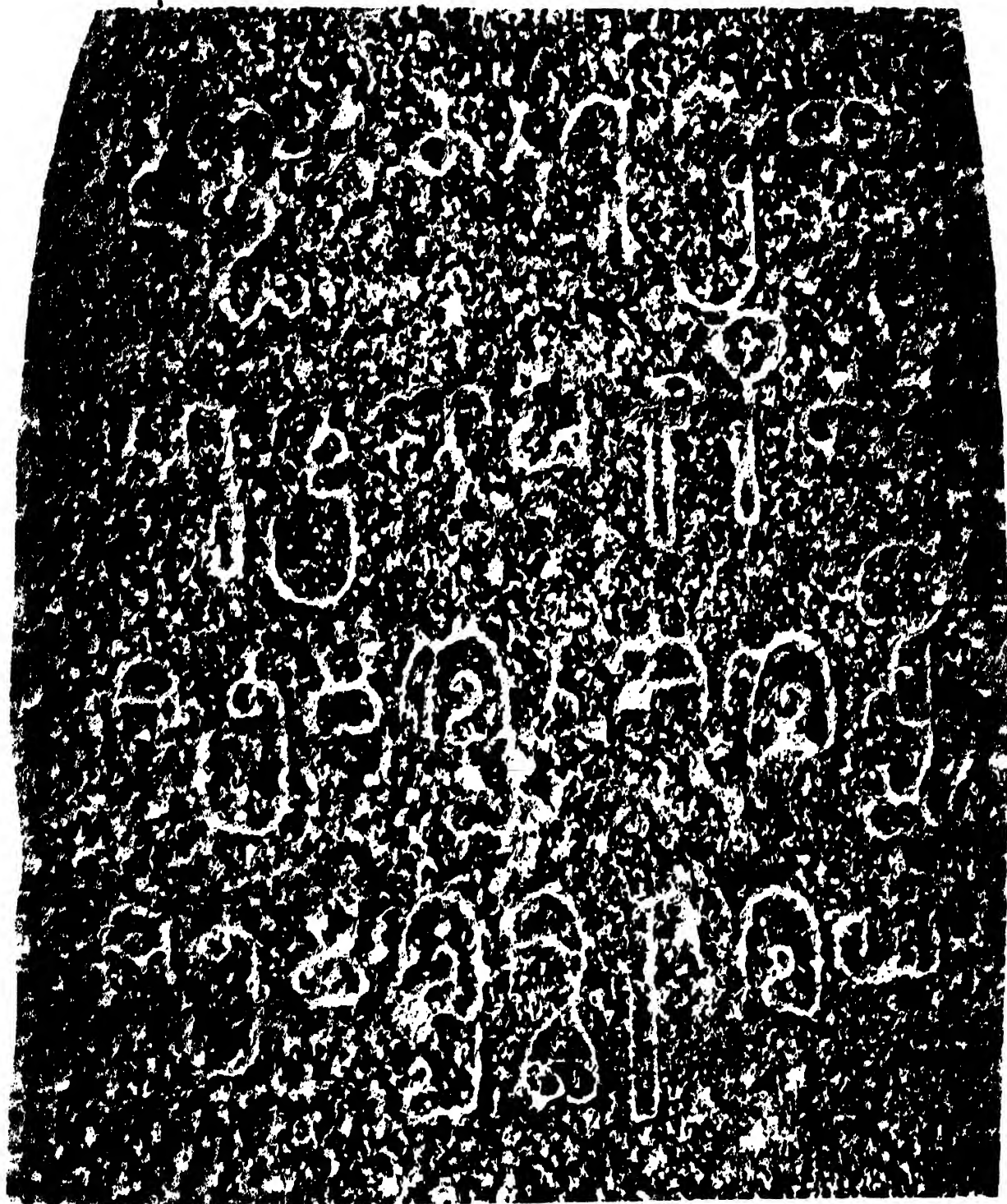
<sup>4</sup> This name may be composed of the Tamil *ven*, 'white,' and Kannada *ḍeṭṭu* (usually *ḍeṭṭa*), 'a hill'; or the second portion of the word, *peṭṭu*, may be identical with Tamil *paṭṭu*, a frequent ending of village-names.

<sup>5</sup> The last word of line 10, *āgu*, is a mere expletive.

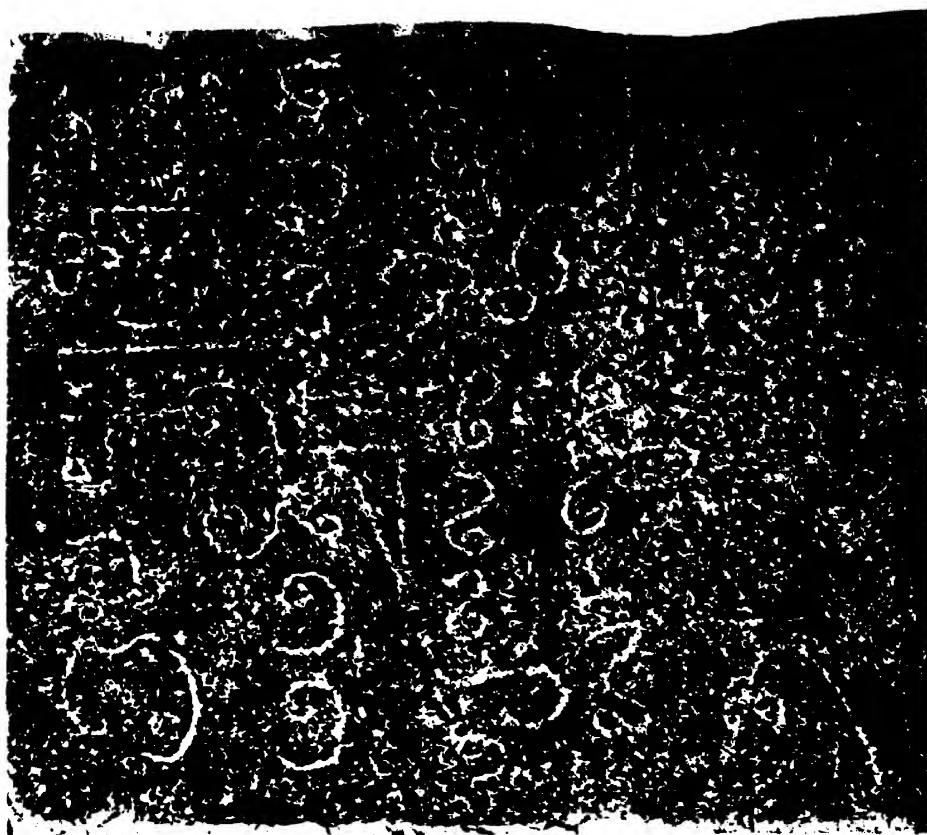


Cave-inscriptions at Dalavanur.

A.— Sanskrit inscription of Narendra Satrumalla.



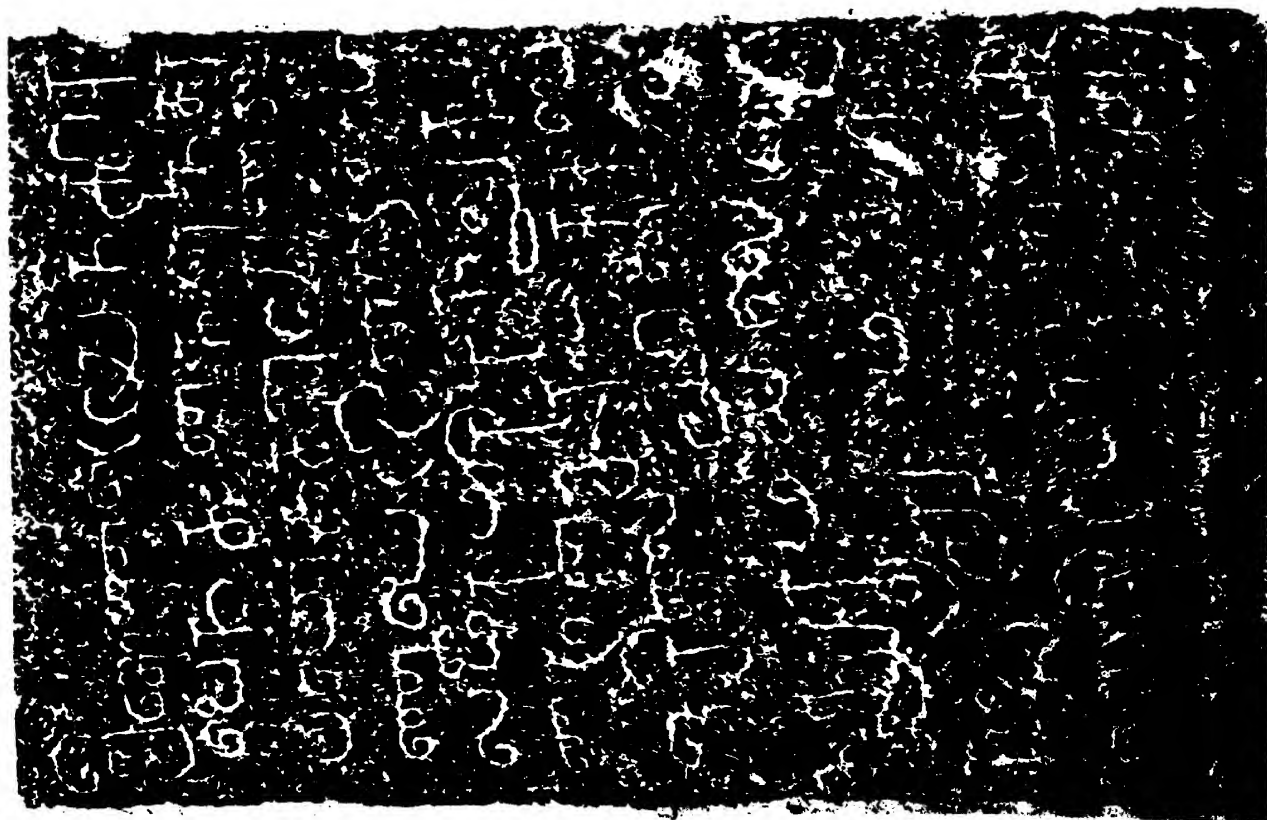
B.— Tamil inscription mentioning the Pallava king Narendra.



Scale - 2

12

14



2

4

6

8

10

The characters seem to belong to the 7th century. They closely resemble those of the early Chālukya period. In particular, it may be noted that the letter *ē*, as in Pallava inscriptions of this period, is almost identical with *ba*. Other peculiarities to be noted are, (1) the use of a small *ma* below the line to indicate a final *m* in the first line of the heading of Section I; (2) the two dots of the *visarga* are sometimes joined by a line, as in l. 2 of the same heading, and (3) the *ā-mātrā* of *hā* in the same line is represented by a stroke above, and not to the right of *ha*. The dots above the letters, which mark the notation, are in several cases doubtful, and in the absence of a clue to their meaning (see below) I have only kept such as were broad and deep.

The most ancient Sanskrit work, which treats of music, is the *Bhāratīya-nāṭya-sūtra*. This treatise, as it has come down to us, shows signs of having been handled and re-handled, and all its parts are not of the same age. The chapters treating of music are among those which show this re-handling to a very marked degree, and for reasons which I have given elsewhere<sup>1</sup> they cannot be assigned to an earlier period than the 4th century A.D. This work while defining different modes of music (*jātis*), does not give actual examples in notation, so that it is impossible for us to obtain a clear notion of the music of that period.

The next treatise available to us is the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* by Śārṅgadēva, written between A.D. 1210 and A.D. 1247. Though the author of this work gives examples in notation of the modes of music (*jātis*) defined by Bharata, he evidently does so on the authority of some previous writer or writers, though he does not name them. This is clear from the fact that after giving such an example he adds that the music resembles some particular kinds (*rāgas*) existing in his own time. Incidentally it may be mentioned that these examples of *jātis* often do not agree with Bharata's definitions, so that they must be regarded as belonging to a later period. Anyhow in the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* we have, in notation, music belonging to the author's own period as well as that of some previous period; and examples of the latter the author must have borrowed from earlier works available to him. As a matter of fact many writers on music intervened between Bharata and Śārṅgadēva, but though the latter gives a string of their names, their treatises are unknown to us except in a few scattered quotations given by later authors. In short, at the present day the earliest music in notation available to us is that given in the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*. Unfortunately the attitude of the author of this work is to explain away discrepancies by interpreting ancient rules so as to make them agree with the actual practice of the day, as I have pointed out elsewhere,<sup>2</sup> so that only a few of such discrepancies are actually noted by him.

In these circumstances, it is easy to imagine the great value of the discovery of any noted music belonging to a period earlier than that of the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*. The Kudimiyāmalai inscription supplies such music. The inscription is in characters of about the 7th century A.D., i.e. about six centuries before Śārṅgadēva, the author of the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*. It is divided into seven sections corresponding to the seven<sup>3</sup> classical *rāgas* of the time, viz. (1) *Madhyamagrāma*, (2) *Shadjagrāma*, (3) *Shādava*, (4) *Sādhārīta*, (5) *Pañchama*, (6) *Kaiśikamādhya*, and (7) *Kaiśika*. Each section consists of a collection of groups of four notes, arranged in sub-sections of sixteen, each sub-section taking up one line of the inscription. Of course, only those notes are used which are proper to the particular *rāga*. Each group in a sub-section ends in the same note. The note in which a particular *rāga* must be ended is called the *nyāsa* (*final*). That sub-section, which consists of groups having the *nyāsa* for their ending note, is put the last in a section. The other sub-sections are arranged according to the position of the ending note in the Hindu gamut *sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni*: a sub-section consisting of groups ending in *sa* preceding one of groups ending in *ri* and so on.

<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XLI, pp. 158 f.<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit.*<sup>3</sup> See below.

The notes employed in the music of this inscription are as follows:—

sa      ra      ga      a (antara)      ma      pa      dha      na      ka<sub>2</sub> (kākalī)

The relative vibration-frequencies of these notes determined from the data in the *Bhāratiya-nāṭya-śāstra* are<sup>1</sup> respectively

1	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
C	D <sub>1</sub>	E <sub>b</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>	F	G	A <sub>1</sub>	B <sub>b</sub>	E <sub>1</sub>

In the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* these notes had the same value, but it seems that the values  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{3}{2}$  for *ga* and *ni* respectively had probably come into use also,<sup>2</sup> which differ from the other values only by a comma. We can, therefore, with certainty, accept these values for the various notes in this inscription. The alternative values of *ga* and *ni* will not affect the character of the music.

In the notation of this music two points deserve special notice:—(1) Each note is expressed by a combination of the initial consonant in the name of the note with the vowels *a*, *i*, *u*, or *ē*, e.g. we have *sa*, *si*, *su*, *sē*; *ra*,<sup>3</sup> *ri*, *ru*, *rē*, etc. Following the same rule, for the note *antara*, which begins with the vowel *a*, we must have the modifications *a*, *i*, *u*, and *ē*; and for the *kākalī*, *ka*, *ki*, *ku*, and *kē*. But in this inscription, we find *a*, *u*, and *ē*, and *ka*, *ku*, and *kē* only. The *i* and *ki* are wanting. In old Hindu music the *antara* and the *kākalī* received the same treatment and it is therefore to be expected that of *i* and *ki*, if one should be excluded, the other would be excluded on identical grounds.

I am not able to say what the different vowel endings are intended to indicate, but any one can see that it has no affinity with the similar nomenclature invented by Govinda Dikshit at a later period.<sup>4</sup> The music in the inscription appears to be intended for the *viṇā*, since it has been given the title *chatusprahārasavarāgamāḥ* or authoritative texts of notes produced by four *striking*s (of the string); and I think the vowel endings may indicate the particular ways of striking or plucking the string, such as are mentioned in various old works on music, e.g. the four *sāraṇās* mentioned in the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*, p. 485.

(2) The second point in the notation deserving notice is the dots on the tops of some of the notes. I cannot suggest any explanation of this sign. I do not think, however, that it indicates the lowest of the three octaves as it does in the notation of the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*.

The seven *rāgas* in which the music is written did not exist at the time of the *Bhāratiya-nāṭya-śāstra*, for none of them are mentioned in the chapters of that work especially devoted to music. That work, as has been already remarked, has received numerous re-handlings, and what is still more noteworthy, many quotations said to have been derived from it cannot be found in any of the manuscripts available to us. Thus Kallinātha quotes the following verses as from Bharata in his commentary on the *Saṃgīta-ratnākara*:—

tathā ch=āha Bharataḥ |  
pūrvaraṅgē tu śuddhā syād bhinnā prastāvanāśrayā |  
vēsarā mukhya(kha)yōḥ kāryā garbhē gauḍi vidhīyatē |  
sādhārit(ran)=āramarshē syāt saṃdhau nirvahanam(nē) tathā ||

These verses are nowhere to be found in Bharata's work. Indeed Kallinātha ought to have seen that they go contrary to the teaching of that author, as he has himself noticed pre-

<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, pp. 254 ff.

<sup>2</sup> The grounds for this statement will appear in a subsequent article in the *Indian Antiquary*.

<sup>3</sup> The name *riśabha* begins with a vowel, but the consonant *r* is used in the case of that note.

<sup>4</sup> Chinna Swami Mudaliyar's *Oriental Music*, pp. 14 ff.

<sup>5</sup> *Saṃgīta-ratnākara* (Ānandāśrama series), p. 165.

vously that Bharata speaks of four *gītis* only, viz. the *māgadhi* and others,<sup>1</sup> which are quite different from these five. The alleged quotation proceeds further thus,—

*mukhē tu madhyamagrāmaḥ śhaḍjaḥ pratimukhē tathā |*  
*garbhē sādharitāś=ch=aiva hy=avamarshe tu pañchamaḥ ||*  
*samhārē kaiśikaḥ prōktaḥ pūrvarāṅgē tu śhaḍjavān(vaḥ) |*  
*chitrasyāśādaśāṅgasya (?) tv antē kaiśikamadhyamaḥ |*  
*śuddhānām viniyōgō=yām brahmaṇā samudāhṛitaḥ ||*

These verses lay down the rules as to when the seven *śuddha rāgas* are to be used in a *nāṭaka* (drama), and these are the very seven *rāgas* in which the music of this inscription is written. Though these verses are quoted by Kallinātha as from Bharata, that work has only got the following :<sup>2</sup>—

*tataś cha kāvyabandhēshu nānābhāvasamāśrayam |*  
*grāmadvayam cha kartavyam yathā sādharāṇāśrayam ||*  
*mukhē tu madhyamagrāmaḥ śhaḍjaḥ pratimukhē bhavēt |*  
*sādharitām tathā garbhē vimarsē ch=aiva pañchamam ||*  
*kaiśikām cha tathā kāryam gāna[m\*] nīgrā(rva)haṇē budhaiḥ |*  
*samniṣṭittāśrayam ch=aiva rasabdhāvasamaṇvitam ||*

In the first place let it be noted that only five names, likely to be understood as being those of the above mentioned *rāgas*, occur in these verses. Secondly, the manuscript A<sup>3</sup> reads *madhyamaḥ* for *pañchamam*, which further reduces the number. The manuscript A, I may remark, is on the whole more trustworthy than those on which the printed edition is based. Thirdly, it must be remembered that none of these names occur as belonging to *rāgas* in the special chapters of the work treating of music. All this at once makes one think that the names, as used here, do not belong to *rāgas* at all, and this conjecture is borne out by the explicit statement contained in the first *ślōka*, which Kallinātha has not quoted. From this *ślōka* it is evident that the rules in the following verses are not for the use of *rāgas* of those names, but for the two *grāmas* and the *sādharāṇa* mentioned in an earlier part of the work. Thus, music in the *madhyama-grāma* is to be used in the *mukha* portion of a *nāṭaka* and again in *vimarsa* (or *avamarsa*), music in the *śhaḍja-grāma* in the *pratimukha*, music in the *sādharāṇa* (*sādharita* is thus a mistake for *sādharāṇam*) in the *garbha*, and music in the *kaiśika* in the *nīrvahana*.<sup>4</sup>

It is thus clear that the seven *rāgas* of this inscription did not exist in the time of the *Bhāratīya-nāṭya-śāstra*. When they came into existence is not known, the present inscription being their earliest record. They occur in the *Samgīta-ratnākara*, a treatise of a much later date (see above), and in a work called the *Nārādī-śikshā*, the date of which is not known, but which is presumably based on a certain work of Nārada, referred to in the *Samgīta-ratnākara*. What is more, the *Śikshā* mentions only these seven *rāgas*, whereas the *Ratnākara* mentions many others, thus showing that the former represents music of an earlier period.

I shall now proceed to discuss whether the music of the inscription agrees with the definitions of the seven *rāgas* as given in the two works. It must be remembered that out of the various modifications of these *rāgas* given in the *Ratnākara*, we have to deal with the *śuddha* variety only, e.g. *śuddha sādharita*, *śuddha kaiśika*, etc. In the *Śikshā* there is no mention of any modifications.

**I. Madhyama-grāma.**—According to the *Ratnākara* this *rāga* contains the *kākalī* (B of the European music, if C represents the *śhaḍja*) instead of the *nishāda* (Bb). According to the

<sup>1</sup> Loc. cit., p. 151, *Bharataḥ punar māgadhy-ādayaś chatasra ēva gītīr uktavān*.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 406 (ed. Kāvya-mālā).

<sup>3</sup> See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XLI, p. 158, n. 2.

<sup>4</sup> For *sādharāṇa* and *kaiśika* see *Bhāratīya-nāṭya-śāstra*, pp. 306-309. For the five *sandhis* (*mukha*, *pratimukha*, etc.), see pp. 211-212.

*Śikshā*, however, this *rāga* contains the latter note. The music of the inscription agrees with this. Further, the *Śikshā* says that in this *rāga* the note *dhavata* is *durbala* (weak), which is borne out by the inscription. For, there are no combinations of notes ending in *dha*. A weak note is never made the *nyāsa* (final) or *apanyāsa* (a secondary resting note, the *nyāsa* being the final resting note). The final is *ma* (F).

II. *Shādja-grāma*.—According to the *R.* this contains the notes *antara* (E) and *kākalī* (B); but according to the *Śikshā* it contains the regular notes *gāndhāra* (Eb) and *nishāda* (Bb). The inscription again agrees with this. But though the *Śikshā* says that the *nishāda* is only 'touched a little,' we have groups of notes ending in that note. The final is *ma* (F).

III. *Shādava*.—According to the *R.* this contains the notes *antara* (E) and *kākalī* (B), whereas the *Śikshā* says it contains the *nishāda* (Bb) and says nothing about the other note, and we must therefore assume it to be the usual *gāndhāra* (Eb). In the inscription we find the *antara* (E) and *nishāda* (Bb). We have no groups of notes ending in the *antara*. Nor have we groups of notes ending in *pa* and *ni*. The *R.* notices that *pa* is 'weak.' The final is *ma* (F).

IV. *Sādhārīta*.—According to the *R.* this *rāga* contains the notes *gāndhāra* (Eb) and *nishāda* (Bb), but according to the *Ś.* we ought to have *antara* (E) and *kākalī* (B). The inscription agrees with the latter. There are no groups ending in *antara* and *kākalī*. The sub-section of groups ending in *dha* precedes the one ending in *pa*, for which I have no explanation to offer. The final is *ma* (F).

V. *Pañchama*.—According to the *R.* this contains *antara* (E) and *kākalī* (B) notes; but according to the *Ś.*, *antara* (E) and *nishāda* (Eb). The inscription agrees with the latter. There are no groups of notes ending in the *antara* (E). The final is *pa* (G).

VI. *Kaiśika-madhyama*.—According to the *R.* this contains *gāndhāra* (Eb) and *kākalī* (B) and leaves out *riṣabha* (D) and *pañchama* (G).<sup>1</sup> The *Ś.* simply says that the notes are the same as those of the *Kaiśika*, but the final note (*nyāsa*) is *madhyama* (F). In the *Kaiśika* it is *pañchama* (G). The *Ś.*, in its definition of the *Kaiśika*, only makes a special mention of the *kākalī* (B), and we must therefore presume that the other notes, if they occur, must be the ordinary ones and among them the *gāndhāra* (Eb). Thus there is an agreement of the two works. The inscription, however, shows *antara* (E) and *kākalī* (B). There are no groups ending in these notes.<sup>2</sup> The note *pa* (G) is altogether wanting, which agrees with what the *R.* says in its definition of the *rāga*. But the note *ri* (D) does occur, though according to *R.*'s definition it should be absent. In the *ākṣiptikā*, however, given as an example in the *R.*, both *ri* (D) and *pa* (G) are found, though they are absent in the *ālāpa* and the *karāṇa* given in that work. The final is *ma* (F).

VII. *Kaiśika*.—According to the *R.* this *rāga* contains the *kākalī* (B), the other notes being the usual ones. The *Ś.* also says the same (see above). In the inscription, however, we find the *antara* (E) instead of the *gāndhāra* (Eb). The final is *pañchama* (G). In group 4, l. 33, we have *amimarē* which is a mistake, probably for *apamarē*, since nowhere else in the inscription does the same note occur consecutively.

It will thus be seen that there are discrepancies in the three works as to the nature of the *rāgas*. Even in the days of Maṭaṅga, a writer previous to Śārṅgadēva, the author of the *S. R.*,

<sup>1</sup> The *ālāpa* and *karāṇa* given in the *S. R.* agree with this, but the *ākṣiptikā* does not. Further the *grāha* or initial note is said to be the *shādja* of the *tāra* octave (the highest of the three octaves). In the examples it is the *shādja* of the *mandra* (lowest) octave, probably a misprint.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Bhāratīya-nāṭya-śāstra* the *antara* and the *kākalī* are described as weak notes to be used under great restriction, and that they can never occur as finals. If we examine the inscription we find that this rule apparently holds good here also (see Sections IV, V, VI) except in Section VII. Even in this section it will be noticed that these notes are not the absolute finals (*nyāsas*) but only *apanyāsas* (intermediate resting notes), the real final of the *rāga* being the *pañchama*.



such discrepancies existed, as can be seen from certain quotations from that author which have come down to us. But on the whole the inscription agrees more with the *Nāradi-sikshā* than with the *S. R.*, which must be explained, I think, by the former work representing an earlier period of music. Further, the author of the *S. R.* consulted works on music from *various parts of the country* (see below), before writing about the music of an older period than his own, and he made a selection of definitions—on what principle we do not know. The music in the inscription, on the other hand, must have been current at the time of its composition in the district in which the inscription is found. We have seen that this music is in much better agreement with the *Nāradi-sikshā* than with the *S. R.*, which was influenced by musical treatises of different parts of the country (see the introductory *ślokas* and frequent references to the Southern Indian music in the *S. R.*). Mr. Chinnuswami Mudaliar in his *Oriental Music* says that the Southern Indian Music is founded on the teachings of Nārada, whereas that of Northern India rests on the basis of Hanūmat's teachings.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Mudaliar gives no authority for his statement; perhaps it is a tradition. If so, the better agreement of the inscription with the *Nāradi-sikshā*, which we have noticed, would seem to lend colour to it, though a similar comparison with the treatise of Hanūmat (which is no longer extant) is necessary before one can make a definite statement. Of course, this refers to olden times. The more modern Indian music from the 16th century onwards has been greatly influenced by the music of the Arabs, in all parts of the country.

This treatise, according to the colophon, was composed by some king, who was the pupil of Rudrāchārya. It is impossible to say whether this Rudrāchārya be the same as Rudraṭa mentioned by Matāṅga (*vide S. R.*, p. 82).

## SECTION I.

सिद्धम् ।<sup>2</sup> नमः (।) शिवाय(ः) ॥

मध्यमग्रामे चतुष्पहारस्वरागमाः

1	संनेपुंस	गिनेगिस	नेधुनेस	मुपुनेस
	मिरगिस	रुंगेनुसुं	सगिनेस	नेमुपेसुं
	मिगनेस	पेमुनेस	रमिगसे	धुनेगिस
	नेपुनेस	पिसपिसे	गधुनेस	मुनेपु
2	नपेरुंगे	मिगरिग	नेसरगि	धुनेरगि
	सगिनेगुं	पेमुंरगि	[मुं]पेरुंगे	गिसरगि
	सनेरगि	रुंगेनुंगे	पिगरिग	नेपुंरगि
	सुंगेरुंगे	गरिमिग	पिनेरगि	सेरमिग ॥
3	पुंस[मुं]पे	गिसनेपुं	नेसनेपुं	मनिमपि
	छु[ने]मुपे	संमुनेपुं	निमनिप	रिगमुपे
	धुसु[ने]पुं	मिधुनेपुं	सधुनेपुं <sup>4</sup>	नेसमुपे
	गुपेमुपे	सगिनेपुं	नेधुनेपुं	गिसमुपे ॥

<sup>1</sup> Of course, this is to be understood to mean that the two authors have recorded the music of their respective provinces.

<sup>2</sup> The *akshara* रु and the vertical stroke after it are entered below the line. The headings are all written in the left-hand margin.

<sup>3</sup> धु seems to be corrected from सि.

<sup>4</sup> Originally धु was engraved in place of ने.

4	नेपुंधुने निमप <sup>1</sup> नि मिगसेनु सनेधुने	मुंसधुने नेसधुने सेगसेनु [मुं]गिधुने	रगिधुने मुनेधुने गसेमुने निमधेन	गिसधुने समिधुने पुंसगुने पेसुंगिने ॥
5	मुंसपेमुं नेगिसमि धेसनेमुं रगिसेमुं	गिनेसमुं मुपेसमि गसेपिम नेसनेमुं	नेमिसमि रगिपेमुं सुगेसुमं निसेपिमं	सधुनेमुं गिसपेमुं मिधुनेमुं रुमेगुमे ॥
समाप्ता[:*] [स्व][रागमा:]*]				

## SECTION II.

षड्ग्रामे चतुष्पञ्चारस्वरागमाः

6	सगि <sup>2</sup> धेस गिनेधुसे समुंगिस रुगेधुसे	सुरुगेसुं पुंसधेस पुंधुनेस धिमगेसुं	मिगधेस पेनपेसुं नेरगिस सपुं[धेसु]	धेसेपेसुं सगिपेसुं धिनेपुंस नेपुंगिस ॥
7	सुरुगेरुं पुनेगिर धेसगिर धुनेसरि	गेधुसुरे धेसनेर पिसेगिर नेपुंसेर	गिधेगिर धिमगेरुं पुंगिधेरुं धेरुंगिर	गसेगिर रधेगिर न[पे]गिर गिरधेरुं ॥
8	गुपेरुगे धुसेरगि रुगेसुगे धुसेमिग	गिधेरगि सपेरुगे पिसेरगि नेपुंसेग	सधेरगि मिरमिग समिरगि धिपसुगे	धेमुरगि धेगिसगि [धे]गिरगि गपेसुगे ॥
9	नेपुंरपि मुंधेनपे पुंसनेपुं पसेगपि	पुंधुनेपुं रगिनेपुं धेनगुपे धुसेगपि	गिधु[नेपुं] गिरनेपुं [सरं]गिपे धेसगुपे	नपेगुपे नेसरपि पिरगुपे गिसगुपे ॥
10	धुनेपुंधे गुपंनधे धुसुगेधुं सुरुगेधुं	गपिगधे पिसेगधु पेसुन[धे] गेसुगेधुं	गिसनेधु सेगनेधु रगिपुंधे सगिपुंधे	[नेपुं]गिधे समिगधे पिरगिधे मिर[गिधे] ॥

<sup>1</sup> प is corrected from पि.<sup>2</sup> The ग is preceded by an ङ-mātrā in addition to the ङ-mātrā.



11	नेगिधुने पुंगिधेन पुंधुसेनु पुं[गु]धुने	धुसेधुने धेगिधेन रेगसेनु गपिधेन	गिपुंधुने गिधुसने गिसगिने पेसगिने	सपुंधुने रे[धे]सने गसेपुने पिगधुने ॥
12	गुनधेमुं रुंमैसुंमै गुरुंमै पिरेगमि	सगि[धे]मुं गिस[धे]मुं रुंमुंधेमुं मुंगिधेमुं	गिधेसमि नेसधेमुं गधुनेमुं रेगधेमुं	सेरगमि मरेगमि मिगधेमुं सपुंधेमुं ॥
समा[ता][: स्वरागमा: *]				

## SECTION III.

षाडवे चतुष्प्रहारस्वर[१\*]गमाः

13	सधुनेस रुंउंमै[सुं] मुंनेधुसे धेनरिसे	मुंधुनेस मैसुंपंस रधुनेस मुंधेरसे	नेधुरसे अमिपेसुं धेमंरिस सुंरंधुसे	मिनेधुस रिसधुसे रिधेरिस मिरधुसे ॥
14	रुंधेसरि अमिधेर नेधुसेर धुनेसेरि	धेनधेरुं धुंसुंमैरुं मुंधेसरि धेरुंमिर	मिरधेरुं मैसुंमैरुं समुं[धे]रुं मिरमेरुं	सरिधेरुं रिसधेरुं धिएमरे रमिसेर ॥
15	मैसुंरैधुं सनेमुंधे से[र]मुंधे मुंधेनधे	सुंरुंनधे [रुं]मैनधे नधेमुंधे रिसनेधु	सधुनेधु मिरनेधु उंमैनधे नेमुंनेधु	रिसमुंधे सेमुंनेधु मि[र]मुंधे सधेमुंधे ॥
16	नेधुने[मुं] धुनेउंमै पधिएम पुंधेनमुं <sup>1</sup>	रिधेनमुं [अ]सेअमि [रे]सुएम नधेउंमै	मसेअमि मैरुंउंमै धुनेउंमै मिधुसेमुं	धुसेअमि धिमसेमुं धिसुएम धे[रुंउंमै] ॥
समाप्त[१: स्वरागमा: *]				

<sup>1</sup> The ४ sign which is attached to this letter is probably due to a mistake.

## SECTION IV.

साधारिते चतुष्पहारस्वरागमाः

17	सपुंकेस कसिपेस पुंधुकेस मैरपेसुं	मुंधेपुंस सुंधेपेस मैरुमैसुं मिरक[सि]	धेपुंकेस धेरुपेस मिसेरसे अमिरसे	रिसपे[सुं] रिधेपुंस रपुंकेस पुंधेर[से] ॥
18	सेपुंधेकं उमैसुंरे पुंधेमिर मिरसुंरे	समैसुंरे धसिधेर धे[पुं]धेकं सुंधेमै[र] <sup>1</sup>	मिसेधुरे धेरधेकं मिपुंधेकं धि[म]धेर	पुंधेसरि सधेसरि सधेमिर धेपुंसरि ॥
19	धेसपुंधे सुंधेसधे रपुंसेधु सेरपुंधे	पुंकेसधे रिकेसधे केरि[प]धे रुंधेपुंधे	सपुंसधे मिरसेधु मुंसपुंधे सधेपुंधे	रिसपुंधे केसपुंधे धिरपंधि मिरपुंधे ॥
20	पुंसधेमं संधेरुपे <sup>2</sup> [से]पुंधेपुं मि[रे]धेपुं	धेसधे[पुं] रुपेरपि धेसरुपं केसधेपुं	मएधिप धेरुंधेपुं उमंधेपुं अमिरुपे	रिसधेपुं मएमपि धिपरेपुं मुंस[धे]. <sup>3</sup>
21	पुंसधेमं सधेउमै .[पि]एम सधुसेम	मिरसेमुं रिसधेमुं सुरेधिम पुंकेसमि	सेमुंअमि पुंधे[स]मि रेपुंधेमं मैसुंधेमं	अमिसेमुं धेपुं . . <sup>3</sup> मि[सुं]धेमं धि . .[सुं] <sup>4</sup>

## SECTION V.

पञ्चमे चतुष्पहारस्वरागमाः

22	पुंनेधुसे समिरसे सधेरिसं नरुपेसुं	रपिमसे धुनेमिस नेपुंरिस नेरमिसे	पिमपेसुं नेसपेसुं पुंसेरसे धुरपि[सि]	ने[उं]मैसुं रिसमैसुं धिअमिसे मिअमै[सुं] ॥
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<sup>1</sup> The letter in brackets may possibly be रु.<sup>2</sup> The stone is here broken. The missing letter must be a variant प, probably पुं ; after it, the usual symbols of punctuation (see above).  
Stone damaged here.<sup>3</sup> The stone is here mutilated. The letter immediately following धि may possibly be ने. The usual words ending a section (see above) are also wanting.

23	मुपेंसरि रुंउंमेंरुं धेनपेंरुं रंनपेंरुं	नेमुपेंरुं मधेनरि रिसमेंरुं धेन[में]रुं	सधुनेर नेधुनेर मपिमरे पिअमिरे	पिमसेर पिरसेर पुंधुनेर स[उं]मेंरुं [॥*]
24	पैमुरमि पिरपेंमुं रुंपेंसुंमैं सेरअमि	रुंमैंउंमैं पिमसेंमुं नपेंउंमैं रसेरमि	मपिअमि नपेंरुंमैं मिसेरमि धुसेपिम	नेरसेमं रुंधउंमैं नेपुंनेमुं पिरसेमुं ॥
25	धुनेसधे रधुनेधु अमिरधे से[मुं]पुंधे	नधेपुंधे नेरिसधे मुंपुंनेधु रुंमैंसधे	पिरमिधु मुंपेंमुंधे सेरमुंधे रमिपुंधे	नेपुंनेधु रिसरिधे पिसनेधु धिनेमुंधे
26	नेरुधेन पुंरधुने <sup>1</sup> [र]मिधेन मुंपुंधेन	उंमुंधेन सुरिधेन रिपुंधेन धेरुंसने	रिसधुने पेंमुंधेन धेरुंधेन धिपुंधुने	रनेधुने मिरधुने रुंउंमैंन सरिधेन ॥
27	[र] <sup>2</sup> एमपि अमिरेपुं [र]मिउंपें रिपुंनेपुं	मैंउंमुंपें ने[उं]मुंपें रुंनमुंपें धेरुंनपे	रिसनेपुं रुंपेंउंपें मिअमपि सुपमपि	रधुनेपुं धिएमपि धेनरिपें र[ने]मुं[ ]पें <sup>3</sup>

## SECTION VI.

कैशिकमध्यमे चतुष्प्रहारस्वरागमाः

28	समुंकेस रि[स]केस धुंसेरिस [सुं]रुंकेस	मुंधेकसि सुंमैंधसि धेरिकेस मिरकेस	धेमुंकेस धेमुंकेस रिसरेंसं रमिकेस	मिरमिसे अमिकेस सं'रि'केस मैं[सि]..
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Originally रि was written and then corrected to र.

also possible.

<sup>2</sup> Stone broken. The missing portion must be the usual punctuation.<sup>3</sup> Originally सुं was written and then corrected to सें.<sup>4</sup> The form of this letter is somewhat abnormal. It is possibly धं.

29	धिमसेर सकेसरि धुकेसरि संपंमरे	धेरिसरि मुंधेमिर केसधेरुं रमिधे[रुं]	रुंधेसरि के[स]मिर रिकेसरि रिधंमेरुं	सरिसुरे मिकेसरि धेरुसरि सके ..
30	धुकेसधे केसमंधे समंसधे धिरमधि	मि[संमु]धे उमंस[धे] धिपमधि धेरुंसधे	मधिसधु रिधेसधे धेसमंधे मुंकेसधे	सेकुसेधु सउमंधे सुंधेसधे मधि ..
31	संमेरुंमै समंधेमं [रुं]मैधमै मधिरुंमै	रिसधेमं केसधेमं सधेरुंमै धुंमैरुंमै	केसउमै धिमएम रिकेसमु <sup>1</sup> मिकेसमु	धुरेसुंमै धुसेधुम धेकसिमं धे[स] ..

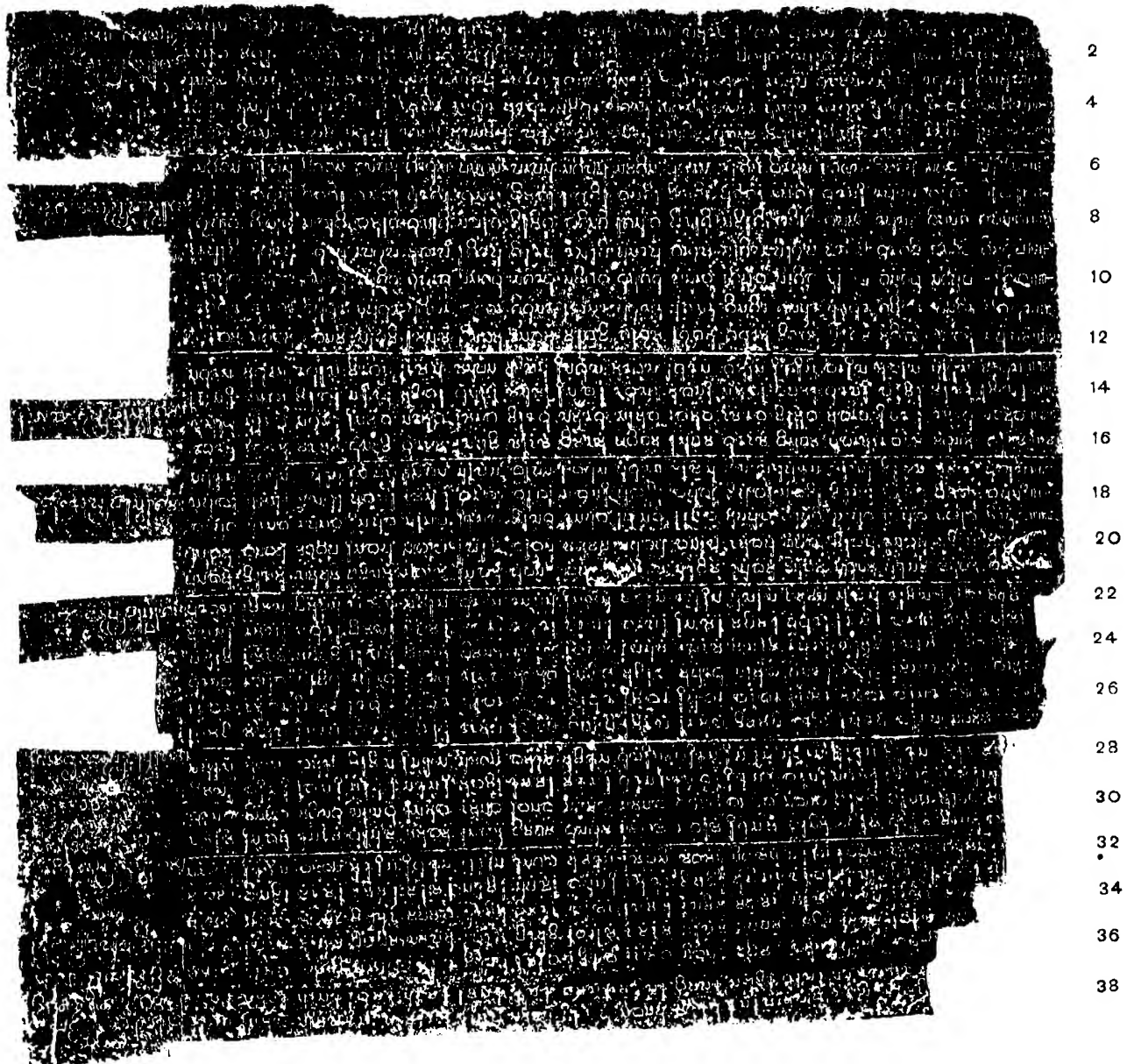
## SECTION VII.

कैशिके चतुष्पहार[स्व]रागमाः

32	सउमैसं रिधुकेस रुंमैधसि केसरिस	रिकेरिस धुकेरिस मैधमैसं उमंधेस	धेमुंधेस केसधुसे सिधमैसं धिसुंमैसं	मुंकेरिस अमिकेस सकेरिस क[सि] ..
33	मुंधेमिर मिरमैरुं उमंकेर [के]रसेर	पिसेमि[र] सकेमिर मिअधिर मिसेधिर	मैउमैरुं सुंमैपंरुं अपिसेर सुंपैसुं[रं] <sup>2</sup>	अमिमर धेपुंसरि पैरुधे[रु] म[पि] ..
34	[सं]रुं उं मपिमए रसेमिअ रपमए	सिधमैउं धु[से]मि[अ] कुंसेमिअ रुंउमैउं	मैध[मैउं] धि[मके]उं मिअमैउं मस ..	मिअकेउं धेरुंमैउं मैरुं[मै]उं .....
35	सेकुसेमुं सेमपैमं उमैरुंमै उमं[धे]मु	रपैउं[मै] रपंरुं <sup>3</sup> मै सरिपैमं रिधेरुं[मै]	[सुरेसुं]मै पिरे[अ]मि धिपएम अपिण <sup>4</sup> .	पिएपिम रुंधसुंमै एमपिम .....

<sup>1</sup> Possibly मुं.<sup>2</sup> Possibly रे.<sup>3</sup> Possibly रे or रुं.<sup>4</sup> This wanting letter must be a variant of म.

Kudimiyamalai inscription on music.





36	समिरधे	रुंकेसधे	मिअमि[धि]	[पे]मुरधे
	रुं[मि]रधे	मिअ[प]धु	[कु]मरिधे	[र]मि[र]धे
	रुंउमैध	सिधेसुधे	[अ]पिमधि	धेमुंस[ध]
	[पु]एमधि	धेपुंसधि	....	....
37	कैरसे[क] <sup>1</sup>	समुंसके	सुंरुंसके	रिधुसके
	सुंरुं[मं]कु	रमिसके	रिक्सके	एमसेकु
	मधिसेकु	धिमसेकु	सेअमिके	धुरसेकु
	सधु[स]के	मिरसे[क]	....	....
38	धु[के]सपुं	[के]स[मुं]पे	सरिमुंपे	रिसरुपे
	मुं[के]समुं	[के]सउपे	सम[ए]पुं	रिकेमपुं
	सधेसपुं	मिधु[र]पुं	[के]सरुपे	मुंपेरपि
	सेकुंसेपुं	मिसेमपि	....	....

श्रीब्रह्माचार्यशिश्येण परम-

माहेश्वर[रे]ण रा[ज्ञा] शिष्य-

हितार्थ<sup>3</sup> कृताः स्वरागमाः ॥

<sup>4</sup> [E]ṭṭirkum ḍḍirkum [i]vai uriya : ॥

#### No. 29.—SONPUR PLATES OF KUMARA SOMESVARADEVA.

By B. C. MAZUMDAR, B.A., M.R.A.S.

This document, as will appear from its detailed description, consisted originally of four plates engraved on one side only, but in the place of the second and the fourth plates—now missing, two plates engraved on both sides were substituted, and one concluding line was attempted unsuccessfully to be engraved on the reverse side of the plate which was originally the third plate. When this document was unearthed by a cultivator in his field in 1908, the four plates now edited were found strung on a circular ring (supporting the seal), cut open at the lower end in such a manner, that all the plates could be taken out of the ring. The seal is rather peculiar, as it does not contain any legend and as it is fashioned in imitation of a lotus. The inner side of the seal is hollow. The lower external ring of the seal consists of fifteen petals, and the middle ring contains fourteen petals. On the top surface there is a seated figure with the right arm outstretched to the knee, within the enclosure of a blossoming creeper. The figure seems to represent a goddess, and, if so, she is the representation of Lakshmi. I may state, however, that the posture indicating peaceful meditation is hardly consistent with the figure of any goddess.

<sup>1</sup> Possibly कृ.

Possibly मि.

<sup>3</sup> Read 'तार्थ'.

<sup>4</sup> The four following words are written in Tamil characters of about the same period. Literally translated they mean : "These (scaras) are appropriate (also) to eight and seven."

In order to describe the plates, I shall call the first one A, the plate beginning with *vibhīścha* B, the plate beginning with *janapadān* (engraved on both sides) C, and the plate smallest in size D. Though B is a little heavier in weight and is slightly dissimilar to A at the corners, it seems to be a genuine portion of the original document. Though the document is not concluded on plate B, it appears from the context that one or two sentences only were engraved on another, concluding plate, which is now missing. As this plate begins with *vibhīścha*, it is certainly in continuation of a missing plate which had *bhā* as its last letter. Neither plate C nor D is its next preceding plate. It therefore appears that the original grant consisted of four plates, the second and the last of which are missing.<sup>1</sup>

When the original grant was first tampered with, the ring was cut open, and the plate C and another new forged plate (subsequently removed) must have been put in. My reasons for this supposition are, that in the first place the plate B cannot be linked with C, and in the second place the text after *sukhēna prativastaryam* (plate C, l. 21) is missing. That plate D is a later careless forgery by the son of the grantee named in plate C, is perfectly clear. The very words occurring on plate C have been repeated with some variations in plate D. The name of the grantee in plate C (ll. 18, 19) is Udayakara, son of Vidyākara, grandson of Jayakara (miswritten Vrayakara, compare line 11 of plate D) and great-grandson of Lakshmidhara, while the grantee appears in plate D as the son of Udayakara, bearing the name Bhābhakara Śarman. The reasons for these changes or forgery are not of course now apparent.

This copper-plate grant, as it is now edited, was found buried in a field, recently brought under cultivation, in the year 1908 in the village of Kēlgā in the Uttara-tira division of the Feudatory State of Sōnpur. The river Mahānadi flows right through the State of Sōnpur, and the portion lying to the left or the north of the river is called the Uttara-tira division, while the portion to the right or to the south is named Dakṣiṇa-tira. It is to be noted that the village granted has been described to be situated in the Uttaravalli-vishaya in the 8th line of the genuine plate A. The village Kēlgā, where the plates were unearthed, is about 18 miles to the north of Sōnpur town; and about seven miles from this village of Kēlgā is a village called Achēṇḍa which I identify with Attēṇḍa mentioned in the 9th line of plate A. It may also be noted that the village Kamalapura mentioned in plate C (l. 17) as well as in plate D (l. 10) is also in the Uttara-tira and is within a short distance from the village Kēlgā.<sup>2</sup>

If we abstract from a slight difference in size (due wholly to irregularity in giving proper shape to the plates), the plates A and B may be said to be alike, having been engraved at the same time by one engraver with letters fully similar. The first plate (A) is thinner, and is broken slightly at the right hand upper corner. The weight of plate A is  $25\frac{1}{2}$  tolas and that of B is  $35\frac{1}{2}$  tolas. There is a crack in the middle of plate A extending from *ra* of *paramēśvara* (l. 6) to *hē* of *māhēśvara* (l. 5). Both these plates (irregularly shaped) measure generally 8 inches × 4 inches. On the reverse side of plate B (at the top) a few letters in one line were attempted to be engraved; but they are not quite legible because of imperfect impression. Plate C was made almost similar to plates A and B. It measures  $8\frac{1}{4}$ " ×  $4\frac{1}{4}$ " and has a weight of 37 tolas. The fourth plate or plate D is wholly dissimilar to the other plates. It measures 7" ×  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " and has a weight of  $33\frac{1}{2}$  tolas. The hole perforated at the

<sup>1</sup> [It is I think more probable that there were only three plates, and that the words inscribed on the reverse of plate B are the last ones of the original grant. The first half of the line forms the continuation of the last line on the obverse. The last half of the line probably gave information about the writer. The missing plate was probably inscribed on both sides.—S. K.]

<sup>2</sup> [Kamalapura is perhaps a Sanskritisation of Kēlgā.—S. K.]



top is also of a smaller diameter. All the four plates, together with the seal which adheres to the ring, weigh 140 tolas.

The letters engraved are similar in the main to the letters of the plates of the Trikalīṅga Guptas. There is, however, sufficient evidence to show that they are of a later time. The compound letters *ṛṇṇa* (l. 1, plate A), *chchha* (l. 3, plate B) in the genuine plates resemble wholly the modern Oriyā letters; while the letters *ṛiḡa*, *ṛika* throughout and *rū* in l. 10, plate A, resemble the modern Bengali compound letters. The mistakes made by the engraver in engraving *ta* for *gu* (l. 3, plate A) and *ti* for *bhi* (l. 5, plate B), when copying from the original lines given to him, show that the letters given to the engraver resembled the modern Bengali letters; otherwise such mistakes could not occur. The forged plates contain many words such as *vandāpanā* (l. 7, plate C), *gaṇḍa* (l. 9, plate C), etc. which have been used in their popular Oriyā sense. The letter *ra* in plates A, B and C is on its way to be evolved into the form of modern Oriyā *ra*. The forged plate D shows an earlier form of *ra*.

This grant, issued from the town of Sōnpur (*Suvarṇapurāt*, plate A, l. 1), makes a mention of a *Paramamāhēśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Sōma-kulatilaka Trikalīṅgādhipati Śrī-Mahābhavagupta-rāja-dēva* to start with. But from the manner in which this mention is made, it is difficult to say which Mahābhavagupta is referred to. It is not clear whether *Śrīmad-U[d\*]dyōta*, who is called a *Kēsarin*, is really a lineal descendant of the Guptas. The Brahmeśvara temple inscription at Bhuvanēśvara<sup>1</sup> of the twelfth century A.D. mentions this Uddyōta Kēsarin. It is quite evident that the Kōśala country (ll. 4 and 9, plate A), within which the Sōnpur State was still then included, was being governed by the governors of the Guptas; for the whole tract of the Kōśala country is said to have been granted (*prasādīkrīta*) by Uddyōta Kēsarin to *Abhimanyu Dēva* (ll. 4 and 5, plate A), and we learn that *Kumārādhirāja Sōmēśvara-dēva* of the Lunar race was the lord of the Sōnpur tract then known by the name *Paśchima-Lāṅkā* (ll. 5 and 8, plate A), at the time of this grant. The people of Sōnpur know it by tradition that once the State had such a name as *Paśchima-Lāṅkā*. A small rock in the bed of the Mahānadi within a stone's throw from the palace of the Mahārāja is called *Lāṅkēśvari*, and this *Lāṅkēśvari* has been referred to as *Lāṅkāvarttaka* in the Mahādā copper-plates of *Yōgēśvaradēvavarman*.<sup>2</sup> The Ratnapur stone inscription of *Jājalla Dēva*<sup>3</sup> mentions the fact that this Rāja of Dakṣiṇa Kōśala defeated the Rāja of Andhra-Khimiḍi in Ganjām and also a neighbouring Rāja, *Sōmēśvara* by name. I am inclined to identify the latter with the *Sōmēśvara* of this grant.<sup>4</sup>

I have given practically the translation of Plate A. Plate B contains only those imprecatory verses which are met with in other copper-plate grants; as such they do not require to be translated. Besides the name of the grantor and his ancestors, there is nothing of such importance in plates C and D that it is necessary to translate them. The grantee and his ancestors belonged to the *Hārita gōtra*, had five *rishis* for their *pravara* and were students of the *Mādhyaṇḍina Kāṇva-śākhā*.

#### TEXT.

##### Plate A.

- 1 Ōm<sup>5</sup> svasti [\*] Śrī-Suvarṇapurāt || || Paramamāhēśva(śva)ra-Paramabha-
- 2 ṭṭāraka-Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara-(||) Sōma-kula-tilaka-Tri-
- 3 kalīṅgādhipati-śrī-Mahābhavatapta<sup>6</sup>-rāja-dēva-pād-ānudhyāta-(||) śrī-

<sup>1</sup> *Journ. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. VII, pp. 558 ff. <sup>2</sup> See above, p. 219. <sup>3</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 82 ff.

<sup>4</sup> [Rai Bahadur Hira Lal identifies him with the Nāgavaṇśī king *Sōmēśvara* of the Kurupal stone inscription; above, Vol. X, p. 26.—H. K. S.]

<sup>5</sup> Expressed by a symbol.

<sup>6</sup> Read *-Mahābhavagupta-*.

- 4 mad=Udyōta<sup>1</sup>kēsari-rāja-dēva-prasādikṛita<sup>2</sup>-Kōsala-rājya-ābbisi-<sup>3</sup>  
 5 kta-śrī-Abhimanyudi(dē)vasy-ātīta-rājyē (||) Paramamāhēśvara-Pa-  
 6 ramabhaṭṭāraka-Kuma(mā)rādhirāja-Paramēśvara<sup>4</sup>-Paśohimalaṅk-ādhi-  
 7 pati-Sōma kula-kamala-kalikā-vikāsa-bhājyara<sup>5</sup>-kumvara-śrī-  
 8 Sōmēśvaradēva-pādāḥ kusalinah<sup>6</sup> || Uttaravalli-vishaya-sam<sup>7</sup>  
 9 Kōsala-rā[jya\*]-khaṇḍiya-(||) Attēṇḍā-grāmō (||) prativāsino vrāhma-  
 10 na-pu(h)raḥsarān (||) bhōgi-bhōgirūpa-pramukha-samasta-

*Plate B; First Side.*

- 1 vibhīś=cha bhūpatibhiḥ<sup>8</sup> dānam=idam=asmadiya[m](||) dharmma-gauravād-asmad-anuro-  
 2 dhāch=cha (||) svadānam=iv=ānupālaniyam || tathā ch=oktam dharmma-sāstrē<sup>9</sup> || Bhūmim  
 yah  
 3 pratigrihṇāti (||) yas=cha<sup>10</sup> bhūmim prayachchhati [i\*] ubhau tau puṇyakarmāṇau niyatam  
 svargga-  
 4 gāminau || Āsphoṭayanti pitarō valkayanti (cha) pitāmahāḥ ||(i) bhūmidātā ku-  
 5 lē jātaḥ sa nas=trātā bhavishyati ||<sup>11</sup> Vahutir=vasudhā dattā rājabhiḥ Sagarāditiḥ<sup>12</sup> ||(i) ya-  
 6 sya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā phalam || Mā bhūd=aphala-saṅkā<sup>13</sup> vaḥ para-da-  
 7 tt=ēti kirttanāt ||(i) svadattāt=phalam=ānantiyam paradatt-ān[u]pālanaḥ || Svadattām pa-  
 8 radattām=vā yō harēd<sup>14</sup>=vasundharām ||(i) sa vishṭhāyām kṛimir=bhūtvā pitṛibhiḥ saha  
 9 pachyatē || Gām=ekām svarṇam=ekāṅ=cha bhūmēr=apy=arddham=aṅgulaḥ [i\*] haran=  
 narakam=āpnō-  
 10 ti yāvad=āhūti<sup>15</sup>-samplavam || Iti kamala-dal-āmva-vandū<sup>16</sup>-lālām śriyam<sup>17</sup>-ānu-  
 11 chintya manushya-jīvitāṅ=cha [i\*] sakalam=idam=udāhṛitam [cha] vudhvā<sup>18</sup> na hi sa tadā  
 [pu]<sup>19</sup>

*Plate C; First Side.*

- 1 janapadāu(a) yathā-kāl-ādhyāyinaś=cha maṇḍalapati-(||)vishaya-  
 2 pati-(||) khaṇḍapati-(||) daṇḍapāsikādīna<sup>20</sup> samasta-rāja-pād-ōpajīvinō  
 3 yathārham (||) mānayanti || vōdhayanti<sup>21</sup> || samāshuṇapayanti || viditam=astu  
 4 bhavatā[m\*] || uparilikhita-grāmō=yam (||) prasiddha-chatuḥ-sim-āvachchhina<sup>22</sup>  
 5 sa-jala-asthalah || sa-matsya-kachchhapah || sa-viṭap-āranyaḥ | sa-  
 6 nidhiḥ || s-ōpanidhiś=cha ||<sup>23</sup>s-āmva-madhuvan-ākīrṇah || suvarṇapadaṇḍa-  
 7 ahidaṇḍa- || vandhādaṇḍa- || vandāpanā- || vijayavandāpanā- || tṛiṇ-ōdaka-  
 8 sāsanārddhika- || charavalivarda-<sup>24</sup> || āndhāruvā- || pratyandhāruvā-padāti-jī-

<sup>1</sup> Read -Udyōta-.

<sup>2</sup> Read -ābhīshikta-.

<sup>3</sup> Read -bhāsvara-kumāra-.

<sup>4</sup> Read -samhaddha-Kōsala-rājya-.

<sup>5</sup> Read -sāstrē.

<sup>6</sup> Read -Bahubhir-.

<sup>7</sup> Read -saṅkā.

<sup>8</sup> Read -ābhūta-.

<sup>9</sup> Read śriyam-.

<sup>10</sup> Of the words engraved on the reverse I can only read *śaṁṣaḥ parakīrtitayō vilāpyāḥ*. Read *na hi puruṣaḥ*  
*parakīrtitayō vilāpyāḥ*.

<sup>20</sup> Read -pāsikādīn-.

<sup>21</sup> Read -chachhinnah-.

<sup>22</sup> Read -sāmva-.

<sup>23</sup> Read -prasādikṛita-.

<sup>24</sup> Read -Paramēśvara-.

<sup>25</sup> Read *kusalinah*.

<sup>26</sup> Read -patibhir=dānam-.

<sup>27</sup> Read *yas=cha*.

<sup>28</sup> Read -dibhiḥ.

<sup>29</sup> Read *harēta va-*.

<sup>30</sup> Read -āmbu-bindū-.

<sup>31</sup> Read *buddhā*.

<sup>32</sup> Read *bōdhayanti samajjāpayanti*.

<sup>33</sup> Read -dallivarda-.

[illegible]

B a.

[illegible]

C b.

12	12
14	14
16	16
18	18
20	20

D a.

[illegible]

D 6.

[illegible]

- 9 vya-ādattā- || āntarāvadḍi- || bhaviṣyat(a)-kar-ādi-sahitaḥ || gō-gauḍa-  
10 samōtaḥ || sa-khaṇḍapāliyaḥ || sarva-vādhā-vivarjita<sup>1</sup> || tāmvrasā-

*Plate C; Second Side.*

- 11 sanōn-ākarikṛitya || saliladhārā-puraḥpam || ā-chandr-ārka-kṣhiti-kāla-  
12 sama-bhog-āntam || mātāpitṛor-ātmanās=cha<sup>2</sup> puṇya-yaśo-bhivṛiddhaye || bhagava-  
13 ntam Mahāsvara<sup>3</sup>-bhaṭṭārakam=uddiṣya || mahāsandhivigrahi-r[ā\*]ṇaka-nāyaka-śrī-  
14 Mahipatibhaṭṭa śrī-Aniruddha || anāyōḥ parishṇatna<sup>4</sup> || pravarddhamāna-vijaya-rā-  
15 jyē || prathama-samvatsarē || Māghamāsiya- || pūrṇatithau || Kumāra-Hāritra-gō-  
16 trāya || pañcharsha-pravarāya || Mādhyandina-Kaṇṇa-sākh-ādhyāyinē || Sāvatti-maṇḍa-  
17 liya || Mahuvāli-vinirgatāya<sup>5</sup> || Kamalapura-vāstavyāya || bhaṭṭaputra-La-  
18 kṣhmidhara-prapautrāya || bhaṭṭa-Vra(Ja)yakara-pautrāya || bhaṭṭa-Vidyākara-putrāya  
19 bhaṭṭaputra-Udayakarasarmmaṇḍ<sup>7</sup> samya[g\*] datto 'smābhīḥ || Ātrēya-gōtraiḥ  
20 Ārshaya-pravaraiḥ || atō-sya vidhōyī-bhūya yathā-diyamāna-bhōga-bhāga-  
21 kara-nākar-ādikaṁ samupanayadbhīḥ bhavadbhīḥ sukhōna prativastavyam

*Plate D<sup>8</sup>; First Side.*

- 1 pramukhaḥ cha(ch=ā)nyāni simanta-janapadaḥ | shashṭhigābhura-pramāṇa-  
2 taḥ | yathārha[rn\*] mānayati | samādiśati || viditam=a-tu bhava-  
3 tā[mn\*] °Rōṅgaḍā maṇḍala Vuravuḍāgrāma Gudhvamāla-khaṇḍa-kṣhētra-Kahna-  
4 pura-khaṇḍa-kṣhētra Thaviśa(?) -gr[ā\*]mō chatu[h\*]-simāyānaḥ | nidhy-ōpanidhi-hasta-  
(sti)-  
5 danta-v[y\*]āghra-cha[r\*]ma-nānā-vanēcharaḥ sajalasthala samachohhakachohhapa  
6 sakhaṭa<sup>10</sup>-vitapa sakhalla<sup>11</sup>-un[n\*]ata sapadr-āraṇyaka<sup>12</sup> || sagulmalla-  
7 tā || sa-amvramadha(dhū)ka || satantalika satūlakaiḥ nānā-vṛikṣa śā-  
8 sanī-kṛitya pratipādita || Kumāra-Hāritra-gōtrāya pañcharisha-  
9 ya-pravarāya || Mādhyandina-Kaṇṇa-sākh-ādhyāy[i\*]uō Sāvatha-maṇḍala<sup>13</sup>.  
10 Mahuvāli-vinirgatāya || Kamalapura-vāstavyāya || bhaṭṭapu-  
11 tra-Jayakara-prapautrāya || bhaṭṭa-Vidyākara-pautrāya || bhaṭṭa-putra-  
12 Udayakara-putrāya || bhaṭṭaputrā[ya\*] Bhābhakaraśra(śa)rmaṇḍ || vidhi-va(vi)dhānō-  
13 na sa[mn\*]vidhāya | tāmvra-śāsanēna p[r\*]atipādito-yam | pāramparya-k[r\*]am-āga-  
14 ta-sarva-vachanēna || ya-

<sup>1</sup> Read -bādhā-vivarjitas=tāmvrasāsanēn-

<sup>2</sup> Read Mahāsvara-bhaṭṭārakam=uddiṣya.

<sup>3</sup> Read -Kāṇva-tākh-

<sup>4</sup> Read °sarmanā.

<sup>5</sup> Read -yaśo-

<sup>6</sup> Read pariṇāptyā.

<sup>7</sup> Read -vinir°.

<sup>8</sup> The whole plate is extremely faulty in respect of language and spelling. That is why some letters, though apparently distinct, could not be properly read. Only a few mistakes have been corrected, and the numerous mistakes in the common benedictory stanzas have been left unnoticed.

<sup>9</sup> The reading and identification of these names are very difficult. Rōṅgaḍā, if this be the correct reading, I cannot identify; villages with names such as Burahaga, Kurahaga, etc. are found far off, but none in the neighbourhood; Gudhvamālakhaṇḍakṣhētra perhaps denotes a plot of land which is māl in character. In the Sambalpur District we find four general classes of land—māl, bāhāl, bērna and āt; cf. *Bengal District Gazetteers*, Volume XVI, Sambalpur, p. 107.

<sup>10</sup> -khaṭa- is a Sanskritized form of khaṭ, straw.

<sup>11</sup> -khaila- means 'a pit.'

<sup>12</sup> -padrā- is perhaps the vernacular padā which is used in the district with the meaning of "fallow land."

<sup>13</sup> The ā-stroke is written at the beginning of the following line.

## Plate D; Second Side.

- 15 thā kāṇḍāt-kāṇḍ[ā\*]t=prarohanti yō satēna pratanōhi || ēvañ rā<sup>1</sup> oha śāsa-  
 16 nēna pratipāditam || evañ vadhāh(buddhvā) parāvahma(parārdham cha) parato  
 vāṁśakārēṇaḥ  
 17 thayāyasuād-anurā dharmma-(||)gauravā na tē(kē)na vi (||) anyōpa(alpāpi)\*vādhaḥ ka-  
 18 rapya || tasyāgēkō-s[t]i dharmmavēta || śāsēdūpādhamā hina dā- l  
 19 tā savi(vi)jam sasyamedini || yāvat-surya-katbā llōkē tāvat-sargē māda-  
 20 yata || vēlavākamayā jā(ji)lvā vadanti || yā dēvatāḥ || bh[ā\*]mi-dattā tathā-  
 21 nyē cha āla l mōha(hē)na mā hara yathāyam patitah Śakra l tena vēvṛiti  
 22 sapati l ēvañ bhūmikṛita dāna l saśē (śasyō) saśē (śasyō) prarōhiti || Āditya-  
 23 Varuṇō-Vishṇu l Vrahmā Sōma-Hutāsanaḥ Śa(Śū)lapāṇis=tu bhagavān(a) l a-  
 24 bhīnandanti bhūmidam || usōṭayaniti pitaraḥ || pavalganti pitāmahaḥ ||  
 25 bhūmidatā kulē jātā || sa tē dātā bhavishyati || vahubhi vasudhā dattā<sup>2</sup>  
 26 rājāna Sagarādibhiḥ || mā rōdhaḥpalatāṅka ya paradatta prapālita<sup>2</sup>  
 27 yasya yasya [ya\*]dā bh[ā\*]mi l tasya tadā palam tasmānvayā na hatavyam l sā-  
 28 śvatiū=gatim=āp[ā\*]jāt || svadattā paradattām-vā yō harēti vasundhara.

No. 30.—DANTEWARA SANSKRIT AND HINDI INSCRIPTIONS OF DIKPALADEVA;  
 SAMVAT 1760.

By RAI BAHADUR HIRA LAL, B.A., NAGPUR.

The two steatite slabs on which the above inscriptions are engraved, are found in the temple of the goddess Dantēśvari of Dantēwārā, a village situated on the junction of the Sankhīnī and Daṅkīnī rivers—about 60 miles south west of Jagdalpur, the present capital of the Bastar State, under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. They were first brought to light by Colonel Glasford, Deputy Commissioner of the now defunct Upper Gōdāvarī District in which Bastar was formerly included. About the year 1862 Colonel Glasford wrote a detailed report on this Dependency, which was published as Selection No. 39 from the Records of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. In this report, on pp. 99 and 100, an eye copy of these inscriptions is given, apparently as read by a Marāṭhā clerk, for at the end of one of them there is a note in Marāṭhī, stating that 'the remaining 5 lines were not decipherable.' The transcripts of both the Sanskrit and Hindi inscriptions are very defective, as already remarked by me on a former occasion,<sup>3</sup> where I have given the substance of the records. I now edit the two inscriptions from excellent impressions taken by Mr. Venkoba Rao of the Madras Archaeological Department.

The inscriptions are engraved on 2 loose slabs each about 21" x 15". The Sanskrit record covers a space about 14" square and contains 23 lines. The average size of letters in the first 5 lines is  $\frac{1}{8}$ " and in the rest  $\frac{1}{6}$ ". The Hindi inscription, which is surmounted by a figure of a dragon usually found profusely carved on the temples locally known as Hemādpanthī, also contains 23 lines covering a space 14" x 13½", the average size of letters being  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". In both, the characters used are Nāgarī, the notable orthographical peculiarities being the representation

<sup>1</sup> This *rā* seems to have been cancelled.

<sup>2</sup> The *ā*-stroke is written at the beginning of the following line.

<sup>3</sup> See above, Vol. IX, pp. 164 ff.



of *b* and *v* by the same sign and the use of the letter *sh* for *kh* as in lines 15 and 22 but not invariably, cf. *likhitam*, l. 22. The use of *ja* for *ya* as in *jātrā* (l. 20) and the antiquated sign for *jh* as in *rājha* in l. 13 of the Hindi inscription are noteworthy. The composition is not free from spelling mistakes. It was made by the Rājaguru Bhagavāna Miśra, a Maithila Paṇḍit, who seems to have been fond of jingles, which he has managed to introduce both in Sanskrit and Hindi, so that, if the record is not verse, it would be conceded that it has at least an element of poetry in it. The principal record is the Sanskrit one, which however contains a verse quoted from the *Pratāparudrīya*.

The second record only purports to be a Hindi version of the first 'in view of the fact that in the Kali age there are very few Sanskrit-knowing men.' It may be noted that the one is not the exact translation of the other, and the Hindi record gives certain additional information which is not included in the Sanskrit inscription. The variations are however very few and for all intents and purposes the two records are identical in substance.

The object of the inscription is to record the occasional ceremony of *kuṭumbayātrā* made by king Dikpālādēva to the shrine of the goddess Dantāvalā in the Sainvat year 1760, corresponding to A. D. 1702. The ceremony lasted for 5 days beginning on the 14th of the bright fortnight of Chaitra and ending on the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.<sup>1</sup> It is stated that on this occasion several thousands of buffaloes and goats were killed, whereby the waters of the Śāṅkhinī river became red like *kusuma* for 5 days. This appears to have been a recognised feature of the ceremony, as Colonel Elliott writing in 1856 said<sup>2</sup>:—'When any marriage is celebrated in the Rāja's house or when the Rāja first mounts the throne the whole family of the Rāja go to visit the goddess and at that time not less than a thousand sheep and buffaloes are sacrificed. This is called *kuṭumbayātrā*.' It is not clear from our records what the occasion was for the *yātrā* in Sainvat 1760, but from the context it may be inferred that it was for thanksgiving for victory over the Navaraṅgapura fort and for the birth of an heir-apparent, referred to below, on p. 250.

The inscription gives a genealogy of Dikpālādēva for 10 generations beginning from Annamarāja, the first king who settled in Bastar. He is stated to have been a brother of Kākati Pratāparudra of the lunar race descended from the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. The original home of the family was in Hastināpura, whence they migrated to Oraṅgal (Warrāngal), where they ruled for a long time until the country was invaded by the Musalmāns. Being pursued by the latter Annamarāja fled to Bastar, where he established himself as king. Of the first seven successors of Annamarāja no information beyond their names is given. The Hindi inscription however mentions a queen who built tanks and gardens. Of the 8th Virasimhadēva it is stated that he ruled for 67 years and that he married a Chandēlla princess Vadanakumaridēvi. Their issue was Dikpālādēva who again married in a Chandēlla family the princess Ajabakumari, daughter of Rāo Ratanarāja of Vardī. The result of this union was the heir-apparent Rakshapālādēva, who was born when his father was only 18 years of age. Dikpālādēva is stated to have stormed the fort of Navaraṅgapura and to have established there an Oṛiyā Rāja.

As regards the genealogy given in these inscriptions I have discussed the matter in the notice of Bastar inscriptions,<sup>3</sup> and need not repeat it here. There seems to have been a confusion between Pratāparudra of the Conjeeveram inscriptions who flourished about 1316 A.D., and another of the same name who apparently was ruling in the 15th century and was ousted by Ahmad Shāh Bahmani in 1422 A.D. Our inscription seems to refer to the earlier Pratāparudra,

<sup>1</sup> The English equivalents of these dates as calculated by Mr. Gokul Prasād, Tahsildār of Dhamtari, are Tuesday, the 31st March, and Saturday, the 4th April 1702 A.D., respectively.

<sup>2</sup> *Selections from the Records of the Government of India* (Foreign Department), No. XXX, p. 24.

<sup>3</sup> See above, Vol. IX, pp. 164 ff.

because it is of him that the stories of possessing 9 lakh archers and other extraordinary things are told. The confusion is accentuated by the fact that both the kings were conquered by Musalmāns, and as Annamarāja fled through fear of the Muhammadans, he is wrongly relegated to the times of the most celebrated of the Pratāparudras instead of the weaker one. If Annamarāja be identified as brother of the earlier Pratāparudra whom the Musalmān historians call Luddardēo,<sup>1</sup> the period of 400 years (1302<sup>2</sup> to 1702 A.D.) would have to be allotted to 10 generations with about 40 years each, which is improbable. Unfortunately the name of the king whom Ahmad Shāh ousted is not given, but apparently it was Pratāparudra, which has been a favourite name in the family.<sup>3</sup> Annamarāja was apparently the brother of this latter Pratāparudra, on whose defeat he fled towards Bastar. The story of his flight as told by the people of Bastar recounts how he prayed his household goddess to assist him, whereupon she directed him to advance saying that she would follow him; as long as he heard the tinkling of her anklets behind him, he was to proceed, and he was certain of overcoming all who stood against him, but if he looked behind himself once, fortune would desert his arms. A Nāgavanī Rāja was at this time in possession of the Bastar country, and Annamarāja proceeded against his chief towns Bhairamgarh and Bārsūr and took them. He then marched forward, when, in crossing the Paṅkini river, the goddess's feet sank deep in the sand: not hearing the tinkling of the anklet Annamarāja turned round; upon this the goddess became angry and reproached him with his want of faith. At last she relented and said that he might go and conquer all the country within 5 days' journey, but that she could not further accompany him and would remain where she was.

Annamarāja went forward and the goddess, who from this time was called Dantēśvarī, took the form of a poor beggar girl and worked with Bhaṇḍārī Naik, to whom she afterwards revealed herself, and to this day the descendants of the Naik hold office about her temple in Dantēwārā. Annamarāja conquered the whole of the Bastar territory and selected Madhotā as his capital, while he built a temple at Dantēwārā for the goddess. His successors further improved it by making additions and repairs and endowing it magnificently. There is a free grant estate consisting of 138 villages for its maintenance. Such was the influence which the goddess exercised on the minds of her devotees that Colonel Glasford<sup>4</sup> writing in 1862 noted, 'Nothing is done, no business undertaken without consulting her; not even will the Rāja or Diwān proceed on a pleasure party or hunting excursion without consulting "Mai" (mother). Her advice is asked in matters of the most trivial nature; flowers are placed on the head of the idol and as they fall to the right or to the left, so is the reply interpreted as favourable or otherwise.' It is notorious that human sacrifices were offered to her until about 1842 A.D., and that when the Rāja was once summoned to Nāgpur, as many as 25 grown-up men were offered to ensure safe journey. It is however singular that our inscriptions, which mention the unusual ceremony of *kuṭumbayātrā*, an occasion of profuse spilling of blood, should not at all refer to any human victim being sacrificed at the time. It is indeed the bloody aspect of this goddess which seems to have given her the name of Dantēśvarī, as one of the fierce forms of Dēvi is Raktadantī or bloody-toothed. Her representation in the temple is merely that of Mahishāsūramardini, killing the buffalo demon. The folk etymology connects her with Draupadi, of whom she is said to be an incarnation.<sup>5</sup> According to the legends of the Rāja's family she has changed her name several times. When the family ruled at Delhi, she was called Dillyēśvarī, when they removed to Mathurā, she became Bhuvanēśvarī, and when they migrated to Warāṅgal, she assumed the

<sup>1</sup> Briggs, *Frishta*, Vol. I, p. 371.

<sup>2</sup> Duff's *Chronology* gives 1294 A.D. as the date of Pratāparudra's accession to the throne; see p. 208.

<sup>3</sup> It may be noted that this is only a surmise on the assumption that the genealogy given in the inscription is correct and does not omit any names. Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests that the Pratāparudra of our inscription may be another person belonging to the Gajapati dynasty of Orissa, who is believed to have been powerful in Telingana in the sixteenth century A.D.

<sup>4</sup> *Report*, p. 98.

<sup>5</sup> Elliott's *Report*, 1866, p. 22.



name of Māpikyēśvari, which was changed to Dantēśvari when they fled to Bastar. It is noteworthy that the tutelary goddess of the Nāgavāṃśī kings whom the present family succeeded was Māpikyādēvi.<sup>1</sup> Inscriptions found in the state show that she had shrines at Bhairamgarh and Bārār, which are not very far away from Dantēwārā, then known as Tāḍalāpāl<sup>2</sup> or Tāḍa Lāmkā (the town or island of palms). It is possible that there was one at the latter place also, and apparently this was the first place Aṇṇamarāja stopped at before he set out to conquer the surrounding country to get a footing in it.

Looking to the spirit of the age it appears very natural that he should have prayed to the local goddess for success and not improbably made a vow to make offerings, which on account of his having finally achieved success must have been unusually large. Only a tremendous number of victims could be accepted by the goddess in that particular form, and this being Raktadanti, the name Danti, Dantēśvari or Dantāvaiā must have suggested itself as most appropriate to call her by. Had he brought the goddess with him, he would probably have enshrined her at the capital he selected for his residence and would probably have maintained her old name. The change was necessitated not only for the reason stated above, but to avoid the name which was dear to his enemies and therefore unpleasant to the conqueror. The Musalmāns usually changed the names of the great cities they conquered, for instance, the name of Waraṅgal was changed to Sultānpur, when Ulugh Khān took it.<sup>3</sup>

With regard to geographical names Navaraṅgapura is a town<sup>4</sup> in the Vizagapatam District and gives its name to the northernmost tahsil stretching into the Central Provinces and Bengal between the States of Bastar and Kālāhaṇḍī. The Rānī of Navaraṅgapura, a relative of the Jeypur family, who were at one time retainers of the Gajapati kings of Orissa and came over to Jeypur about the 15th century A.D., still resides at Navaraṅgapura. Oraṅgal is the well known Waraṅgal in the Nizām's dominions separated from Bastar by the Gōḍāvari. Hastināpurā and Daṇḍakāraṇya are classical names, the former being the capital city of the Kauravas, for which the great war of the *Mahābhārata* was waged, and the latter the forest in which Rāma spent a good deal of his time during his exile.<sup>5</sup> I am unable to trace Vardī of the Chandēllas.

#### SANSKRIT TEXT.<sup>6</sup>

- 1 ॥ श्री दन्तावला देवी जयति ॥ श्री सोमवंशपांडवार्जुनकुले का-
- 2 ॥ कतीप्रतापरुदनामा राजा श्रीरंगलदेशे समभवत् ॥ यस्येदं पदं । 'न-
- 3 ॥ वल्लभधनुर्धराधिनाथे पृथिवीं शमति काकतीयरुद्रे ॥ अभवत्(त्)
- 4 ॥ परमग्रहारपीडा<sup>७</sup> कुचकुम्भेषु कुरंगलोचनानां ॥ तस्मैकदा स्पर्ध-
- 5 ॥ शिमंजातोपद्रवात्<sup>८</sup> ॥ नष्टराज्यस्य शिवमायुज्यं प्राप्तस्य ॥ भ्राता अन्न-

<sup>1</sup> See above, Vol. III, p. 316.

<sup>2</sup> Gōṇḍis still use this name.

<sup>3</sup> Elliott's *History*, Vol. III, p. 233.

<sup>4</sup> See the *New Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Art. Nowrangpur.

<sup>5</sup> The Bastar country is stated in the inscription to be 'near the Daṇḍakāraṇya'; and this is in a way suggestive. It has been usually held that Nāsik was included in Daṇḍakāraṇya and that it was from that place that Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa. If Bastar was near Daṇḍakāraṇya, Nāsik could not have been within it. In 1897 I visited a place named Parṇasālā on the banks of the Gōḍāvari just on the southern boundary of the Bastar State, where the tradition is very strong that Sītā was abducted from that place. For many reasons I felt convinced that the claim made was a correct one. In the Marāṭhī journals a controversy on this point was raised which elicited many cogent reasons for holding this view.

<sup>6</sup> From an impression prepared by Mr. Venkoba Rao.

<sup>7</sup> Metre : Vasantamālikā.

<sup>8</sup> Note the double sense of *agrahāra*, 'donation of land,' and 'excellent necklace.'

<sup>9</sup> Road °द्रवाण्ट°.

- 6 ॥ मराजनामा य<sup>१</sup>नमः<sup>२</sup> निजदेशं परित्यज्य दंडकारण्यनिकटवस्तरदेशी<sup>३</sup>  
 7 ॥ राज्यं चकार ॥ तद्वं(तद्वं)मे हंमिरदेवनामा<sup>४</sup> राजा जातः ।  
 ततपुत्रो<sup>५</sup> मौरवराजदेवना-  
 8 ॥ मा राजा जातः ॥ ततपुत्रो<sup>६</sup> र<sup>७</sup>गिराजः पुत्रपोतदेवो ॥ तत-  
 पुत्रो<sup>८</sup> जयतसिंहरायदेवो रा-  
 9 जा जातः ततपुत्रो<sup>९</sup> नरसिंहरायदेवो राजा<sup>१०</sup> जातः ॥ ततपुत्रो<sup>११</sup> जग-  
 दीशरायदेवो जातः ॥ तत-  
 10 पुत्रो<sup>१२</sup> विरनारायणदेवो महाराजो जातः ॥ ततपुत्रः समस्तप्रशस्ति-  
 सहितः[\*] सुत-<sup>७</sup>  
 11 समपालितचातुर्वर्ण्यसंतान<sup>८</sup> चंद्रवंशजामहाराज्ञी-वदनकुमरि<sup>९</sup> देवी-सहित<sup>१०</sup> संचितकी-  
 12 र्तिवितान ॥ श्रीविरसिंहदेवदेवो महाराजः (॥) सप्तषष्टिवर्षावधि महीं  
 परिपाण्य वैकुं-  
 13 ठं जगाम ॥<sup>१२</sup> ॥ तस्य पुत्रो विविधविद्वदावलीविराजमान मानीकत ॥  
 समरसा-  
 14 हसोकमज्ञ<sup>१३</sup> ॥ त<sup>१४</sup>रवारिविदारितप्रतिमहीपगज्ञ ॥ प्रचंडदोईडाकृष्टकोदंड-  
 15 षं(खं)डितारातिवर्गं ॥ हेलगृहीतनवरंगपुरदुर्गं ॥ पट्टमहिषीमहाराज्ञीप्र-  
 16 जबकुमरिदेवीसहितरक्षितत्रिवर्गं ॥ श्रीभगव[१]नगुरुमंचोपदेशे संजातभ-  
 17 र्गं ॥ पृथुराजावतार अष्टादशवर्षवयप्राप्तरक्षपालदेवकुमार ॥ स्वस्ति श्री-  
 18 महाराजाधिराजो दिक्पालदेवदेवो<sup>१६</sup> यथार्थनामा शतवर्षावधि निष्कण्टकां  
 19 महीं पालयति ॥ तेन चैकदा <sup>१७</sup>अपुरवासिजनेन सह दंतावलीं समागत्य  
<sup>१८</sup>कुटं-  
 20 वजात्रा कृत ॥ तत्र <sup>१९</sup>वहुसहस्रमहिषकागशरीरसंघातरत्नाप्रवाहैः शंखिनीं

<sup>१</sup> Read °वस्तर°.<sup>२</sup> Read ततपुत्रो.<sup>३</sup> Read बीर°.<sup>४</sup> Here a letter was carved which seems to have been afterwards cancelled.<sup>५</sup> Read °चातुर्वर्ण्यसंतानं°.<sup>६</sup> Read °सहितः संचितकीर्तिवितानः°.<sup>७</sup> Here also a letter was apparently carved but was afterwards rubbed out.<sup>८</sup> Read °साहसिक°.<sup>९</sup> Read °राज्ञी°.<sup>१०</sup> Read सपुर°.<sup>११</sup> Read वहु°.<sup>१२</sup> Read हसीर°.<sup>१३</sup> Read पुत्रपोतम°.<sup>१४</sup> Read ततपुत्रः<sup>१५</sup> Read °कुमारो°.<sup>१६</sup> Read °बीर°.<sup>१७</sup> Read °वहु°.<sup>१८</sup> Read °वहु°.<sup>१९</sup> तरवारि is a vernacular word for खड्ग or करवाण.<sup>२०</sup> Read दिव्याल°.<sup>२१</sup> Read कुटुम्बवाचा कृता.

[illegible]

[illegible]

- 21 नदीं 'ओषितोदामकरोत् । इत्यर्थं लिखितं प्रखे तिष्ठत्वाचंद्रतारकं ॥  
दिकपाल-
- 22 देवसदृशो<sup>१</sup> भूपो न भविता कलौ ॥ १ ॥ सम्यत्<sup>२</sup> १७६० वैशाख(श्रावण)  
अदि श्या लिखितं श्री-
- 23 भगवानमिश्रमेयिलपाडितेन<sup>३</sup> ॥

## TRANSLATION.

Victory to the goddess Dantāvalā. In the lineage of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna of the lunar race there was a king named Kākati Pratāparudra in the Oraṅgal country, about whom this verse (is prevalent). 'While this Kākattya Rudra the lord of 9 lāks of archers was ruling the earth, there was great pain caused by the excellent necklaces in the pitcher-like bosoms of the deer-eyed ones, (and no oppression of *agrahāras*).' On his attaining union with Śiva<sup>४</sup> after losing his kingdom owing to the calamity of a shower of golden rain once falling (during his reign) his brother named Annamarāja, having left his country through fear of the *yavānas*, ruled over the Bastar country near the Daṇḍaka forest. In his family was born the king Hammiradēva; his son was named Bhairavarājadēva; his son was the king of kings Purushōttamadēva; his son was the *Rājan* Jayatasimharājadēva; his son was the *Rājan* Narasimharājadēva, his son was Jagadīśarājadēva; his son was the *Mahārāja* Viranārājadēva. His son, the illustrious *Mahārāja* Virasimhadēva; possessed of every glory; who protected the progeny of the four castes like his own issue; a (veritable) flag of accumulated fame; accompanied by his great queen Vadanakumaridēvi of the family of the moon, went to heaven after ruling the earth for 67 years. His son, the illustrious *Mahārājadhīrāja* Dikpālādēva with appropriate name; resplendent with various titles; high in honour; brave and daring in war; who with his sword tore asunder the cheeks of his rival kings; who destroyed the group of his enemies with the bow drawn by his powerful arms; who captured the Navaraṅgapura fort with ease; who with his chief consort, the great queen, Ajabakumaridēvi protected the *trivarga*<sup>५</sup>; who became effulgent through the sacred precepts taught by the illustrious Bhagavānaguru; who was the very incarnation of king Prithu, (and) to whom was born Prince Rakshapālādēva on attaining his 18th year, is now ruling the earth without obstacle (for a period which may last) for 100 years. By him was once performed a *kuṭumbayātrā* (pilgrimage with family), having come to Dantāvalā with the inhabitants of his capital. Then he made the river Śaṅkhini red by the streams of blood from the killing of many thousands of buffaloes and goats. For this purpose this is written on the plain slab; may it last as long as the moon and stars do. In the Kali (age) there will not be a king like Dikpālādēva. Written on the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha (month) Samvat 1760 by the Maithila Paṇḍit Bhagavānamiśra.

## HINDI TEXT.

- 1 दन्तावला देवी जयति ॥ देववाणी-मङ्ग प्रशस्ति लिखाए<sup>१</sup> पाथर<sup>२</sup> है महा-  
राजा दिकपालदेव-के क-
- 2 लियुग-मङ्ग संस्कृत-के वचवेष्ट<sup>३</sup> थोरही हैं ते-पाँच दूसर पाथर-मङ्ग  
भाषा लिखे(खे) है [१\*] सोमवंशी पांड-

<sup>१</sup> Read ओषितोदामकरोत्.<sup>२</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.<sup>३</sup> Read दिकपालदेवसदृशी भूपी.<sup>४</sup> Read सम्यत्.<sup>५</sup> Read ओषितेन.<sup>६</sup> That is, on his death.<sup>७</sup> *Trivarga* here probably means *dharma* (virtue), *artha* (utility) and *kāma* (pleasure).<sup>८</sup> Read लिखाए.<sup>९</sup> Read पाथर.<sup>१०</sup> Read वचवेष्टा.

- 3 व-अर्जुन-के संतान तुस्कान हस्तिनापुर छाडि श्रीरंगल-के राजा भए  
[1\*] ते वंश-मह काकती प्र-
- 4 तापरुद्र नाम राजा भए जे राजा शिव-के वंश नउ लाख<sup>1</sup> धातुक-के  
ठाकुर जे-के राज्य सुवर्न वर्षा भै ते रा-
- 5 जा-के भाई अन्नमराज<sup>2</sup> वस्तर-मह राजा भए श्रीरंगल छाडि-कै ॥ ते-के  
संतान हंमीरदेव राजा भए
- 6 ता-के पुत्र<sup>3</sup> भैराजदेव राजा ॥ ता-के पुत्र पुरुसोत्तमदेव महान्(हा)राजा ॥  
ता-के पुत्र जैसिंहदेव राजा
- 7 ता-के पुत्र नरसिंहरायदेव महाराजा जे-कर महारानी लक्ष्मिमादेई  
अनेक ताल वाग करि सोरह महा-
- 8 दान दीन्हे ॥ ता-के पुत्र जगदीशरायदेव राजा ॥ ता-के पुत्र विर-  
नारायणदेव महाराजा ॥ ता-के पुत्र
- 9 वीरसिंहदेव देव नाम धर्म-अवतार पंडित-दाता सर्व-गुन-सहित देव-  
ब्राम्हण-पालक चंदेलि-
- 10 नि वदनकुमरि महारानी-विषे दंतावला-के प्रसाद-ते दिक्पाल देव पुत्र  
पाए ॥ 'शतसठि वर्ष रा(स)-
- 11 ज्य करि दिक्पालदेव देव-कहं राज्य सौपि-कै दैशाषी(खी) पूर्णिमा-मह  
<sup>4</sup>प्राणायाम समाधि वैकुण्ठ गए ॥ .
- 12 ता-के पुत्र स्वस्ति श्री महाराजाधिराज सकल-प्रशस्ति-स[हित] पृथुराज-  
के अवतार<sup>5</sup> बुद्धि-गणेश
- 13 'वल-भीम सोभा-काम पन-परशुराम दान-करण अर्जुन<sup>6</sup> अचल-सुमेरु सील-  
सागर रीक्षे-कु(न)-
- 14 वेर तेज-पीन श्रीभो<sup>7</sup>-यम प्रताप-अग्निनि खांडा<sup>8</sup> धरे निररिति सहैघो धरे  
वरुण सेना-सरदार हं-
- 15 द्र वध[दि]त महादेव आचार-ब्रम्हा विद्या-सिसनाग एह भाति. दस दिक्-  
पाल-के गुन जानि पंडित
- 16 वामन दिक्पाल देव नाम धरे ॥ ते दि[क]पाल देव विष्णु कीन्हे  
वरदी-के चंदेल राव रतनराजा-के कन्या

<sup>1</sup> Read लाख.<sup>2</sup> Read वस्तर.<sup>3</sup> Read भैरवराज°<sup>4</sup> Read शतसठि. The स which is added at the end of the line after रा is perhaps meant as a correction of श in शत°.<sup>5</sup> Read प्राणायाम.<sup>6</sup> Read बुद्धि°.<sup>7</sup> Read वल°.<sup>8</sup> Read श्रीभो.<sup>9</sup> Read खांडा.

- 17 अजवकुमरि महारानी विषैं अठारहें वर्ष रक्षपाल देव नाम जुवराज  
पुत्र भए ॥ तव हस्ता ते नवरंग
- 18 पुरगढ टोरि फारि सकल वंद करि जगन्नाथ वस्तर पटै-कै फेरि  
नवरंग पुर दे-कै ओडिया राजा थापे-
- 19 [र]वाजे ॥ पुनि सकल पुरवासि लोग समेत दंतावला-के कुटुम-जात्रा  
करे सम्वत् सत्रह सै साठि १७६०
- 20 चैत्र सुदि १४ आरंभ वैशाख(ख) वदि ३ते संपूर्ण भै जात्रा कतेकौ  
हजार भैसा वोकरा मारे ते-कर र-
- 21 कत-प्रवाह वह पांच दिन संधिनी<sup>१</sup> नदी लाल कुसुम वर्न भए ॥  
ई अर्थ मैथिल भगवानमिश्र रा-
- 22 जगुरु पंडित भाषा श्री संस्कृत दोउ पाथर-मह लिषाए<sup>२</sup> ॥ अस राजा  
श्री दिकपाल देव देव समा-
- 23 न कलि युग न होहै आन राजा ॥ ॥ ॥

## TRANSLATION.

(Lines 1—2.) Victory to the goddess Dantāvalā. There is a stone on which Mahārāja Dikpālādēva's *prasaṣti* (eulogy) is written in the language of gods, (but as) the readers of Sanskrit are (very) few in the Kali age, therefore (this) second stone has been inscribed in the vernacular.

(Il. 2—17.) The descendants of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna of the lunar race having left Hastināpura (when it went to) the Turks (Musalmāns) became kings of Oraṅgal. In that family there was a king named Kākati Pratāparudra, who was an incarnation of Śiva, the lord of 9 lākh archers, in whose reign golden rain fell. That king's brother Annamarāja became king of Bastar having abandoned Oraṅgal. His son was king Hammirādēva; his son Rājā Bhai[rava]rājādēva; his son Mahārājā Purushōttamadēva; his son Rājā Jaisimhadēva; his son Mahārājā Narasimharāyādēva, whose Mahārānī Lachhimādēī made several tanks and gardens and gave the sixteen charitable gifts; his son (was) Rājā Jagadīśarāyādēva; his son Mahārājā Viranārāyanādēva. His son named Virasimhadēva was the very incarnation of virtue, charitable to the learned, possessed of all good qualities, a protector of gods and Brāhmanas. He begat through the favour of Dantāvalā a son Dikpālādēva with his Mahārānī Vadanakumari of the Chandēlla family. Having ruled for 67 years he went to the region of gods by absorbing himself in devout meditation by suspending his breath, on the full moon day of Vaiśākha, after making over the kingdom to Dikpālādēva-dēva. His son, the illustrious Mahārājādhirāja, being possessed of all glory, the very incarnation of Prithurāja, a Gaṇeśa in wisdom, a Bhīma in prowess, a Cupid in beauty, a Paraśurāma in (sticking to his) vow, a Karpā in charity, an Arjuna (in archery), immoveable like Sumēru, an ocean of good conduct, was named Dikpālādēva by Paṇḍit Vāmana, knowing that he possessed the quantities of the 10 guardians of the quarters, (resembling) a Kubēra when pleased, Wind in swiftness, the god of death when displeased, fire in splendour, a Nirriti when wielding

<sup>१</sup> Read संखिनी.<sup>२</sup> Read लिखाए.



a sword, a Varuṇa when carrying a noose (?), an Indra when commanding the army, Mahā-dēva when promoting destruction (?), a Brahmā in behaviour and a Śeṣhanāga in knowledge. This Dikpālādēva married *Mahārāṇī Ajabakumari*, daughter of the Chandēlla Rāo Ratanarāja of Vardī. Unto her was born an heir-apparent named *Rakshapālādēva* in his (or her) 18th year.

(Ll. 17—23.) He (Dikpālādēva) having stormed and destroyed the Navaraṅgapura fort and having imprisoned all (and) having sent Jagannātha to Bastar gave away Navaraṅgapura and established an Oṛiyā Rājā there. Afterwards he performed the *kuṭumbayātrā* to Dantāvalā with all the residents of his capital in Samvat seventeen hundred (and) sixty, 1760, beginning on the 14th of the bright fortnight of Chaitra and ending on the 3rd of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha. Several thousands of buffaloes and goats were killed, through the streams of whose blood the river Śaṅkhinī for 5 days assumed the colour of red flowers. This matter the king's preceptor the Paṇḍit the Maithila Bhagavānamisra got written on two stones both in the vernacular and in Sanskrit. A king like the illustrious god-like Dikpālādēva there shall not be in the Kali age.

No. 31.—BHANDUP PLATES OF CHHITTARAJADEVA; A.D. 1026.

By J. F. FLEET, I.C.S. (RETD.), PH.D., C.I.E.

The record on these plates, which were found at Bhāṇḍūp, a village in the Sālsette tāluka of the Thāna District, Bombay, was first brought to notice, from the original plates, by Mr. W. H. Wathen in 1835, in JRAS, first series, vol. 2, p. 388; and a reading of the text, with a partial translation, was given by him in 1837, in the same journal, vol. 4, p. 109. Subsequently the plates came into the hands of Professor Bühler, who published a critical reading of the record, with a nearly full translation, in 1876, in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 5, p. 277, but omitted to give a facsimile. After that, the plates were lost sight of till 1913, when they came to light in London: they were then secured by Sir C. Hercules Read, and are now deposited in the British Museum. I edit the record again, from the original plates lent to me by Sir C. H. Read, in order to give the long-required facsimile illustration, and to make a few improvements in the general treatment of the record and its surroundings. The facsimile has been prepared from excellent ink-impressions which Mr. Cousens was good enough to make for me; and the illustration of the seal is from a drawing by him. The plates have always been known as "the Bhāṇḍūp plates"; the record is entered under this name as No. 307 in Professor Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, *ante*, vol. 7, appendix; and the name has become so well established that we need hardly change it now: but a more strictly appropriate designation of the record would be "the Nōura grant," as it registers the gift of a property at a village named Nōura, and is not really connected with Bhāṇḍūp.

The plates are three in number, each about 7½" in width by 4½" in height: the first and last plates are engraved on the inner side only; the second, on both sides. They are for the most part well preserved<sup>1</sup>; and the inscription is quite legible all through: but in a

<sup>1</sup> The gaps above and below the ring-holes are the result of the ink-impressions having been made without cutting the ring; not of any damage to the plates.



few places a rather faint superscript  $\bar{s}$  or an *anusvāra*, discernible on the original plates, has failed to appear in the lithograph. The plates are strung on a ring about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and  $2\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter which passes through holes in them. The ring has not been cut. The ends of it are secured by the back part of a seal which is circular, about  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. The face of the seal is surrounded by a beaded edge, and bears, in high relief, a representation of Garuḍa, the devico on the banner of the Śilāhāras (see line 18 of the text), shown as a man with an eagle's beak, squatting and facing full-front, with his hands joined palm to palm and held up before his chest, and with somewhat imaginative wings projecting from behind his shoulders: his head is surmounted by a tiara, and has a halo behind it. There is no legend on the seal. The weight of the three plates



Scale 80.

with the ring and seal is closely about 5 lbs. 4 oz.

The characters are Nāgarī, of the usual Western India type of the eleventh century, well and uniformly formed. The average size of them is a little less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The interiors of the letters show, as usual, marks of working the engraver's tool. The plates are substantial; and so the letters, though reasonably deep, do not show through on the backs of the first and last plates. The characters include a form of the rather rare *jh* in *Jhamjha*, line 8, and *jhampi*, line 18. The forms of *ḷh* and *v* are very similar; and so also are those of *ch* and *v*, *p* and *y*, and *ś* and *s*. The *b* is always denoted by *v*; but the cases are few: I have not thought it necessary to mark them by correcting the text. The vowel  $\bar{e}$ , attached to a consonant, is made sometimes above the consonant, as in *labhatē*, line 1, sometimes on the left of it, according to the earlier practice, as in *kētu*, line 3: a similar remark applies to this stroke as part of  $\bar{o}$ ; contrast *Sinō* and *kal-ōpamā*, line 2. In line 34 we have forms of the decimal figures 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9: the 8, which somewhat resembles an inverted 4, is peculiar. The verses are punctuated with single and double marks of punctuation: this use of the single mark is rather exceptional for that time.—The language is Sanskrit, sufficiently accurate all through. The introductory part, as far as line 16, is given in eleven verses; and in the subsequent part, in lines 27, 30, 47—50, and 54, there are some of the standard verses on the subject of the merit of making grants, the sin of confiscating them, etc. Verse 1 uses the word *yaka*, for *ya*, 'who,' for the sake of a rather feeble pun on the name Gaṇanāyaka, i.e. Gaṇapati. In line 18 we have the word *jhampin*, which is given in Monier-Williams' Sanskrit Dictionary as meaning 'a leaper, an ape,' from *jhampa*, 'a jump': it is used here in the sense of 'one who excels.'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The expression here is *tyāga-jagaj-jhampin*. It occurs in other inscriptions, too, if I remember aright. But there are also variations:—

- (1) *tyāga-jagaj-jhampa-jhampad-āchāryya*, in line 61 of the Khārēpāṭaṇ Śilāhāra plates of A.D. 1095, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 9, p. 33. For *jhampadā*, of which the *jhampaḷa* and *jhampaṇa* which we have below seem to be variants, Monier-Williams gives the meaning '(in music) a kind of measure': this makes it equivalent to *jhampā-tāla*, which also means 'a kind of cymbal.'

In records of the Kādambas of Goa from the Kanarese country, we have the following, which I check and revise from ink-impressions:—

- (2) *tyāga-jaga-jhampa-jhampal-āchāryya*; in the Gōlihaḷlī inscription, JBBRAS, vol. 9, p. 296, line 11.
- (3) *tyāga-jaga-jhampa-jhampaṇ-āchāryya*; in the Siddāpūr inscription, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 11, p. 273, line 11.
- (4) *tyāga-jaga-jhampaṇ-āchāryya*; in the Kittūr inscription, JBBRAS, vol. 9, p. 304, line 8. Here, there is a temptation to regard *jhaga* as a mistake for *jaga-jhampa*; but it may be taken quite well as the word *jhaga* itself, which Kittel gives as meaning 'glittering, shining; notoriety, greatness,' and which is evidently connected with Monier-Williams' *jhaga-jhagāya*, 'to sparkle, flash.'

As regards orthography, we may note the following points:—(1) As remarked above, the record uses *r* for *b* throughout, in the few cases which are involved. (2) The dental sibilant is found very often for the palatal one; and this has entailed many corrections, though, in cases of doubtful readings, I have given the benefit in favour of the record having the right sibilant, *s* or *ś* as the case may be: this feature is perhaps due to carelessness in writing or engraving more than to any orthographical peculiarity. (3) Except in *ṛḍ*, a nasal in combination is very often represented by the *anusvāra*; and we have such contrasts as *raṅg-*, line 10, against *raṅga*, line 8, and *paṁcha*, line 23, and *paṁchadasyām*, line 34, against *paṁchabhir*, line 53: on the other hand, we find the nasal used, where the *anusvāra* would have been quite correct, in *samvatsar-*, line 33 (against *samvatsara* in the same line), and in *samvyavahār-*, line 40, and (in *saṁdhi*) in *trayan=tēna*, line 31, *dattām=vā*, line 54, *-āksharam=vā*, line 59. (4) Consonants are usually doubled after *r*; but we have in even the first line *kāryēśhu*, against *sarva*.

The inscription is a record of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* or great feudatory prince *Chhittarāja-dēva*, a member of the family of the *Śilāhāras* of the Northern Koṅkan: and the object of it is to notify that he gave to a Brāhmaṇ a field at a village named Nōura. Verses 3 to 11, lines 3 to 16, present his pedigree, but are of no interest except for the names that they give; they do not add any historical details: it may be noted that verses 1 and 2, and 3 to 9, are verses 1 and 2, and 4 to 10, in the *Thāṇa* plates of A.D. 1017; and verses 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, and 11, are found again as verses 1 to 3, 10 to 12, and 17, in the *Khārēpāṭaṇ* plates of A.D. 1095.<sup>1</sup> Verse 3 claims the mythical *Jimūtavāhana*, son of (the *Vidyādhara* king) *Jimūtakētu*, as the founder of the family; whence *Chhittarāja* has the title, among others, of “born in the lineage of *Jimūtavāhana*” (line 17). But the first historical name is that of *Kapardin I*, in verse 4. The pedigree, as given in this record, is shown on the opposite page: for a continuation of it, and for dates and further information, reference may be made to my *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, in the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, vol. 1, part 2 (1896), p. 538 ff., and to No. 302 and subsequent entries in Professor Kielhorn’s *List of the Inscriptions of Southern India*<sup>2</sup>: regarding the names *Pulaśakti*, *Vappuvanna*, and *Kēśidēva* see notes to lines 5, 8, and 14 of the text.

The family-name is presented in line 5 as *Silāra*, with the dental *s* (perhaps by mistake for the palatal *ś*); in line 15 as *Śilāra* with the palatal *ś* (perhaps by mistake for the dental *s*); and in line 17 as *Śilāhāra*, with, certainly, the mistake of *s* for *ś*.<sup>3</sup> It is a moot-point whether the original form was *Śilāhāra* and *Silāra* or *Śilāra* was a corruption of it, or whether *Śilāhāra* is only a Sanskritized form of a vernacular name: in either case, however, the form *Śilāhāra* means “food on a rock,” with reference to the “lofty rocky slab,” “the rock of execution or sacrifice,” of the story about *Jimūtavāhana*, *Garuḍa*, and *Śaṅkhachūḍa*, to which allusion is made in verse 3: about this, see note 2 on p. 265 below.

<sup>1</sup> For these two records see the next note, Nos. 306 and 309. The record on the *Thāṇa* plates has after its verse 2 another verse invoking Śiva again.

<sup>2</sup> The full references for three of these records, which I have occasion to mention several times in my remarks, may be given here: they are:—

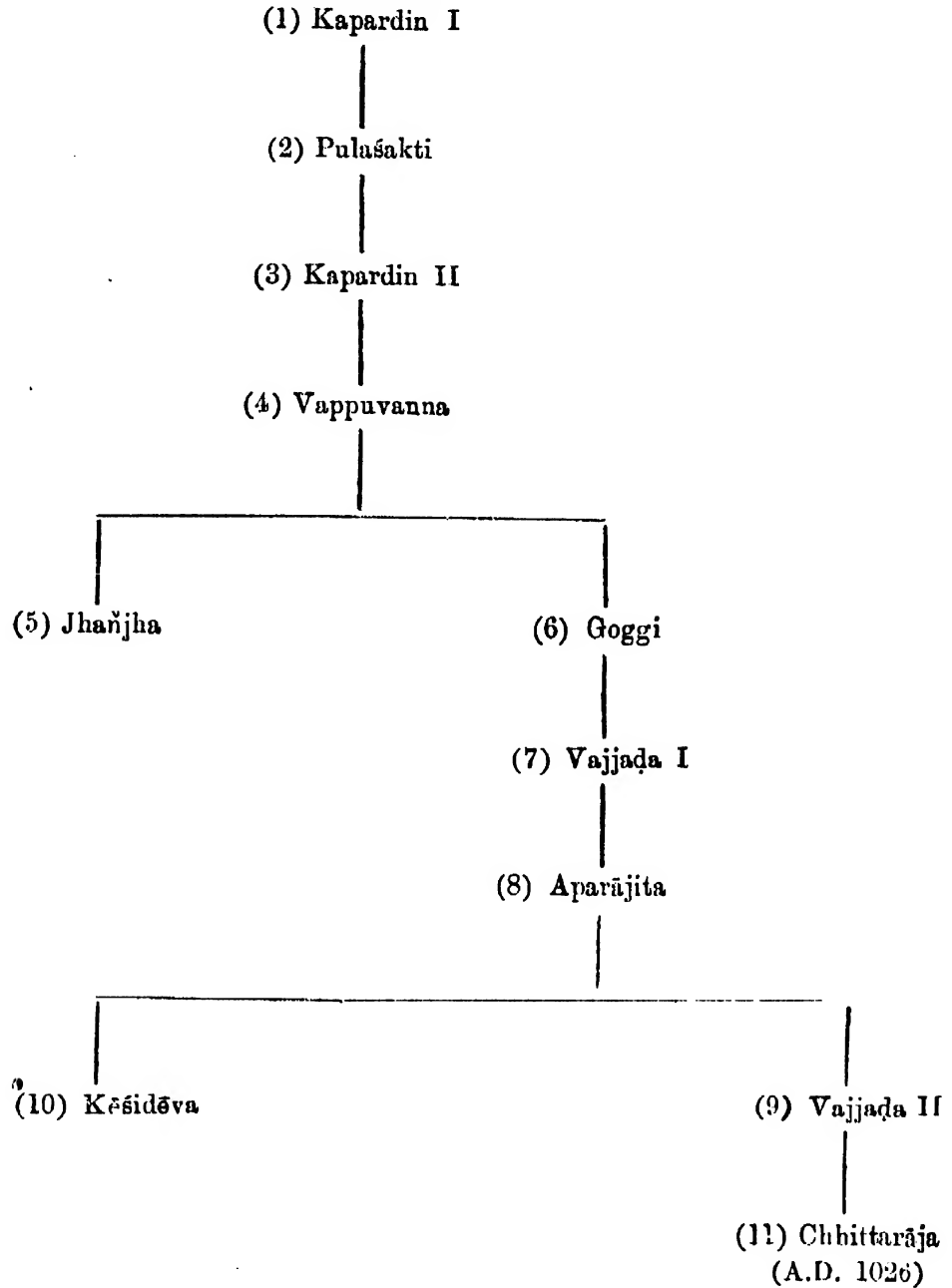
No. 305: the *Bhādāna* grant of *Aparājitadēva*, dated in A.D. 997: edited, with a facsimile, by Professor Kielhorn in *Epi. Ind.*, vol. 3 (1894-5), p. 271.

No. 306: the *Thāṇa* plates of *Arikēśuridēva* (the *Kēśidēva* of the present record), dated in A.D. 1017: translation, with part of the text (as far, perhaps, as the end of the first plate), by Ramalochana Pandit in *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 1 (1788; fifth edition, 1806), p. 357: see also p. 259 below.

No. 309: the *Khārēpāṭaṇ* plates of *Anantapāla-Anantadēva*, dated in A.D. 1095: edited, with a lithograph, by Mr. K. T. Telang in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 9 (1880), p. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Elsewhere we have the following forms: *Silāra* (with the dental *s* and short *i*) in a record of A.D. 1008, Kielhorn’s *Southern List*, No. 301; *Śilālāra* in a record of A.D. 1058, *ibid.*, No. 315; *Śailāhāra* in a record of A.D. 1110, *ibid.*, No. 317; and *Seḷaṇa* and *Śilāhāra* (short *a* in the second syllable) in two records of the tenth and the eleventh or twelfth century, see *ibid.*, No. 94, note 4.

The Śilāhāras of the Northern Koṅkaṇ according to the Bhaṇḍūp plates  
of A.D. 1026.



Among the titles given to Chhittarāja in this record one is *Tagarapura-paramēśvara*, "supreme lord of the town Tagara" (line 17).<sup>1</sup> The ancient city Tagara, mentioned in the first and second centuries A.D. as a place of importance on the great trading-route between the east coast of India and Broach on the west coast, is the present Tēr, the 'Tair, Thair, and Ther,' of some maps and gazetteers, in the Naldrug District of the Nizam's territory, in lat. 18° 19', long. 76° 12', about ninety-five miles towards south-east-by-south from the well-known

<sup>1</sup> In titles of this kind the more usual term was *puravarēśvara*, or *puravar-ādhiśvara*, "supreme lord of [so-and-so] a host of towns."

Pañṭhaṇ on the Godāvari.<sup>1</sup> This title does not imply that Chhittarāja had any dominion at Tagara, Tōr, which is far away from what was his territory; it only means that his family claimed that city as the original home of their ancestors. The same hereditary title belonged also to another branch of the same stock, that of the Śilāhāras of Karād.<sup>2</sup> From among various similar titles, and in illustration (if such is needed) of the point that they do not involve territorial dominion, we may conveniently quote here that of "lord of Māhishmatī a best of towns," which belonged to the Ahiyā princes of the Gulbarga District.<sup>3</sup> There is not the slightest reason for thinking that the power of any member of Chhittarāja's branch of the Śilāhāra stock reached anywhere above the Western Ghats: especially in view of the points that the actual extent of his territory is expressly defined in line 20 f. of this record as being "the whole land of the Koṅkaṇa, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm<sup>4</sup> and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri," and that none of the records claim more than the Koṅkaṇ. And even the expression "the whole land of the Koṅkaṇa" must be taken with a limitation. The term Koṅkaṇ denotes properly the whole strip between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea, from the river Tapti as far certainly as Pālghaṭ at the south of the Malabar District, Madras, and perhaps as far as Cape Comorin: and the territory consisted of seven divisions which were known as "the Seven Koṅkaṇs."<sup>5</sup> The Śilāhāras certainly did not at any time possess the whole of that territory, from either point of view as to its southern limit. It is unlikely that their power extended on the north beyond the river Ambikā, which falls into the sea some twelve miles north of Balsār in the Surat District; or at any rate beyond the Pūrṇā, which flows into the sea some ten or twelve miles farther north in the same district: in A.D. 1051 the territory just above the river Mipḍhojā, about eight miles north of the Pūrṇā, belonged to a Chālukya or Chanlukya prince Trilōchanapāla of Lātadēśa<sup>6</sup>; and we have also a record of his grandfather Kirtirāja from the same parts.<sup>7</sup> Towards the south, Chhittarāja's uncle Arikēsarin (the Kēśidēva of the present record), who is similarly described in the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017<sup>8</sup> as ruling "the whole land of the Koṅkaṇa, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm, and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri," seems to have gained for his family a domain reaching as far perhaps as Goa, by taking the country in that direction from a member of the southern branch of the Śilāhāra stock, the Maṇḍalika Raṭṭarāja, who was ruling there in A.D. 1008<sup>9</sup>: but that is the utmost limit that can be given to the Śilāhāras in that direction.

Another of the titles given here to Chhittarāja is "the *Mahāsamantādhipati* who has attained all the *pañchamahāśabda*" (line 16-17). As to the meaning of the term *pañchamahāśabda*, regarding which there had been different views, in a full note in my *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 296, note 9, I arrived at the conclusion, in agreement with some other writers, that it denotes the sounds of five great musical instruments (*pañcha-mahāvādya*), the use of which was allowed, as a special mark of distinction, to persons of high rank and

<sup>1</sup> See my paper in JRAS, 1901, p. 537.

<sup>2</sup> See *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 546.

<sup>3</sup> See farther on in this journal under my note on the Kambhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054 attached to Dr. Barnett's paper on the Yēwūr inscription A.

<sup>4</sup> This acquisition, however, was actually made by his uncle Arikēsarin, the Kēśidēva of the present record (if not by even some earlier member of the family), who is described in exactly the same way in the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017 (see just below).

<sup>5</sup> See *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 282, note 5, and p. 436.

<sup>6</sup> See No. 356 in Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Northern India, *ante*, vol. 5, appendix; and for the identification of the places mentioned in the record see *Ind. Ant.*, 1902, p. 255.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, No. 354.

See p. 252 above note 2, No. 306.

See the Khārēpāṭaṇ plates of A.D. 1008, No. 301 in Kielhorn's Southern List.

authority. Since then, the term has been found used in a different sense in Kashmir, as meaning "five offices, the names of which began with the word *mahā* (*mahat*), 'great,' " in a passage in the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, 4. 140-3, where we are told that king Muktāpīḍa-Lalitāditya (about A.D. 700-37) conferred on his minister Mitraśarman the *pañcha-mahāśabdā*,<sup>1</sup> namely *mahāprathihārapiḍā*, "the office of high chamberlain"; *mahāsamādhivigraha*, that of "chief minister for peace and war"; *mahāśvaśālā*, that of "chief master of the horse"; *mahābhāṇḍāgāra*, that of "high keeper of the treasury"; and *mahāśādhānabhāga*, that of "chief executive minister": the text, it may be added, further seems to imply that the king created these as new posts (so far as Kashmir was concerned), over and above the "eighteen offices" which already existed. That, however, is a quite exceptional case. We are concerned here with the epigraphic use of the term, in which it occurs in connection, not with ministers, but with great feudatory princes and paramount sovereigns.<sup>2</sup> And there is no reason for departing from the decision that the expression refers in the case of Chhittarāja, and generally, to the privilege of having played before him five such instruments as the *śringa* or *kombu*, 'the horn,' the *tammaṭa* or *haliṅga*, 'the tabor, timbrel, or tambourine,' the *śāṅkha* or *davaḷa*, 'the conch-shell,' the *bhēri* or *bājā*, 'the kettle-drum,' and the *jayaghaṇṭā* or *jāṅgā*, 'the bell, cymbal, or gong.'<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Pañcha-mahāśabdā-bhājanam taṁ vyadhata*: for the meaning compare *ibid.*, verse 680, where the *pañcha mahāśabdāḥ* are distinctly marked as "offices": that verse says:—"His eldest (maternal uncle) Utpalaka took the *pañcha mahāśabdāḥ*: the other maternal uncles took the other *karmasthānāni*."

<sup>2</sup> Another instance in which it is found coupled with a paramount title, in addition to those given by me in the note mentioned above, is in a Baṅgāmi inscription of A.D. 1158, *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old-Kanarese Inscriptions*, No. 183, line 15; *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 7, Shimoga, Sk. 123; where the Kuṭachurya Bijjala is styled *samadhigatapañchamahāśabdā-mahārājādhirāja*: but the actual position of Bijjala at that time is not clear; he had a reckoning of his own beginning in A.D. 1156; but the Western Chalukya Taila III was still reigning, at least nominally, in A.D. 1158 and down to 1161.

The reason why the cases are so few in which there is a mention of the *pañchamahāśabdā* in connection with paramount sovereigns, is obviously that the privilege belonged to them as a matter of course. In literature the playing of the *pañcha-mahāśabdā* and auspicious drums in a royal procession is mentioned in a passage from a tale by a Jain Kanarese writer, Rēvākōṭyāchārya, given in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 12, p. 96: the words there are *pañchamahāśabdanāḥṣṭam baddavanada pāre(re)gaḷum bājise*.

To my previous notes on this matter (see also vol. 5 above, p. 216, note 3) the following may be added:—

(1) Two cases of ministers who possessed this privilege, but who were also *Sāmantas*, are (a) the *Mahāsamādhivigrahika*, the *Sāmanta* Bappabhaṭṭi, who wrote the record of A.D. 739 on the Nausārī plates of the Chalukya prince Avanijanāśrīya-Pulakēśirāja of Gujārāt; Seventh Oriental Congress, Vienna (1886), Arian Section, p. 234, text line 49; here the term is *prāpta*<sup>2</sup> instead of the usual *samadhigata*<sup>3</sup>; and (b) the *Mahāsamādhivigrahādhiprīta*, the *Sāmanta* Māndalla, who wrote the record of A.D. 775 on the Pimpārī plates of the Rāshṭrakūṭa prince Dhāravarsha-Dhruvarāja of Gujārāt; vol. 10 above, p. 89, text lines 65-6.

(2) From lines 56-6 of the record of Tivaradēva on the Baloda plates we learn that his son-in-law Nannarāja (who is mentioned without any indication of princely or official rank) had this privilege; vol. 7 above, p. 105; and line 2 (as also line 2 of the Rājim plates, *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 294) speaks of it as belonging to princes in general.

(3) The record on the Kanker plates of A.D. 1213-14 speaks of the privilege in connection with the *Mahāmāṇḍalīka* Pamparājadēva as a boon obtained from the goddess Kātyāyanī; vol. 9 above, p. 168, text line 2.

(4) A mention of the *pañchamahāśabdā* of the Jains, as a religious item, is found in an inscription of A.D. 1368, embodying a compact between the Jains and the Vaishnavas which was sanctioned by king Bukkarāja I of Vijayanagara; *Epi. Carn.*, vol. 2, Inscriptions at Śrāvāṇa-Belgoḷa, No. 136.

<sup>3</sup> These are the instruments, specified according to both their Sanskrit and their Kanarese or other vernacular names, in the passage in the Kanarese Vivēkachintāmaṇi (referred to in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 12, p. 96) as given by Kittel in his Kannada-English Dictionary under *pañcha-mahāvādyā*. Under *aydu*, he has quoted from Maṅgarāja's Nighaṇṭu a list of the *aydu ullaṃa-vādyā* or "five best musical instruments" as being *śiṅga*, 'the lute,' *tāḷa*, 'the cymbal,' *muraḷa*, 'the tambourine,' *kahāḷa*, 'the metal horn or trumpet,' and *cāsa*, 'the flute or fife.' There was evidently a difference between the "great" instruments and the "best" ones!

The details of the date of this record (lines 32-5) are, the Śaka year 948 expired, the Kshaya *samvatsara*; the fifteenth *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Kārttika; Ravi, i.e. Ravivāra (Sunday); an eclipse of the sun. The date is an irregular one; because, on even a preliminary point, of course there cannot be an eclipse of the sun on the fifteenth *tithi* of the bright fortnight, i.e. at the full-moon. For the rest the position is as follows:<sup>1</sup>—The Kshaya *samvatsara* in question began, as a Chaitrādi lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, on 22 March A.D. 1026. The full-moon *tithi* of Kārttika answered in that year to 28 October, on which day it ended at 18 hrs. 18 min. after mean sunrise, i.e. 18 min. after midnight, (for Ujjain); but the day was a Friday (not a Sunday as stated): there was a large eclipse of the moon, visible in India<sup>2</sup>; but, as has been said, the record specifies an eclipse of the sun. The new-moon *tithi* of Kārttika answered in that same year to 12 November, on which day it ended at about 1 hr. 38 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain); but the day was a Saturday (not a Sunday): there was an annular eclipse of the sun; but it was not visible in India<sup>3</sup>; and, as has been said, the record specifies the full-moon *tithi*. In these circumstances, while the intended date seems to have been either 28 October or 12 November A.D. 1026, and while there may be a preference in favour of the earlier date because of the eclipse which certainly occurred visibly then, we cannot decide which of these two days was really meant; because the week-day is not right from either point of view.

Of the local places mentioned in this record, the first is a town named Puri, which is marked as the chief town of a province consisting of fourteen hundred villages (line 20 f.): it and its province are thus referred to in the record with a view to locating in a general way the village at which the grant was made. Various proposals have been made to identify Puri<sup>4</sup>: but the name is too vague for any certain conclusion to be arrived at. An idea, however, as to the position and extent of the fourteen-hundred province of which it was the chief town, is got as follows. As will be seen, the places mentioned in the present record were in the Salsotte taluka of the Thāna District. Further, in the Thāna plates of A.D. 1017<sup>5</sup> there is the same reference as in our present record to "the fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri": and at any rate one of the villages granted by that record, namely Chāvināra, can be identified (see p. 260 below), and is found in the Bhiwadi taluka of the same district, immediately on the north-east of the Salsotte taluka. Again, the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997<sup>6</sup> places in the Mahirihāra *vishaya* of what it calls "the Konkana marked out by fourteen hundred villages" the village Bhādāna, which is about seven miles farther on towards the east-north-east in the Bhiwadi taluka. And the record on the Khārēpāṭa plates of A.D. 1095,<sup>7</sup> which makes the same reference that we have in our present record to the whole land of the Konkana and the fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri, shows by its statements in lines 77-9 that the Puri province included the ports of Sthānaka, Nāgapura, Surpāraka, and Chēmūli or Chēmūlya,<sup>8</sup> which it says, were "on the coasts in the Kuṅkana

<sup>1</sup> Compare Professor Kielhorn's examination of this date in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 24, p. 13, No. 179.

<sup>2</sup> Sewell, *Eclipses of the Moon in India*, table E, p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Von Oppolzer, *Canon der Finsternisse*, p. 214, and plate 107.

<sup>4</sup> See *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 284.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 306.

<sup>6</sup> See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 305.

<sup>7</sup> See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 309.

<sup>8</sup> In this passage this name may be taken either as Chēmūli (as was practically done by Mr. Telang, who, however, wrote "Chemuli"), or as Chēmūlya: but it is given plainly as Chēmūlya in lines 29 and 57 of the Khārēpāṭa plates of the Southern Silāhāra prince Rattarāja; *ante*, vol. 3, p. 297. The place is of considerable antiquity and repute, and is mentioned as Chēmūla (perhaps for Chēmūli) in early inscriptions at Kānhēri; Lüders, *List of the Brāhmi Inscriptions*, *ante*, vol. 10, appendix, Nos. 996, 1033. For some twenty different corruptions of the name in foreign writings, beginning with the Simyilla and Timoula of Ptolemy, see the Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, vol. 11, Kolāba and Jaujira, p. 269.

(i.e. *Koṅkaṇa*) fourteen-hundred."<sup>1</sup> *Sthānaka* is the present *Ṭhāṇa* itself.<sup>2</sup> *Nāgapura* has not been identified. But *Surpāraka* is *Sōpārā* or *Supārā*, near the coast, in the *Bassein* *tāluka* of the *Ṭhāṇa* District, some thirty miles north of Bombay. And *Chēmūli* or *Chēmūlya* is *Chēmwal*, *Chēul*, *Chaul*, on the coast, in the *Alibāg* *tāluka* of the *Kolāba* District, about twenty-five miles south of Bombay. Thus, the *Puri* or *Koṅkaṇa* fourteen-hundred seems to answer fairly closely to the *Bassein*, *Sālsette*, *Bhiwṇḍi*, and *Kalyāṇ* *tālukas*, with perhaps also the *Karjat* *tāluka* of *Ṭhāṇa*, and the *Panwel*, *Pēṇ*, and *Alibāg* *tālukas* of *Kolāba*.

As regards other local places, the record registers the grant of a field, presumably a large one, in a village named *Nōura* (line 42), which it places in the *Shatshashti-vishaya* and in (the territory of) "the famous *Sthānaka*." This last name, *Sthānaka*, is, of course, the earlier form of the present *Ṭhāṇm*, *Ṭhāṇa*.<sup>3</sup> *Shatshashti* is the present *Sāshti*, *Sālsette* the island which forms the *tāluka* of which the head-quarters station is at *Ṭhāṇa*: its name means "sixty-six," and marks it as having consisted originally of a group of sixty-six villages<sup>4</sup>: this name is found in the intermediate form of *Sāsati* in the *Ṭhāṇa* plates of the *Dēvagiri-Yādava* king *Rāmachandra* dated in A.D. 1272.<sup>5</sup> In defining the field that was granted, the record tells us that it was bounded on the east and north-east by *Gōmvaṇi*; on the south by *Gōrapavali*; and on the west by the king's high-way. We may safely follow Professor Böhler in identifying *Nōura* with a village in the *Sālsette* *tāluka* shown as 'Nowohur' in the Indian Atlas sheet 25 (1854), in lat. 19° 9', long. 73° 1', about two miles south-south-west from *Ṭhāṇa*, and *Gōmvaṇi* with the 'Gowhan' of the same map, about half a mile north-by-east from 'Nowohur,' which, it may be added, is shown about one mile and a half north-east from *Bhāṇḍūp*: these two villages, however, do not exist now: the Atlas quarter-sheet 25, N.E. (1905), marks the places which they occupied as being now waste land on the foreshore of the *Ṭhāṇa* Creek.<sup>6</sup> The maps do not show any representative of *Gōrapavali*, which must have been somewhere on the east of *Nōura*, and perhaps was a hamlet (*palli*, *vall*) of that place: this village must have disappeared even before the other two.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The form *Kuṁkaṇa* occurs in line 79 and again in line 84: in line 65 the record presents the more usual form *Koṁkaṇa* = *Koṅkaṇa*.

<sup>2</sup> Regarding this name see the next note.

<sup>3</sup> The text, line 41, uses the expression *trī-Sthānaka*: and the same combination occurs in line 55 of the *Bhādāna* grant of A.D. 997; in the *Ṭhāṇa* plates of A.D. 1017; and in line 77 of the *Khārāpāṭaṇ* plates of A.D. 1095 (for these records see note 2 on p. 252 above). There might be a temptation to take the original name as *Śrīsthanaka*. But it seems to be fixed as simply *Sthānaka*, not only by the modern name, but also by line 86 of the *Bhādāna* grant; *tach-cha Sthānakē dhruvam*: and it was so taken by Professor Kielhorn. Also, there was a practice of prefixing another *trī* to names beginning with that word itself: see my *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 8, note 3; and as another instance add *trī-Śrīdharaṇ* from *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 6, p. 212, line 17.

<sup>4</sup> The modern name is certified as *Sāshti* in the compilation "Bombay Places and Common Official Words" published in 1878: it must be a contraction of *sāsashṭi* as an earlier form of the *Marāṭhi* *sāsashṭ*, 'sixty-six'; but the corruption 'Sālsette' seems to point rather to a form *sadsashṭ*, *saśashṭ*.

<sup>5</sup> *JRAS*, first series, vol. 5, p. 183.

<sup>6</sup> 'Nowohur' is not to be confused with the 'Nahur' of the quarter-sheet, which is shown in the old full sheet as 'Nawoor,' about one mile west-by-south from 'Nowohur.'

<sup>7</sup> 'Nowohur' and 'Gowhan' seem to have disappeared between 1854 and 1879, as their names are not in the Postal Directory of the Bombay Circle which was published in 1879: the facts about 'Gowhan,' however, are not quite clear, as the Directory of 1858 (second edition) shows a 'Gawhān' with *Ṭhāṇa* as its post-town. A consideration of the statements of the record, with an inspection of the maps, will show that *Gōrapavali* cannot have been an earlier name of *Bhāṇḍūp*, as was thought by Professor Böhler.



## SPECIAL NOTES.

## 1. The city Hamyamana, Hamjamana.

In line 26 we read that the notification contained in this record on the Bhāṇḍūp plates was addressed to (among other people) "the three classes of citizens, and others, of the city Hamyamana." The same place is mentioned, in the same way, in the Ṭhāpa plates of A.D. 1017, and again in line 72 of the Khārēpūṭa plates of A.D. 1095<sup>1</sup>: but in the last-mentioned record the name is given, with a slight but perhaps instructive difference, as Hamjamana. And it has been proposed, on the strength of the latter form, to identify this city with Samjān or Sanjān,—a place on a creek and near the sea, in the Dāhāpū tāluḳa of the Ṭhāpa District, about ninety miles north of Bombay,—which, now only an ordinary village, has been thought to have been a town of considerable importance in bygone times.<sup>2</sup> The case is, in brief, as follows:—

A Persian poem entitled *Kissah-i-Sanjān*, written in A.D. 1600,<sup>3</sup> says that one hundred and fifteen years after the death of Yazdajird (16 June A.D. 632), that is, in A.D. 747, the Parsees came by ship from the island of Hormuz to India, and landed and settled at Dib, that is Div, Diu, on the coast in the south of Kāthiāwār. Nineteen years later, in A.D. 766, some angury led them to move on: so they sailed to Gujarāt, and after a tempestuous voyage arrived at Sanjān. After giving certain explanations, they were made welcome by the local ruler, a good and righteous prince named Jādi Rānā,<sup>4</sup> who gave them permission to make a settlement in his territory. So they selected a vacant spot "in the desert," in forest land and uncultivated, but pleasant, and cleared it, and raised a city to which their Dastur gave the name Sanjān,—in memory (it is suggested) of places bearing that name in Khorāsān and elsewhere in Persia: and with the permission of the Rāja the land was cleared for three *farsakhs* all round, so that they might be without any hindrance in keeping up the sacred fire of Bahram. And there they abode for three hundred years "more or less"; which takes us on to about A.D. 1066. During the next two centuries, it seems, some of them went on and settled at Nausārī, Vānkānēr, Broach, Aṭklēshwar, Cambay, and other places. Later on, apparently about A.D. 1507, trouble arose at Sanjān, through an invasion by the Musalmān ruler of Chāmpānēr: but into this we need not go.

In connection with that recital, it has been proposed to explain Hamjamana as the original name given by the Parsees to their settlement, and Sanjān as the corruption thereof, figuring naturally though by an anachronism (it is urged) in the Persian poem because the latter was written so late as in A.D. 1600<sup>5</sup>; to account for the name as being equivalent to the present term *anjuman*, used by the Parsees in the sense of "an assembly, a large communal meeting," from the Avestic *han*, 'together,' and *jam*, 'to go'; to explain *trivarga*, 'the three classes,' as referring to the Avestic word *thravayan*, denoting the three grades of the priestly class, the Dasturs, Mobeds, and Herbeds; and to account for the epigraphic references to the place on the grounds that this foreign independent community at Sanjān was of such importance as to deserve, if not to actually require, attention of that kind.

<sup>1</sup> For these two records see p. 252 above, note 2, Nos. 308, 309: and for the first of them see fully p. 259 below.

<sup>2</sup> For this proposed identification see (1) the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, vol. 14 (1882), Ṭhāpa, p. 302, where, however, no grounds are given; and (2), for reasons in support, two papers by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi in *JBBRAS*, vol. 21 (1904), pp. 4-18, and *Ind. Ant.*, 1912, pp. 173-6.

<sup>3</sup> There is a translation of this poem by Eastwick in *JBBRAS*, vol. 1 (1841-4; reprint of 1870), pp. 168-90.

<sup>4</sup> No such name has been found in the epigraphic records.

<sup>5</sup> For these proposals see *JBBRAS*, vol. 21 (1904), pp. 14-17, and *Ind. Ant.*, 1912, pp. 175-8.



All that reads well: but there are objections. (1) While the account in the *Kissah-i-Sanjān* certainly seems to refer to the present Sanjān in the *Ḍāhāpū tāluka*, we are told that the belief that Sanjān was an important place in former times rests on a misunderstanding of statements by the Arab geographers of the tenth to the twelfth centuries, and that their references to a place called Sindān by them belong, not to Sanjān, but to a town in Cutch, somewhere near Cambay: this, then, disposes of the idea that Sanjān was formerly a place of special importance. (2) The word *trivarga* seems to be a well-established term for the three higher Hindū castes, the Brāhmaṇs, Kshatriyas, and Vaiśyas: and it is to be noted that it occurs again in a passage of the same general nature in line 48 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997,<sup>1</sup> in which record there is no mention at all of the place Hainyamana, Hainjamana. (3) As regards etymology, the usual change is from *s* to *h*, not from *h* to *s*: we might expect to have a form Hanjān from Samjamana, but not Sanjān from Hainjamana. And (4) it is not easy to think that Hindū rulers would deem it necessary to address a community of foreigners in respect of donations in which those foreigners were not in any way concerned, and which could not have the slightest interest for them.

More evidence is wanted, to settle this matter in any particular direction. But we are at least not disposed to accept the identification of Hainyamana, Hainjamana, with Sanjān. It looks as if the place was some administrative head-quarters of these Śilāhāra princes, apart from their actual capital, where their official records and archives were written and kept, and public notifications were issued about any matters likely to be of any general interest.

## 2. The places mentioned in the Thāna plates of A.D. 1017.

This record, No. 306 in Professor Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, *ante*, vol. 7, appendix, is on three plates which were found in 1786 or 1787, along with another set of three plates which cannot be identified, in digging for some new works at the fort at Thāna. It is much wished that these plates could be traced; so that a critical edition of the record might be published, with a facsimile. As matters stand, for our knowledge of its contents we are dependent on the translation by Ramalochana Pandit, with a partial transcription of the text as far perhaps as the end of the first plate, communicated by General J. Carnac, and published in 1789 in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 1 (fifth edition, 1806), p. 357.

It is a record of the Śilāhāra prince Arikēsariḍēva, whose name is given as Kēsīḍēva in the Bhāṇḍūp plates (see p. 253 above). It is dated in the *Pīṅgla samvatsara*, Śaka 939 expired; on the full-moon of Kārttika<sup>2</sup>; on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon: and these details answer quite regularly to 6 November, A.D. 1017, on which day there was an eclipse of the moon, visible in India, the moment of full-moon being at 19 hrs. 22 min. after mean sunrise, i.e. at 1 hr. 22 min. after midnight, (for Ujjain).<sup>3</sup>

Just as the record on the Bhāṇḍūp plates of A.D. 1026 does in the case of Chhittarāja, so this record describes his uncle Arikēsarin as ruling "the whole land of the Koṅkaṇa, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm, and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by Puri"; the last statement being made with a view to locating in a general way the grants that were made, by indicating the province.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 252 above, note 2, No. 305: the text there is:— . . . . . *purapali-tri(tri)vargga-sthāṇa* *prabhṛiti-pradhān-āpradhāna-janō(nā)n* . . . . .; and Professor Kielhorn rendered it (*Āpi. Ind.*, vol. 3 p. 269) by:— "informs . . . . . heads of towns and the chief and common people of the three (principal) castes, places of abode, . . . . ."

<sup>2</sup> The week-day is apparently not stated.

<sup>3</sup> Sewell, *Eclipses of the Moon in India*, table E, p. 23: and compare Professor Kielhorn's note on the date in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 23, p. 115, No. 11.

The notification contained in the record was issued to (among others) all the inhabitants of "the city the famous *Sthānaka* (Ṭhāṇa)."<sup>1</sup> and to "all the holy men and others inhabiting the city *Haṁyamana* or *Haṁjamana*."<sup>2</sup> And it announces the grant of three villages to a Brāhmaṇ who was an inhabitant of "the city the famous *Sthānaka*," as follows:—

1. The first village was *Chāvināra*, "standing at the extremity [perhaps we should rather say 'on the edge'] of the territory of *Vatsarāja*." It was bounded, on the east by the village *Pūagambā* [we should probably read *Pūagāmvā*]<sup>3</sup> and "a water-fall from a mountain"; on the south by the villages *Nāgāmbā* [read probably *Nāgāmvā*]<sup>4</sup> and *Mūlādōṅgarikā*; on the west by the river *Sāmbarapallikā*; and on the north by the villages *Sāmbivē* and *Kāṭiyālaka*.

We may safely identify *Chāvināra* with the 'Chavindra' of the Indian Atlas quarter-sheet 24, S.E. (1903), in lat. 19° 18', long. 73° 8', in the Bhiwṇḍī tāluka of the Ṭhāṇa District, one mile and a half east-north-east from Bhiwṇḍī, and about ten miles north-east-half-north from Ṭhāṇa. This name, it may be added, is not shown in the Atlas full sheet 24 (1857), where the place for it is filled by the name 'Bhewṇdeo' in capitals: but it is entered, as 'Chāvindri,' in the Postal Directory of the Bombay Circle (1879, and second edition 1888). The maps and Postal Directory do not show any names answering to *Mūlādōṅgarikā*, *Sāmbivē*, and *Kāṭiyālaka*: unless, by chance, *Sāmbivē* (in which the *b* is very questionable)<sup>5</sup> is a printer's mistake for *Sāmdivā*, i.e. *Sāmdivā*, in which case this village might easily be the 'Sauda' of the quarter-sheet, one mile north of 'Chavindra'.<sup>6</sup> But half a mile east-by-north from 'Chavindra' there is the 'Pohgaon' of the full sheet, the 'Pogaon' of the quarter-sheet, answering to the *Pūagambā* (? *Pūagāmvā*) of the record, with hills close on the east and south-east, where we might easily find the "water-fall from a mountain." And about three quarters of a mile south-west-by-south from 'Chavindra' there is the 'Nagaon, Nāgaon' of the maps, answering to the *Nāgāmbā* (? *Nāgāmvā*) of the record. About one mile on the west, there is a large nullah, the 'Kamwarce, Kamvari,' of the maps, which may be a later name of the *Sāmbarapallikā* river of the record.

2. The second village was *Tōkabalāpallikā*<sup>7</sup>; this was bounded on the east by *Sidābali*; on the south by the river *Mōthala*; on the west by *Kākādōva*, *Hallapallikā*, and *Bādaviraka*; and on the north by *Talāvalipallikā*.

3. The third village was *Aulakiyā*, which was bounded, on the east by *Tādāga*; on the south by *Gōvinī*; on the west by *Charikā*; and on the north by *Kalibalāyachōli*.

I have not succeeded in finding these two groups of places. The Postal Directory gives possible equivalents for some of the original names as follows: for the first group, *Sadavli*, *Shedāli*, *Shedivli*, *Hāloli*, *Vadvīhīr*, *Wadvīr*, *Talavli*, and *Talāvli*; and for the second group, *Āvla*, *Āvli*, *Govana*, *Chari*, *Chariv*, *Kalavli*, *Kālavli*, *Kalivli* and *Kālvār*. But the places bearing

<sup>1</sup> See note 3 on p. 257 above.

<sup>2</sup> The transcription of the text does not go as far as this. I quote, as far as "city," the words given in the published translation. The translation gives "Hanyamana"; with, no doubt, a printer's mistake of *n* for *m* or of *y* for *j* (see p. 258 above). For the rest of the expression we can hardly doubt that the text has in reality *nagara-paura-trivargga-prabhṛitīm-cha*, like line 26 of the *Bhāṇḍūp* plates of A.D. 1026 and line 72 of the *Khārēpāṇ* plates of A.D. 1095.

<sup>3</sup> Ramalochana Pandit gave in his translation *ē* in some words, and *e* in others. But we can only think that, like the *Bhādāna* grant of A.D. 997, the *Bhāṇḍūp* plates of A.D. 1026, and the *Khārēpāṇ* plates of A.D. 1095 (all records of the same family), the original record has no separate sign for *ē*, but uses only the *e*.

<sup>4</sup> See the preceding note.

<sup>5</sup> See note 3 above.

<sup>6</sup> This name, also, is not in the full sheet: but it is given, as 'Sāwde, Sāvda,' in the Postal Directory.

<sup>7</sup> The translation says "the full (district) of *Tōkabalā Pallikā*." But there can be no doubt that we have to take this as the name of a village, not a district.

these names are only found in the maps singly, in detached positions;<sup>1</sup> whereas, to identify either group with any confidence, we must find representatives, together and in the stated relative positions, of at least two of the original names in each group. In these circumstances, I can only give these notes about these two sets of places in the hope that some reader of this paper, with local knowledge or opportunities, may be able to trace the places.

TEXT.<sup>2</sup>

## First plate.

- 1 Ōm<sup>3</sup> Jayaś=ch=ābhyudayaś=cha || <sup>4</sup>Labhatē sarvva-kāryōshu pñjayā gaṇanā yakaḥ |  
vighnaṁ nighnaṁ=sa vaḥ pāyād=apāyā-
- 2 d-Gaṇanāyakaḥ || [1\*]<sup>5</sup> Sa vaḥ pātu Si(śi)vō nityaṁ yaṁ-maulō(lau) bhāti  
Jāhnavi | Sumōru-si(śi)khar-ōdgachchhad-achchha-chamindra-kal-ōpa-
- 3 mē || [2\*] <sup>6</sup>Jimūtakētu-tanayō niyatam dayālur=Jjimūtavāhana iti trijagat-  
pāsiddhaḥ | dēham nijam tripa-
- 4 m=iv=ākalayan=par-ārtthē yō rakshati sma Garudāt=khalu Sa(śa)mkhachūdam ||  
[3\*] Tasy=ānvayō narapatiḥ samabhūt-Kapa-
- 5 rddi Silāra-vamśa(śa)-tilakō ripu-darppa-marddī | tasmād=abhūch=cha tanayaḥ  
Pulasa(śa)kti<sup>7</sup>-nāmā mārtaṇḍa-maṇḍa-
- 6 la-samāna-samidha-dhāmā || [4\*] <sup>8</sup>Jātavān=atha laghuḥ sa Kaparddi sūnur=  
asya śakalair=ari-varggaiḥ | yad-bha-

<sup>1</sup> I have examined also various sheets of the Bombay Survey series, in addition to the Indian Atlas sheets mentioned above.

<sup>2</sup> From the original plates.—Verses 1 and 2, and 3 to 9, are verses 1 and 2, and 4 to 10, in the Thāṇa plates of Arikēśaridēva, of A.D. 1017, *As. Res.*, vol. 1 (1788; fifth edition, 1806), p. 357; No. 306 in Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, *ante*, vol. 7, appendix: that record has after verse 2 another verse invoking Śiva again. And verses 1 to 3, 7 to 9, and 11, are found again as verses 1 to 3, 10 to 12, and 17, in the Khārēpāṭa plates of Anantapāla-Anantadēva, of A.D. 1095, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 9, p. 33; No. 309 in Kielhorn's List.

<sup>3</sup> Represented in the original by a symbol.

<sup>4</sup> Metre, Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh); and in the next verse.

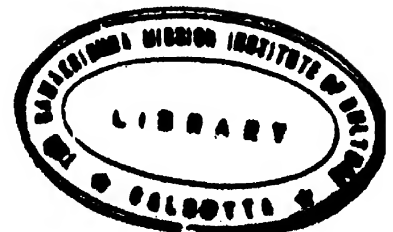
<sup>5</sup> The verses are not numbered in the original.

<sup>6</sup> Metre, Vasantatilaka; and in the next verse. In verse 4 each pair of *pādas* has rhyming ends.

<sup>7</sup> This name occurs in exactly the same form, Pulasaṁkti (with the single *l* and the dental *s*), in line 8 of the Khārēpāṭa plates of A.D. 1095: and there, as here, though the verses are different, the metre requires the single *l*. As regards the Thāṇa plates of A.D. 1017, where the verse is the same as here, Ramalochana Pandit gave Pulasaṁkti (with the single *l* and the palatal *s*) in his translation: but the transcription shows Pulasaṁkti, as here (with the dental *s*). In line 25 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997, vol. 3 above, p. 271, No. 305 in Kielhorn's Southern List, the name is Pulasaṁkti (with the single *l* and the palatal *s*): and there, too, though the verse is again different, the metre requires the single *l*. In the Kānhēri inscription of this prince himself, and in one of his son Kapardin II at the same place, *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 13, pp. 134, 136, Kielhorn's List, Nos. 302, 303, the name is Pullasaṁkti (with the double *ll* and the palatal *s*).

There can be no doubt, I think, that the second component of the name is *śakti*, 'power, strength, energy,' etc.; not *śakti*, 'attachment, adherence.' As regards the first component, it appears that Lexicons give both (1) *pula*, 'extended, wide'; also, as equivalent to *pulaka*, 'bristling of the hairs of the body'; and (2) *pulla*, 'expanded, blown; a flower,' as a corruption of *phulla*. The first of these may well be taken as a shorter form of *vipula*, with the same meanings. In any case it seems most likely that the first part of the name was *pula*, just as in the Western Chalukya name Pulakēśin.

<sup>8</sup> Metre, Svāgatā.



- 7 yēna salil-āṃjalir-u[oh]air-ddiyatō nija<sup>1</sup>-rājya-sukhāya || [5\*] <sup>2</sup>Tasmād=abhdh-cha  
tanayo bhuvan-aika-viraḥ śri-Vvapuva-
- 8 nna<sup>3</sup> iti saṃgara-raṅga-viraḥ | śri-Jhaṃjha ity-abhavad-asya sutah  
sukirttir-bh[r\*]āt-ātha Goggi-nripaṭiḥ sama-
- 9 bhūt=sumārttiḥ || [6\*] <sup>4</sup>Tasmād=vismaya-kāri-hāri-charita-prakhyāta-kirttiḥ sutah  
śrīmān=Vajjadādēva-bhū-
- 10 patir=abhūd=bhūchakra-ohādāmaṇiḥ | dār-ddaṇḍ-aika-valasya yasya sahasā  
saṃgrāma-raṅg-āṃgaṇō
- 11 rājya-śriḥ svayam=ētya vakshasi ratim chakrē Murārē-iva || [7\*] <sup>5</sup>Jayanta iva  
Vṛitrārēḥ Purārē-
- 12 r-iva Shaṇmukhaḥ | tataḥ śrīmān=abhūt=putraḥ sach-charitro=Parājitaḥ || [8\*]  
Karnas=tyāgōna yaḥ
- 13 sākshāt=satyōna cha Yudhishtiraḥ | pratāpād=dipti-mārttaṇḍa[h\*]<sup>6</sup> Kāla-  
daṇḍas=cha yō dvishām || [9\*]
- 14 <sup>7</sup>Tasmād=abhūd=Vajjadādēva-nāmā tatō-grajaḥ śri-Kēsi(śi)dēvas(ś)-cha | \* (||) [10\*]  
<sup>7</sup>Tad=bhrātri-
- 15 jō Vajjadādēva-sānuḥ śri-Chchhittarājō nripatir=vvabhūva | Śilāra-vamsa(śa)ḥ  
śisu-

Second plate: first side.

- 16 pi<sup>8</sup> yēna nitaḥ parām=unnatim=unnatēna || [11\*] Ataḥ svakiya-puny-ōdayāt=  
samadhigat-āsēsha-paṇcha-mahā-
- 17 śavda - mahāsāmāntādhipati - Tagarapura - paramēśva(śva)ra - Si(śi)lāhāra - narēndra-  
Jīmūtavāhan-ā-

<sup>1</sup> Read uchhair=ddiyatē sma nija-.

<sup>2</sup> Metre, Vasantatilaka.

<sup>3</sup> Read Vappuvanna. Wathen read Vayuchanna, but gave the name as Vayutanna in his translation. Bühler read Ghayuvanta, without noting that the metre requires the vowel of the first syllable to be long, whether by nature or by position, but added that it might perhaps be Vappuvanna or Vappuvanta. In the same verse, standing as verse 7 in the Thāpa plates of A.D. 1017, Ramalochana Pandit read Vappuvanna. The same name occurs, in a different verse, in line 26 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 987, vol. 3 above, p. 271; Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 305: here Professor Kielhorn read tasmād=Va[ppu]vannād=abhdh<sup>9</sup>, and remarked:—"The second akshara of this name, which I read ppu, might possibly be read tpu:" in this case the metre (Ślōka) does not help; but in my opinion the facsimile distinctly gives [p]pu: also, the next syllable seems clearly to be vva, which, however, the other records mark as a mistake for va. The name occurs again, in still another different verse, in line 14 of the Khārēpāṭa plates of A.D. 1095, Ind. Ant., vol. 9, p. 33; Kielhorn's Southern List No. 309: here the facsimile distinctly gives Vapuvanna; but here, again, the metre requires a long vowel in the first syllable. In the present record, at the end of line 7, the first syllable is certainly not gā as read by Bühler; contrast, e.g. the gā which we have twice in line 30: it is, in fact, vva, which, however, can only be a mistake for va. The second syllable might be read either as pu or as yu. The required lengthening of the vowel of the first syllable might be effected, of course, by correcting va into vā, instead of pu into ppu. But, everything being taken into consideration, it can hardly be doubted that the intended word was Vappuvanna.

<sup>4</sup> Metre, Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>5</sup> Metre, Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh); and in the next verse.

<sup>6</sup> Metre, Upajāti of Indravajrā and Upēndravajrā: but there are only two pādas, and the second of them is faulty; and we have nothing that enables us to restore the whole verse. The text is altogether different in the Thāpa plates of A.D. 1017 and the Khārēpāṭa plates of A.D. 1095: there, these two princes, Vajjadādēva II and his brother, are dealt with in two verses (15 and 16, as it happens, in both cases); and the brother's name is given as Arikēśarin.

<sup>7</sup> Metre, Indravajrā.

<sup>8</sup> Read śisu=śpi.

८ ऊ मशानु दयमा नरुने गवैतये सुपुडयाग नुयकु निमुक्ति नु मव गायादपाया  
 २ ३ ७ नाया तमवः पाउ मिला कि ग य को लो ना नि जा द्र वी म मे उ भि म नो द्र द नू न दं कु लो प  
 ४ ४ ॥ डी म न त नु न न प्या भि य न द या नु ह्री म न वा र न ॐ मि वि ड ग य मि द्वा द ह भि ड ७  
 ६ ६ ॥ मि वा क ल म यो ना त्र या न क नि म्म ग सु डो यो नु म म र ड ॥ न आ द्र व्य नू न प निः म्म म्म रू क प  
 ८ ८ ॥ दौ मी ला न व म नि न क्ता वि पु द यो म द ॥ न म्मा द रू न न यः पु न म कि मा मा गा नू पु म ७  
 १० १० ॥ ल म मा न म मि दू स मा मी ज न वा न व ल यो म क प दौ म्म नू न म्म क ल न वि व यिः य द  
 १२ १२ ॥ य क म मि ना ड लि मु ति दौ य ने कि ड रा रु मु ग्रा य मा न म्मा द रू न न यो नु व लि क वी नः श्री ध यु न  
 १४ १४ ॥ नू ॐ नि म्म न न द वी नः श्री ड ड ७ ग न य म्म सु नः सु की ति न्ना ना ध णा मि नू प निः म म  
 १६ १६ ॥ म्म म्म निः ॥ न म्मा हि म्म य का वि हा वि न वि न य म्मा न की तिः मु नः श्री मा नू रू ड द व रू  
 १८ १८ ॥ प नि न रू ड न क रू ड म मिः ॥ या दू लु क व ल म्म य म्म म द सा म्म म न गा गाल  
 २० २० ॥ रा ड्डीः म्म य ल ग व रू मि न नि वं क्ति मु ना न वि व ॥ ऊ म नू ॐ व वृ ज्ञा नः पु ना न  
 २२ २२ ॥ वि व य म्म म न नः श्री मा न रू नू नः म रू नि वा प मा कि नः ॥ क ॐ म्मा ल न यः  
 २४ २४ ॥ म्मा क्क नि न न यु वि षि न म प तो पा दौ पि मा न ७ काल द ७ म्मा द्दि षा ॥  
 २६ २६ ॥ न म्मा द रू रू ड द व मा मा न ला म्म डः श्री कि मि द न म्म न न म्म न  
 २८ २८ ॥ डा म रू ड द व म्म डः श्री कि म्मा डा नू य मि त रू रू श्री ला न व म्म म्म

[illegible]





- 18 nva-<sup>1</sup>prasūta-suvarṇṇa-Garuda-dhvaja-sahaja-Vidyādhara-tyāga-jagaj-jhampi-maṇḍalika-si(śi)khā-
- 19 maṇi-sa(śa)raṇāgata-vajra-paṇjara - prabhṛiti - samasta - rājāvali - samalamkṛita - mahā - maṇḍalēśva(śva)ra-śrī-
- 20 mach-<sup>2</sup>Chhittarājādēv[ā\*] nija-bhuj-<sup>3</sup>opārjīt-<sup>4</sup>āśka-maṇḍala-samēt[ā\*]m Purī-pramukha-ścha(cha)turddasa(śa)-grāma-
- 21 sa(śa)ti-samanvit[ā\*]m samasta-Komkapa-bhuvan samanuś(śa)śati tath-aitad-rājya-chintā-bhāram-udvahasu sarvvādhikā-
- 22 rī-śrī - Nagaṇaiya - sām̐dhivigrahika - śrī - Sīhapaiya - Karṇamṛta - sām̐dhivigrahika<sup>1</sup> - śrī - Kaparddi-śrīkaraṇ-ā-
- 23 di-paṇcha-pradhānēśhu satsu asmin kālē pravarttamānē sa oha mahā-maṇḍalēśva(śva)ra-śrīmach-Chhitta-
- 24 rājādēvaḥ sarvvān-śva sva-samvadhyamānakān-anyān-api samāgāmi-rājaputra-mamtri-purōhi-
- 25 t-āmātya-pradhān-āpradhāna-naiyōgikāms=tathā rāshṭrapati-vishayapati-nagarapati-grāmapa-
- 26 ti-niyukt-āniyukta-rājapurusha-janapadā[m]s=tathā Hām yamana-nagara-paura-trivargga-prabhṛitiśā-cha
- 27 prapati-pūjā-satkāra-samādēśai(śai)ḥ samdisa(śa)ty=astu vaḥ samviditam yathā ||  
\*Chalā vibhūtiḥ
- 28 kṣapa-bha[m\*]gi yauvanam | Kṛitānta-dant-āntara-vartti jīvitam || Samsārah saha-<sup>3</sup>jara-marāṇa-sādhāra-
- 29 paṇi sa(śa)ṇirakam pavana-chalita-kamalini-dala-gata-jala-lava-taralatarē dhan-āyushi iti matvā,
- 30 dradhayanti dāna-phalam | tathā ch=oktam bhagavatā Vyāsena || \*Agnōr-apatyam prathamam suvarṇṇam bhūr=Vvaishṇa-

*Second plate : second side.*

- 31 vi sūrya-sutās(śa)=cha gāvaḥ | loka-trayan-tōna bhavōd=dhi dattam yaḥ kāmchanam gām cha mahim cha dadyāt || Iti dharm-ādha-
- 32 rama-vichāra-chāru-chirantana-muni-vachanāny = avadhūrya mātāpitṛōr-ātmanas = cha arē(ārē)yo-rthina mayā Sa(śa)ka-
- 33 nripa-kāl-ātita-samvatsara-sa(śa)tēshu navasu ashtachatvārimsa(śa)d-adhikēshu Kshaya-samvatsar-āntargata-Ka-
- 34 rātika-su(śu)ddha-paṇchadasyā(śyā)m yatr-āmkatō=pi samvat 948 Kārttika su(śu)ddha 15 Ravau samjātō(ta) āditya-
- 35 grahana-parvvaṇi su-tirthē snātvā gagan-aika-chakra-<sup>4</sup>chūdāmanayē kamalini-kāmukāyē(ya) bhagava-
- 36 tē savitrē nānāvidha-kusuma-ślāghyam=arghyam dat[t\*]vā sakala-sur-āsura-gurum trailōkya-svāminam bha-
- 37 gavantam=Umāpatim=aḥyarchohya yajana-yājan-ādhyayan-ādhyāya(pa)n-ādi-shaṭ-karma-niratāya kratu-kriyā-

<sup>1</sup> Read *Karṇāṇa-sādhā*°.

<sup>2</sup> Metre, Upendravajrā ; but there are only two *pādas* : for the missing third and fourth *pādas*, see line 50 of the Bhādāna grant of A.D. 997, vol. 8 above, p. 271.

<sup>3</sup> Read *samēdra-sahaja*°.

<sup>4</sup> Metre, Indravajrā.

- 38 kāṇḍa-sau(śau)ṇḍāya Pārāsa(śa)ra-gōtrāya Chohhamdōga-sā(śa)khinō mahā-  
vrāhmaṇāya Āmadēvaiyā-
- 39 ya vipra-Nōdamaiṇa-sutāya yajana-yājan-ādhyayan-ādhyāya(pa)n-ādi-shaṭ-karmma-  
karaṇāya āgat-ā-
- 40 bhyāgata-nitya-naimittika samvyavahār-ārttham valim charuka<sup>1</sup>-vaisva(śva)dēv-  
āgnihōtra-kratu-kriy-ā-
- 41 dy-upasarppaṇ-ārttham sva-parigraha-pōshaṇ-ārttham cha śrī-Sthānak<sup>2</sup>-ābhyantara-  
Shaṭshashṭhi<sup>3</sup>-vishay-āntahpāti-
- 42 Nōura-grām-antarvarti Vōḍaṇi-bhaṭṭha(tṭa)-kshētram yasya \* ch=āghātanāni  
pūrvvataḥ Gōmvaṇi-maryādā dakshi-
- 43 nataḥ Gōrapavali-maryādā paśchimatō rāja-pathaḥ pūrvv-ōttarō(rato)  
Gōmvaṇi-
- 44 maryādā \*ēvam chatur-āghātan-ōpalakshitam sva-sīmā-paryantam samast-ōtpatti-  
samnyuktam
- 45 a-chāṭa-bhaṭa-pravōsa(śa)m anādēśya(śya)m=anāsēdhyam udak-ātisva(sa)rggōpa  
namasya-vṛittyā paramayā bha-

*Third plate.*

- 46 ktyā pratipāditam | tad=asya s-ānvaya-va[m\*]dhōr=api bhumjato bhōjayato vā  
kṛishataḥ karshayato vā
- 47 na kēn=āpi paripanthanā karaṇiyā || Yata uktam=ēva mahā-munibhiḥ [I\*]  
\*Vahnubhir=vvasudhā bhu-
- 48 ktā rājabhiḥ Sagar-ādibhiḥ || (I) yasya yasya yadā bhūmis<sup>4</sup>=tasya tasya tadā  
phalam || \*Dut[t\*]vā bhūmim bhāvinaḥ
- 49 pārtthivēndrān=bhūyō bhūyō yāchatō Rāmabhadraḥ | sāmānyō-yam dharmma-  
sētur-nṛipāṇām kalō kalō pālani-
- 50 yō bhavadbhiḥ || Iti maharshi-vachanāny=avadhārya sarvvair=api samāgāmibhir-  
bhūpālai[t\*] pālana-dha-
- 51 rmma-phala-lōbha ēva karaṇiyāḥ | na punas=tal-lōpana-pāpa-kalamk-āgrēsarēpa  
kēn=āpi bhavitavyam ||
- 52 Yas=tv=ēvam=abhya[r\*]tthitō=pi lōbhād=ajñāna-timira-pāṭal-āvṛita-matir=āchehhirndyād-  
āchehhibidyamūnam=anu-
- 53 modēta vā sa pañchabhir=api pātakair=upapātakais(ś)=cha liptau(pto)  
Raurava-Mahāraurav-Āndhatāmīr-ā-
- 54 di-narakāms(ś)=chiram=anurbhavishyati<sup>7</sup> | Tathā ch-ōktam Vyāsēna || \*Sva-  
dattām para-dattām=vā yō harēta vasum-

<sup>1</sup> Read *rali-charuka*.

<sup>2</sup> On the point that the *śrī* here is not part of the name, see note 3 on p. 257 above.

<sup>3</sup> Read *Shaṭshashṭhi*: the same mistake of *ṭh* for *ṭ* occurs in *bhaṭṭha* in the next line.

<sup>4</sup> Metre, Ślōka (Anushtubh).

<sup>5</sup> The syllables *yadā bhū* are crowded in round the lower part of the ring-hole in a manner which suggests that they were omitted at first, and then were inserted on revision.

<sup>6</sup> Metre, Śālinī.

<sup>7</sup> Read =*anubhā*.

<sup>8</sup> Metre, Ślōka (Anushtubh).



- 55 dharām | sa viśṭhāyām kṛimīr-bhūtvā kṛimibhiḥ saha pachyatē || Yathā  
ch=aitad=ēvaṁ tathā śāsana-dātā
- 56 lōkhaka-hastēna sva-matam-ārōpayati | yathā matam mama mahāmaṇḍalēsva-  
(śva)ra-śrī-Chohhittarājadēvasya ma-
- 57 hāmaṇḍalēsva(śva)ra-śrīmad-Vajjadadēvarāja-sūnōr=yad-atra sā(śū)sanō likhitam ||  
Likhitam ch=aitan=mayā
- 58 śrīmad-rāj(j)-ānūjñayā bhāṇḍāgārasēna-Jōgapaiyēna bhāṇḍāgārasēna-mahākavi-śrī-  
Nāga?
- 59 laiya-bhrātrī-antēna yad-atr=ōn-āksharam=adhik-āksharam=vā tat=sarvvarīḥ  
pramāṇam=iti || Śrīr-bhavatu ||

## TRANSLATION.

Om! Victory and elevation!—(Verse 1) May he [Gaṇapati], the Leader of the Gaṇas, who receives attention by worship in affairs,<sup>1</sup> protect you from misfortune, removing (*every*) obstacle!

(Verse 2) May he, Śiva, always protect you, on whose crown there shines the Jāhnavī [the Ganges], resembling the clear digit of the moon rising over the summit of Sumēru!

(Verse 3) (*There was*) Jīmūtakētu's son, always compassionate, renowned throughout the three worlds by the name Jīmūtavāhana, who, counting his own body as (*mere*) grass for another's sake, saved Śaṅkhachūḍa from Garuḍa.<sup>2</sup>

(Verse 4) In his lineage there arose a king, Kapardin (I), a forehead-mark of the Silāra race, who destroyed the pride of (*his*) enemies: and from him there was a son, by name Pulaśakti,<sup>3</sup> possessed of intense splendour equal to (*that of*) the sun.

(Verse 5) Then there was born his son, Laghu-Kapardin [*i.e.* "Kapardin junior," Kapardin II], through fear of whom all (*his*) enemies offered up freely, for the welfare of (*their*) kingdoms, water in (*their*) hands joined together so as to make cups.

(Verse 6) And from him there was a son, a sole hero in the world, by name the illustrious Vappuvanna,<sup>4</sup> brave in the field of battle: his son was the illustrious Jhañjha, possessed of good fame: and then there was born (*his*) brother, king Goggi, possessed of good appearance.

<sup>1</sup> As Bühler pointed out, this verse contains a pun on the syllables *gaṇanāyakaḥ*: from one point of view these denote Gaṇapati as "the leader of the Gaṇas, the attendants of Śiva," who, as being also the god of wisdom and obstacles, is frequently invoked at the beginning of undertakings, specially of a *magical* nature; from the other point of view, they have to be analysed as meaning *gaṇanāḥ*, accusative plural of *gaṇanā*, 'counting,' an *īyakaḥ*, = *yaḥ*, 'who.' It is rather difficult to find a suitable rendering of the words *labhatē gaṇanāḥ*, lit. "he receives countings": previous translators have given "claims precedence," "receives consideration," "is honoured."

<sup>2</sup> The allusion is to a story which is found in the Kathāsaritsāgara, chapters 22 and 30: translation by Tawney, vol. 1, p. 174; vol. 2, p. 307. Jīmūtakētu was a king of the Vidyādharas, a class of demipods; and Jīmūtavāhana was his son and heir. Garuḍa, the eagle-man, the servant and vehicle of Viṣṇu, had obtained from Viṣṇu the boon that the Nāgas, the serpent-men, should be his food; and Vāsuki, king of the serpents, sent one of them every day to serve as the required meal. One of them, Śaṅkhachūḍa, was found by Jīmūtavāhana waiting to be devoured at "the rock of execution or sacrifice" (trans., 1, 183; 2, 315), otherwise mentioned as "a lofty rocky slab" (2, 313). Jīmūtavāhana, who was by nature very compassionate, took Śaṅkhachūḍa's place, and was duly eaten, or partially so, by Garuḍa. The position, however, was then explained by Śaṅkhachūḍa to Garuḍa, who moved by remorse, went to get nectar from heaven to revive Jīmūtavāhana. Meanwhile, the goddess Gaurī, pleased by the devotion paid to her by Jīmūtavāhana's wife, came and rained nectar on him, and so restored him to life. After that, of course, Garuḍa abstained from devouring any more Nāgas. The story was dramatized in the Nāgānanda of Śrīharsha: for an abstract of P. Boyd's translation of this work, see *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 1, p. 147.

<sup>3</sup> Regarding this name, see note 7 on p. 261 above.

<sup>4</sup> On this name, see note 3 on p. 262 above.

(Verse 7) From him there was a son, the illustrious king **Vajjaḍadēva (I)**, a head-jewel of the circle of the earth, the renowned fame of whose achievements caused astonishment and was attractive: the goddess of sovereignty, going quickly of her own accord on the field of battle, took delight (*in resting*) on the bosom of him whose only force was the staff of (*his*) arm, just like the goddess Śrī on the bosom of [Vishṇu] the *Foe of Mura*.

(Verses 8, 9) As Jayanta (*was born*) from [Indra] the *Foe of Vṛitra*, and *Shāṇmukha* [Kārttikēya] from [Śiva] the *Foe of Pura*, so from him there was a glorious son, **Aparājita**, of good achievements, who manifestly (*was*) a very *Karṇa* in liberality and a *Yudhishṭhira* in truth, and, being a very sun in splendour through (*his*) brilliant power, a staff of Death to (*his*) enemies.

(Verse 10) From him there was (*a son*) named **Vajjaḍadēva (II)**: and then (*there was*) the illustrious **Kēśidēva**,<sup>1</sup> elder brother (of **Vajjaḍadēva II**).

(Verse 11) The son of his (**Kēśidēva's**) brother, a son of **Vajjaḍadēva (II)**, was a king, the illustrious **Chhittarāja**, by whom, even when he was child, being eminent, the **Śilāra** race was raised to a very high elevation.

(Line 16) Accordingly, while the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious **Chhittarājadēva**,—who through the development of his own religious merit is adorned by the whole list of kingly titles beginning with “the *Mahāsāmāntādhipati* who has attained all the *pañchamahāśabda*; [the sounds of the five great musical instruments]<sup>2</sup>; the supreme lord of the town **Tagara**; the **Śilāhara** king; born in the lineage of **Jimūtavāhana**; he who has the banner of a golden **Garuḍa**; he who is by nature a *Vidyādhara*<sup>3</sup>; he who excels in the world in liberality<sup>4</sup>; a crest-jewel of chieftains; a cage of thunderbolts to (*protect*) those who come for refuge,”—is ruling over the whole land of the **Koṅkaṇa**, comprising many territories acquired by his own arm, and containing fourteen hundred villages headed by **Puri**:—

(Line 21) And while those who are bearing the burden of the eares of this kingdom are the *Sarvādlikārin* the illustrious **Nāgaṇaiya**, the *Sāṃdhivigrahika* the illustrious **Sihapaiya**, the *Karṇāṭa-Sāṃdhivigrahika* the illustrious **Kapardin**, and the **Śrikarāṇa** and other five ministers:—

(Line 23) At this current time, he, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious **Chhittarājadēva**, makes a communication, with expressions of salutation and worship and respect, to all future sons of kings, counsellors, priests, councillors, ministers, minor ministers, and functionaries, both those connected with himself and others too, also to the lord of the country, the lord of the district, the lord of the city, the lord of the village, the *Niyukta*, the *Aniyukta*, the king's men, and the country people, and also to the three classes of citizens, and others, of the city **Hamyamana**:—

(Line 27) Be it known to you as follows:—Power is fluctuating; youth is shattered in a moment; life lies between the teeth of Death: the body is subject to the growing and dying which are natural to worldly existence; wealth and health are more unstable than drops of water on the leaves of a group of water-lilies shaken by the wind: having thought of this, they confirm the advantage of making gifts. And so it has been said by the saintly **Vyāsa**:—“Gold is the first offspring of fire; the earth is the daughter of Vishṇu; and cows are the children of the sun: verily the three worlds are given by him who gives gold and a cow and land!”

<sup>1</sup> Regarding this name, see note 6 on p. 262 above.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 254 above.

<sup>3</sup> He was a *Vidyādhara*, a kind of demigod, as being a descendant of the *Vidyādhara* king **Jimūtakētu**: and from another point of view he was “a supporter (*dhara*) of learning (*vidyā*).”

<sup>4</sup> *Tyāga-jagaj-jhampin*, line 18; see p. 251 above, and note.

(Line 31) By me, having reflected on such sayings of ancient saints, which are pleasing through discriminating between right and wrong, and being desirous of bliss for my parents and myself :—

(Line 32) When nine centuries of years, increased by forty-eight, have gone by since the time of the Śaka king, on the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika in the Kshaya samvatsara; and in figures, the year 948, Kārttika, the bright fortnight, (the tithi) 15; on Sunday; on the occurrence of an eclipse of the sun :—

(Line 35) [By me], having bathed at an excellent tīrtha, (and) having given an oblation commendable on account of various flowers, to the divine Savitrī [the Sun], the sole crest-jewel of the circuit of the sky, the lover of the water-lilies (which flower in the daytime), (and) having worshipped the divine [Śiva] Lord of Umā, the preceptor of gods and demons, the lord of the three worlds :—

(Line 37) To the great Brāhmaṇ Amadēvaiya, son of the Brāhmaṇ Nādamaiya, who is devoted to the six duties of sacrificing, causing (others) to sacrifice, studying, teaching, etc., etc.,<sup>1</sup> who is versed in the ritual work which relates to the performance of sacrificial rites, (and) who is of the Pārāśara gōtra (and) of the Chhandoga śākhā,—for the performance of the six duties of sacrificing, causing (others) to sacrifice, studying, teaching, etc.; for the perpetual and occasional entertainment of guests and visitors; for the maintenance of the sacrificial rites of the *bali*, *charuka*, *vaiśvadēva*, *agnihōtra*, etc.; and for the nourishment of his own household :—

(Line 41) The field known as the field of Voḍanibhaṭṭa in the village Nōura which lies in the Shatshashtī district which is included in (the territory of) the famous Sthānaka,<sup>2</sup>—the limits of which are, on the east, the border of Gōmvaṇi; on the south, the border of Gōrapavali; on the west, the king's road; on the north-east, the border of Gōmvaṇi,—this field, thus defined by four limits, with (everything included) up to its boundaries, along with all the produce, not to be entered by the irregular or regular troops,<sup>3</sup> not to be pointed at (by the finger of confiscation), (and) without subjection to legal restraints,<sup>4</sup> has been assigned with a free pouring of water, with deferential behaviour, (and) with the greatest devotion.

(Line 46) Therefore, no one should interfere with him and (his) descendants and relatives in enjoying it or causing it to be enjoyed, (and) in cultivating it or causing it to be cultivated. For, verily it has been said by the great saints :—"The earth has been enjoyed by many kings, Sagara and others : whosoever possesses the earth at any time, to him belongs the fruit (of it) at that time!" Having given land, Rāmabhadra again and again makes a request to future kings : "this general bridge of piety of kings should at all times be preserved by you!" Having borne in mind these sayings of the great sages, an eagerness for the reward of the law of preserving should verily be shown by all future kings : on the other hand, no one

<sup>1</sup> According to Manu, 1. 88, the remaining two of these six duties are *dāna* and *pratigraha*, "the giving and acceptance (of gifts, etc.)."

<sup>2</sup> Regarding this name, see p. 257 above, note 3.

<sup>3</sup> *A-chāṭa-bhāṭa-pravēṣa*. The last term in this expression is sometimes *pravēṣa*, sometimes *prāvēṣya*. On the terms *chāṭa* and *bhāṭa* see remarks in vol. 9 above, p. 284, note 10, and p. 296. I prefer to adhere, for the present at any rate, to what has been accepted for a long time as the meaning of them.

<sup>4</sup> *Anāśēdhyā*, line 45: the four legal restraints, as given in Monier-Williams' Sanskrit Dictionary, are (1) *kāl-āśēdhyā*, limitation of time; (2) *sthān-āśēdhyā*, confinement to a place; (3) *pravāś-āśēdhyā*, prohibition of removal or departure; and (4) *karm-āśēdhyā*, restriction from employment. Instead of *anāśēdhyā* the term is sometimes *anāchchēdhyā*, 'not to be resumed': see, e.g., *Ind. Ant.*, vol. 25, p. 150, line 21; and compare the literary quotation given by Burnell in his *South-Indian Palaeography*, p. 103, line 28.

should behave as a leader in the stain of violating that (*law*) ! But, indeed, he who, even when requested, through greed (*or*) having a mind obscured by the screen of the darkness of ignorance, may confiscate (*a grant*) or assent to an act of confiscation, he shall be soiled with all the five sins and the minor sins, and shall enjoy for a long time Raurava, Mahāraurava, Andhatāmisra, and other hells ! And so it was said by Vyāsa :—" Whosoever takes away land that has been given, whether by himself or by another, he becomes a worm in ordure and is cooked along with worms ! "

(Line 55) And as all that is so, the giver of the charter expresses his opinion by the hand of the writer ; just as that which is written in this charter is the opinion of me, the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious Chhittarājadēva, son of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* the illustrious Vajjaḍadēva (II).

(Line 57) And this has been written, by the order of the illustrious king, by me, the *Bhāṇḍāgārasēna* Jōgapaiya, son of a brother of the *Bhāṇḍāgārasēna* and *Mahākavi* Nāgalaiya : whatever is in this, whether it has syllables wanting or in excess, the whole of it is evidence. Let there be good fortune !

## No. 32.—INSCRIPTIONS AT YEWUR.

BY LIONEL D. BARNETT.

Yēwūr is a village in the Shōrāpūr or Sūrāpūr tāluka of the Gulbarga District of the Nizam's territory.<sup>1</sup> It is shown as 'Veyoor' in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854), in lat. 16° 44', long. 76° 40', and as 'Yeyoor' in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 79 (1885) : it is situated about seventeen miles north-west-by-north from 'Soorapoor,' and forty-two miles towards east-by-north from Bāgewāḍi in the Bijāpūr District, Bombay. The inscriptions give the earlier form of the name as Ēhūr ; and one of them, C, of A.D. 1105, places it in an ancient territorial division known as the Sagara three-hundred, regarding which see p. 272 below. At Yēwūr there are seven inscriptions, ranging in date from about A.D. 1040 to 1179 : I am editing them from ink-impressions furnished by Dr. Fleet, and am doing them under his guidance, as this is my first essay at dealing with Kanarese epigraphs.

### A.—OF THE TIME OF JAYASIMHA II : ABOUT A.D. 1040.

This inscription is on a stone built into a wall near the house of the Maṭhapati-Ayya, in the village. At the top of the stone there are sculptures : the sun and moon ; below them, a *linga* on an *abhishēka*-stand, a recumbent bull, and a cow and calf ; and below the *linga* a seated figure. The writing covers a space about 1' 7" broad by 1' 5" high, and is well preserved as far as it goes. The characters are Kanarese, of the eleventh century : the size of them ranges from about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 1". The language is Old-Kanarese prose.

This inscription is only a fragment, not requiring to be translated : all that is extant is its first eleven lines complete, with parts of the next four lines. It refers itself to the reign of the

<sup>1</sup> [The true local form of the name of the tāluka town seems to be Surapura : it is so known in the neighbouring British Districts ; and it is spelt in that way in the titlings of transcriptions of inscriptions in the Elliot MS. Collection, and in practically the same way in the Ballad of Rāyaṇṇa of Saṅgōlli, *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIV, p. 301, verse 2. The place is shown as 'Soorapoor' in the Indian Atlas and Hyderabad Survey maps. But elsewhere it seems to be habitually treated now as 'Shorāpur' : the Imperial Gazetteer of India gives this form in its atlas volume, map 40 ; in its index volume it gives both 'Shorāpur' and 'Sūrāpur' ; its account of the place is under 'Sūrāpur' in vol. 23.—J. F. F.]

Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla, by which it means Jayasimha II. It then introduces a great feudal lord, the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rēvarasa, son of Chanda-bhūpāla. It gives to Rēvarasa the formal *biruda* or secondary appellation of Mūvaḍi-gaṇḍa, "a three-times hero," and also styles him *manṇaya-bhēruṇḍa*, "a two-headed dragon-bird to [hostile] chieftains." It also gives him the hereditary titles of Māhishmati-puravar-ēśvara, "lord of Māhishmatī a best of towns," and Ahihaya-vamś-ōdbhava, "born in the Ahihaya race." The second of these marks him as claiming to be a Haihaya (see below); the other means that he claimed as the original home of his ancestors Māhishmatī, which is the modern Māndhātā, an island-village on the Narbadā in Central India.<sup>1</sup> The record then introduces someone else; but the extant portion breaks off before we learn who and what he was.

The date of this inscription is lost: but it is fixed approximately, about A.D. 1040, by another record of the same great feudal lord at a neighbouring place, Kombhāvi, regarding which Dr. Fleet has supplied the account and remarks given at pp. 291 ff. below.

### TEXT.<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Svasti Samasta-bhuvan-āśraya śrī-prithivī-vallabha ma-
- 2 hārāj-ādhirāja param-ēśvara parama-bhūttārakam Sa-
- 3 tyāśraya-kuḷa-tiḷakam Chāluky-ābharanam śrīma-
- 4 j-Jagaddē(dē)kamalla-dēvara vijaya-rājyam=uttar-ō-
- 5 ttar-abhivṛiddhi-pravarddhamānam=ā-chandrar-ārka-tārām bara[<sup>m\*</sup>] salutta-
- 6 m=ire Samadhigata-paṇcha-mahāśabda-mahāmaṇḍalēśvarām Mā-
- 7 hishmatī,pura-var-ēśvara Ahihaya-vamś-ōdbhava Mūva-
- 8 ḍi-gaṇḍam manṇaya-bhēruṇḍa nām-ādi-samasta-prasa(śa)stī-sa-
- 9 hitam śrīmat-Chanda-bhūpāla-sutam Rēvarasar sama-
- 10 sta-nagara-mukha-maṇḍanam Sōmēśvara-dāsiy-āśpī(śrī)ta-ja-
- 11 na-kalpa-vṛikṣam divā[<sup>i</sup>]chāra-dhavalam ś[<sup>r\*</sup>]ī-rāsi(śī) samant-ā-
- 12 . . . . . si(st)-lalāta-paṭṭa vaiśya<sup>3</sup>-kuḷa-kamala-sarō-
- 13 . . . . . [sa]muddharanam vyavahāra-Mēru
- 14 . . . . . [sa]masta-prasa(śa)stī-sahi-
- 15 . . . . .

### B.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI : A.D. 1077.

A tentative edition of the historical introduction and of part of the rest of this record was published by Dr. Fleet in 1879, in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VIII, p. 11 ff. But the only materials available to him then were inaccurate transcriptions: consequently, a more satisfactory treatment of the record has always been wanted, and is given now, with a facsimile, from excellent ink-impressions which he obtained at a much later time. I am indebted to Mr. H. Krishna Sastri for some valuable suggestions in connection with a few verses in this record which puzzled both Dr. Fleet and me.

<sup>1</sup> See JRAS, 1910, pp. 444 ff.

<sup>2</sup> From the ink-impression.

<sup>3</sup> The character for vai has been first omitted by the stone cutter, and afterwards inserted in a much smaller size than the other letters.

<sup>4</sup> In line 15, only the upper parts of the last eight or nine *akṣaras* are extant: none of them can be read with any certainty.

This inscription is on the four faces of a stone in a detached *maṇḍapa* at a temple, on the north of the village, which is now known as the temple of *Somēśvara*. The stone is about 6' 4" high: the front and back faces are about 2' 6" wide, and the two side faces are about 1' 4" wide.—A space about 8" high at the top of the front face is occupied by sculptures: in the centre, a *linga* on an *abhishēka*-stand; on the left, two seated figures, with the sun above them; on the right, a cow and a calf, with a crooked sword or dagger and the moon above them.—The writing covers all the rest of that face and the whole of the other faces: it includes two short separate records, each of three lines: one is below line 65 on the front; the other follows line 283 on the second side face. It is in a state of good preservation almost all through. In lines 198 and 199 there were left blank spaces of about 8" and 7", apparently because of some fault in the stone which prevented easy incision there.—The characters are well-formed Kanarese ones, characteristic of the eleventh century. The size of the letters ranges from about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{6}$ " : they are mostly between  $\frac{5}{8}$ " and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ". In *rit-āṁkuraṁ*, line 180, we have a form of the very rare initial *ri*. In the word *kaḷeyal*, line 283, the *virāma* on the last consonant is indicated by the vowel *u*, a mode of writing often used on other inscriptions; but elsewhere in the present record (e.g. *mattar*, line 232, *iral*, line 235, etc.) it is denoted by its proper sign, which somewhat resembles a superscribed *e*. The vowel *e* is usually denoted by the curve on the top of the consonant; but in a few cases we find instead the loop on the right-hand foot of the consonant (*Eḍḍore*, l. 129; *beṭṭuḡaḷaṁ*, l. 174; *Maleyāḷa*, l. 226; *Miriṁjeya*, l. 227; *kavileya*, l. 261; *kavileyumaṁ*, l. 264; *kālē*, l. 267).—The language of the inscription is from the beginning to line 104 Sanskrit, and thence to the end Old-Kanarese, including however the usual minatory Sanskrit verses on lines 266-76. The Kanarese portion is interesting in various respects. It contains several words or forms of words which are not to be found in Kittel's Dictionary: on l. 140, *upāste*, for *upāsti*; on l. 144, *māntana*, with the sense of *mahantatana*; on l. 146, *anvita*, on which see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 273, l. 16; on l. 163, *nimiḷḍa*, the past participle of *nimiḷ*, apparently the same as *nimir*; on l. 176, *amaḷḍu*, for the ordinary *amardu* or *amṛita*; on ll. 178, 184, *bāppu*, "bravo! well done!" a form found also in other inscriptions, for which Kittel gives only *bāpu* and *bhāpu*; on l. 191, *rōḍisi*, showing a variant of the root which Kittel gives only in the form *rōḍu*; on l. 221, *pavitra*, for the meaning of which see Mr. R. Narasimhachar's article in the *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXVIII, p. 52; *ibid.* *pāvula*, apparently a variant of *pāvuda* (perhaps a derivative from the Sanskrit *prābhṛita*), which Kittel explains as "a cloth waved like a fan in front of a procession"; on l. 222, *vakkhāṇisu*, as in some other inscriptions, for which Kittel has only the forms *okkaniṣu* and *vakkaniṣu*; on ll. 229, 233, *baliya*, for *baḷiya*, in the sense of *antarvartin* and *madhyavartin*, on which see JBRAS, Vol. X, p. 280, note 37, and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 181, note \*; on ll. 231, 236, 239, 242, 249, 251, *ghaḷe*, here clearly meaning a 'measuring staff,' and found in other inscriptions as well as the form *gaḷe* for *gaḷe*, which Kittel explains as "a bamboo rod or stake, a pole, a staff"; on l. 231, *gaḍimba*, a word found in other inscriptions, and apparently denoting a particular measure of length (compare l. 238, *mūvatt-aydu-gāṇa Dānavinōdana ghaḷe*); on l. 237, *kūḷiya*, of unknown meaning; on l. 241, *gaḷḍe*, "rice-land," a form found in other inscriptions (e.g. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 180, l. 16), as is also the form *garḍe*, and which stands to the modern *gaḍḍe* in the same relation as *maḷṭar*, occurring in some inscriptions, to *mattar* (ll. 232, 236, 239, 242, 243, 250-4 of the present record); on l. 251, *eḍe-vola* (a compound of *eḍe* and *pola*), which possibly may mean "land of medium height or quality"; on ll. 255-8, *tēja*, by itself and in the compounds *tēja-svāmya* and *tējadavar*, apparently meaning some kind of right of usufruct (compare *ashṭabhōga-tēja-svāmya* in some inscriptions).—In respect of orthography there is not much to observe. Usually, but not invariably, the intervocalic *l* in Sanskrit words is changed into the *kshaḷa*. In several cases the Old-Kanarese *l* appears in its modern form *l*; e.g. *pogaḷ*° on line 189, but *pogaḷ*° on line 154; *iḷisi* on line 111; *pēḷ*° on lines 164 and 177;

\**idorgge* on line 188. Beside the regular *kalpa* (l. 161) we find *kalpa* (ll. 160, 162, 181), which is not known to Kittel. The form *purpa* (l. 203) is found in Kittel's Dictionary and some inscriptions, and is parallel to the spellings *nirpanda*, *nirpanna*, *nirpāvaka*, *bārpa*, *vārpāra*, recorded by Kittel : in such cases it is possible that the *r* represents the old *upadhmanya* breathing, which was designated by a character similar to that of the consonant *r*.

As regards the contents of the inscription, it falls into three parts. The first part (lines 1-104) is a Sanskrit historical poem recounting the pedigree of the Western Chalukya kings down to Vikramāditya VI; it has been noticed in connection with the Nilgunda inscription recently published in this journal (p. 149 above), and need not be discussed further here. As the composer or editor of the inscription tells us (lines 105, 106), this prelude has been copied from a charter on copper-plates; and the copyist has done his work so slavishly that at the end of it he has actually included the words *Sa tu*, with which the formal deed of conveyance began on the original plates (line 104). The second part (lines 107-204) is a poem in Old-Kanarese celebrating the virtues of a certain Ravidēva (Raviyāṇa or Raviga), a Brāhmaṇ minister of high rank, and of his ancestors, especially in connection with his construction of a temple of Svayambhū-Sīva at Yēwār, and concluding with praise of the Pergaḍe Nāgavarma, to whom this pious work was deputed. The third part (lines 205-283) contains the formal deed of conveyance, recording the grant of certain lands to the temple of Yēwār at the instance of Ravidēva, and concluding with the usual Sanskrit minatory verses against infraction of the gift and some Kanarese rules prescribing celibacy for the inmates of the sanctuary.

Ravidēva, the hero of our inscription, was a Brāhmaṇ of distinguished ancestry. The first of his lineage who is here mentioned is Rōvaṇabhaṭṭa, of the Kāśyapa gōtra (l. 138), after whom are named his son Śaṅkarārya and the latter's son Koppadēva or Koppaṇa (ll. 139-141). Koppadēva, who was appointed a royal treasurer by the Western Chalukya king Jayasinha II, married Pampakabbe or Pampādēvi, and by her had six sons, viz. Vāvaṇārya, Śaṅkarārya, Rōvaṇa, Māchaya, Ravidēva, and Śrīvara (ll. 145, 152, 160). Ravidēva married Dēvalabbe, who bore him Nāchapa (Nāchi), Koppa, Vāvaṇa, Rōvaṇa, and Sovāṇa (ll. 156-158, 160, 199). Verse 85, line 173 f., tells us that he held high offices under three successive kings: he was made Lāla-sandhivigrāhin by king Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I), from whom he received the villages of Mukkunde, Gaṅgāpura, and Bhār (Yēwār), which he settled upon his family (ll. 166-170); Sōmēśvara II appointed him his Hēri-sandhivigrāhin (l. 171); and Vikramāditya VI gave him authority to use the insignia of royalty (ll. 172-173). In this connection we may notice the interesting point raised in the words *tannayad=ond=upadhā-viśuddhiyīm* of l. 145, "by the unique manner in which he showed his uprightness under test": from the Kāuṭīliya Artha-śāstra, prakaraṇa 6, p. 16 (compare Kāmandakiya-Nīti-sāra iv. 25, *upadhā-śodhitāḥ*), we know that it was a feature of Hindu polity to test the virtue of officials in the fire of temptation; and our text supplies us with an actual instance.<sup>1</sup>

The details of the date of this inscription (l. 213 ff.) are: the Piṅgala *samvatsara*, being the second year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha, i.e. of the reign of Vikramāditya VI; the full-moon of Śrāvaṇa; Ādityavāra (Sunday); an eclipse of the moon. On this Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"The Piṅgala *samvatsara* in question began, as a Chaitrādi lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, on 26 February, A.D. 1077. The given *tithi*, the full-moon of Śrāvaṇa, answers in that year to 6 August, on which day it ended at 21 hrs. 21 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). That day was a Sunday, as

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Krishna Sastri remarks that an inscription at Hūvinahadagalli mentions a certain Raviyāṇa and his wife Rebbalabbe as having built there a temple to Kēśava-svāmi (*Ep. Report*, 1914, p. 67).



specified. And on it there was a total eclipse of the moon, visible in India.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly the date answers quite satisfactorily to Sunday, 6 August, A.D. 1077."

Among the places mentioned in this record, the first is the Brāhmaṇa village **Mukkunde** on the river **Kirudore** in the **Eḍedore nāḍ** or country (line 130, verse 57). Dr. Fleet having told me that he had good reasons for believing that the name **Kirudore** denotes the **Tuṅgabhadra** and that **Mukkunde** should be found somewhere on that river in the Nizam's territory, I searched the maps and have found the place: it is in the 'Sindunoor' taluka of the Raichūr District, and is shown as '**Mookoondi**' in the Hyderabad Topographical Survey sheet 83 (1880) and in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1893), in lat. 15° 36', long. 76° 52', on the north bank of the **Tuṅgabhadra**: it is situated about twelve miles south-south-east from 'Sindunoor' and thirty-two miles north-by-west from Bellary in Madras, and is about seventy-eight miles south-by-east from **Yēwūr**.<sup>2</sup> This identification of **Mukkunde** both endorses the identification of the **Kirudore** with the **Tuṅgabhadra** and also helps to locate the **Eḍedore** country; for some further information on these points reference may be made to Dr. Fleet's notes on pp. 293-295 below. **Mukkunde** is mentioned again in line 169, verse 82, where we learn that the minister Ravidēva obtained a gift of this village along with **Gaṅgāpura** and **Ēhūr** from the Western Chālukya king Āhavamalla-Somēśvara I, and presented them to the members of the Brāhmaṇa family at **Mukkunde** to which he himself belonged. **Ēhūr**, which is mentioned again in verses 94, 100, and lines 219, 245, is obviously the modern **Yēwūr** itself. **Gaṅgāpura** may possibly be the 'Gungapoor' of the Atlas sheet 58, in lat. 15° 5', long. 75° 56', on the north bank of the **Tuṅgabhadra**, in the Gadag taluka of the Dhārwar District, Bombay, about seventy miles towards west-south-west from 'Mookoondi': but the name is not an uncommon one, and this identification is only conjectural. **Miriñje** (l. 227) is the present **Miraj**, the chief town of the Miraj State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay, about twenty-eight miles east-by-north from Kōlhāpūr. We find mention likewise of **Kiriya-Bellumbatti** in the **Nariyumbole** seventy (ll. 229-30, 249) and **Piriya-Bellumbatti** in the **Sagara** three-hundred (ll. 233-4). Regarding **Sagara** see just below. **Nariyumbole** may be safely identified with the '**Nurriboli**' of the Atlas sheet 57, on the south bank of the **Bhimā**, about twenty-seven miles north-east from **Yēwūr**; and one or the other of the two **Bellumbattis**—probably **Piriya**, the "larger, senior, or older" one—is the '**Bellubutti**' of the maps, four miles north-north-east from **Yēwūr**. As regards **Śivapura**, on the west of **Piriya-Bellumbatti** (ll. 233-5),<sup>3</sup> the maps show a 'Shewapoor' about one mile and a half on the north-east of '**Bellubutti**'; but this does not seem to answer to the **Śivapura** of the record: there is, however, nothing special about the name **Śivapura**; it might be given to any small settlement, and the place could afterwards develop into a village. As for **Ēḷarāve** (ll. 230, 249, 251), Dr. Fleet tells me that an inscription of A.D. 1095 at the place itself shows that this is the modern **Yēḍarāve**, a village about ten miles towards the north-north-west from **Yēwūr** which is shown in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 78 (1885) as '**Yeddurawi**,' but in the Atlas sheet 57 as '**Yeddura**' with a careless omission of the last syllable. On the subject of the **Sagara** three-hundred (l. 233) Dr. Fleet makes the following remarks:—"This ancient territorial division is connected more or less directly with the present **Sagar**,—the '**Suggur**' of the Atlas sheet 57 and the Survey sheet 79,<sup>4</sup>—now a *jāgīr* town in the Shāhpūr ('Shawpoor') taluka of the Gulbarga District, about fifteen miles towards the

<sup>1</sup> Sewell, *Eclipses of the Moon in India*, table E, p. 25, from which I quote the exact time of full-moon.

<sup>2</sup> It may as well be said that neither Dr. Fleet nor I can find any other representative of **Mukkunde** in any direction.

<sup>3</sup> This place is also mentioned in the short separate record No. I: see p. 273 below.

<sup>4</sup> Elliot MS. Collection, R. As. Society's copy, Vol. I, p. 223.

<sup>5</sup> In the Imperial Gazetteer this name has been given as '**Sāgar**,' with the long *ā* in the first syllable. But the inscriptions and the maps disclose the correct form.



south-east-by-east from Yēwūr. At the same time, the maps show close on the north-east of 'Shawpoor,' which is about five miles towards the north-east-by-north from Sagar, a village named 'Hulli Suggur,' which seems to mean Hālē-Sagar, "Old Sagar"; and the Survey sheet shows also a 'Suggur Droog,' or "Sagar hill-fort," among the hills close on the south-west of 'Shawpoor.' Accordingly, and in view of the point that the name Shāhpūr is evidently of late origin, the ancient Sagara should perhaps be located where Shāhpūr is now. The Sagara territory is specified as a three-hundred district in the Kembhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054 (p. 292 below), in the present Yēwūr inscription B of A.D. 1077, and in the Yēwūr inscription C of A.D. 1105: but it is mentioned as a five-hundred district three times in an inscription of A.D. 1129 at Hirē-Mudanūr, about twelve miles towards the south-west from Yēwūr, and again in an inscription of A.D. 1218 at Chikka-Mudanūr, next door to Hirē-Mudanūr.<sup>1</sup> It thus seems to have received an increase of extent at some time about A.D. 1110-20, through an absorption of the whole or part of some adjacent district or districts, lying probably on the east of the original three-hundred."

As was said above, the stone which bears this inscription contains also two short separate records. One of these is at the bottom of the front face, the other at the foot of the second side-face. The language and script of both are Kanarose; their date is later by a few years than that of the main record. They are as follows:—

I.—Below line 65.<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Ōm<sup>3</sup> Svasti Śrīmad-daṇḍanāyakara magal Muddaladēviy-akkamgaḷ hāga hāga  
vriddiyim Śivapurada aśēsha-ma-  
2 hajanamgaḷa kayyalu koṭṭa gadyāṇav-āru i(1) poṇna vṛii(vri)ddiyim agniśṭheyam<sup>4</sup>  
mahajānam naḍasuvaru ||  
3 Mattam gadyāṇam 1 o(a)ntu gadya 7 [||\*]

Translation.

Ōm! Good fortune! Six *gadyāṇas* have been deposited with the collective body of merchants of Śivapura by the lady Muddaladēvi, daughter of the fortunate General, at the interest of twenty-five per cent; from the interest of this sum the merchants shall maintain a fire-offering (*agn-īṣṭi*). Likewise one *gadyāṇa* [was given], thus [making in all] 7 *gadyāṇas*.

II.—Below line 283.<sup>5</sup>

- 1 Brāhmaṇara key-maneya tēja-svāmyam-ellam brāhmaṇar-ade | mikkud-ellam  
dēvargge ||  
2 Dēvara taḷa-vriddiyim mūḍa[1\*] kalkuṭiga-geyi mattar-ppanneraḍu | . . . . . | |  
3 dēvara kēriyim mūḍal-avargge . . . . . mamgaḷa mābā-śri [||\*]

Translation.

All ownership of *tēja*-rights in the fields and houses of Brāhmaṇas [belongs] to the Brāhmaṇas; all the remainder [belongs] to the god. On the east of the estate of the god, twelve *mattar* [occupied by] the stone cutters' field . . . . . east of the god's street, to them . .

<sup>1</sup> I quote these Mudanūr records from ink-impressions.

<sup>2</sup> From the ink-impression.

<sup>3</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.

<sup>4</sup> Perhaps this is for *agn-īṣṭi*, and answers to the common *agni-kārya* or preliminary oblation in the sacred fire.

<sup>5</sup> From the ink-impression.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

## Front of the Stone.

- 1 Ōm<sup>2</sup> [1\*] <sup>3</sup>Namas=tuṅga-śirāś-chuṁbi-chāndra-chāmara-chāravō trailōkya-nagar-  
ārambha-mūla-stambhāya Śambhavō || [1\*]<sup>4</sup>
- 2 Ōm<sup>5</sup> Svasti || <sup>6</sup>Jayaty=āvishkṛitān Viṣṇōr=vvārāham kshobhit-āṇṇavam |  
dakṣiṇ-ōnnata-damshṭr-āgra-viśrānta-
- 3 bhuvanān vapuḥ |( ||) [2\*] <sup>7</sup>Śriyam=upaharatād=vaḥ Śri-patiḥ krōḍa-rūpō vikāṭa-  
viśada-damshṭrā-prānta-
- 4 viśrānti-bhājam ||(I) avahad=adaya-dasṭṭ(damshṭr)-ākṛiṣṭa-vispasṭṭa-kāṇḍa-pratanu-  
viśa(sa)-jaṭ-āgra-granthi-
- 5 vad=yō dharitrim || [3\*] <sup>8</sup>Kari-makara-makarik-āṁkita-jaḷa-nidhi-bhasanām<sup>9</sup>  
vaśikarōtv=avani-va-
- 6 dhūm || (I) Tribhuvanamalla-kṣmāpatir=akaḷaṁka-yaśō-mbu-rāsi-valayita-bhuvanah ||  
[4\*] Gadyam ||
- 7 Svasti samasta-bhuvana-samstūyamāna-vyā<sup>10</sup>-sagōtrāṇām Hāriti-putrāṇām Kausiki-  
vara-pra-
- 8 sādā-labdha-śvōt-ātapatr-ādi-rājya-chihṇānām sapta-mātrikā-parirakṣhitānām Kārttikō-  
9 ya-vara-prasāda-labdha-mayūra-piṇchha(pichchha)-kunta-dhvajānām bhagavan-Nārā-  
yaṇa-prasād-āsā-
- 10 dita-vara-varāha-lāṁchhan-ēkṣhaṇa-khaṇa-vaśikṛit-ārāti-rāja-maṇḍalānām sama-  
11 sta-bhuvan-āśraya-sarvva-lōk-āśraya-Viṣṇuvarddhana-Vijayādity-ādi-viśēsha-
- 12 nāmnām rāja-ratnānām=udbhava-bhūmih || Vṛittam || <sup>11</sup>Kabaḷita-Naḷa-lakshmi[r\*]=  
durjjay-aurjji-
- 13 tya-hāri vihata-pṛithu-Kaḍamb-āḍambarō Maurya-nirjīti | nija-bhuja-bala-bhūmn=ō-  
14 tpātayan=Rāptra(shṭra)kūṭā[n\*] khilīta-Kaḷachuri-śrīr=asti Chāḷukya-vamśah ||  
[5\*] <sup>12</sup>Taj-jōshu
- 15 rājyam=anupālya gatēshu rājasv=ēkānta(n=na)-shashṭi-gaṇanēshu purādyayādhyam<sup>13</sup>  
|| (I) tad-vamśa-jūḥ(s)=ta-
- 16 d-anu shōḍaśa bhūmi-pālāḥ kṣmām Dakṣiṇāpatha-jusham bibharām babhūvuh |  
( ||) [6\*] Dusṭṭ-āva-
- 17 shṭabdhūyām katipaya-purush-āntar-āntarītāyām | Chāḷukya-kula-sampadi bhūya-  
18 ś=Chāḷukya-vamśya ōva | <sup>14</sup>[Kandaḥ\*] kīrtti-lat-āṁkurasya kamaḷam Lakshmi-  
vilās-āspadam vajram vairi-mahi-bhṛi-
- 19 tām pratinidhir=dēvasya Daitya-drubah | rāj=āstj=Jayasimhavallabha iti  
khyātās=charitrai-
- 20 r=nnijair=yō rōjō chiram=ādi-rāja-charit-ōtkamṭhaḥ(thāḥ) prajānām harat(n) ||[7\*]  
<sup>15</sup>Yō Rāshtrakūṭa-kulam=Indra iti prasi-

<sup>1</sup> From the ink-impression.<sup>2</sup> Metre : Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).<sup>3</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Mālinī.<sup>5</sup> Read -ratnām.<sup>6</sup> Metre : Mālinī.<sup>7</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>8</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.<sup>9</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.<sup>10</sup> The verses are not numbered on the stone.<sup>11</sup> Metre : Ślōka.<sup>12</sup> Metre : Āryāgiti.<sup>13</sup> Read -Mānava-.<sup>14</sup> Read pur-ādhy-Ayōdhyam.<sup>15</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.

- 21 ddham Kṛishṇ-āhvayasya sutam=ashta-śat-ēbha-sainyam | nirjjitya dagdha-nṛipa-  
pamcha-śatō babhāra bhūyaś=Chalukya-kuḷa-vallabha-
- 22 rāja-lakṣmīm || [8\*] <sup>1</sup>Chatuḷa-ripu-turaga-paṭu-bhata-karaṭi-ghaṭa-kōṭi-ghaṭita-raṇa-  
rāgaḥ | sukṛita-Hara-charaṇa-rāga-
- 23 s-tva(ta)nayō=bhūt=tasya Raṇarāgaḥ || [9\*] <sup>1</sup>Tat-tanayaḥ Pulakēśi Kēsi-  
nistū(śhū)dana-samō=bhavad=rājā | Vātāpi-purī-vara-patir=akalita-
- 24 khaḷa-Kaḷi-kaḷamka-kaḷaḥ || [10\*] <sup>2</sup>Vayam=api Pulakēśi-kṣmāpatim varṇayantaḥ  
puḷaka-kalita-dēhāḥ paśyat=ādy=āpi santaḥ | sa
- 25 hi turaga-gaj-ēndra-grāma-sāraṁ sahasra-dvaya-parimitavṛittisyāch<sup>3</sup>=chakār=āśva-  
mēdhē || [11\*] Tat-tanayaḥ | <sup>2</sup>Naḷa-niḷaya-vi-
- 26 lōpi Maurya-niryyāṇa-hōtuḥ prathita-prithu-Kaḍamba-stamba(bha)-bhōdī kuṭhāraḥ |  
bhuvana-bhavana-bhāg-āpūraṇ-āraṁbha-
- 27 bhāra-vyavasita-sita-kirttiḥ Kirttivarmma nripō=bhūt || [12\*] Tad-anu tasya  
ānujaḥ | <sup>4</sup>Sarvva-dvip-ākramaṇa-mahasō yasya nan-
- 28 sētu-bandhair=ullamghy=ābdhim vyavi(dhi)ta pritanā Rēvati-dvīpa-lōpaṁ [1\*]  
rājya-stri(śrī)ṇām hadha(ṭha)patir=abhūd=yaś=cha Kālachoha(chochu)riṇām  
babhrē
- 29 bhūmim saha sa sakaḷair=mmaṁḡḷair=Mmaṁḡḷisāḥ || [13\*] <sup>4</sup>Jyēshṭha-bhrātus-  
sati suta-varō=py=arbbhakatvād=aśaktō yasminu=ātmany=akṛita hi dhu-
- 30 raṁ Maṁḡḷisāḥ prithivyāḥ [1\*] tasmin pratyārppipad=atha mahim yāni  
Satyāśrayō(yō)=sau Chāḷukyanām ka iva hi pathō darppataḥ<sup>5</sup> prachya-
- 31 vēta || [14\*] <sup>6</sup>Jētur=disām vijita-Harsha-mahā-nṛipasya dātur=mmaṇōratha-śat-  
ādhikam=artṭhayadbhāḥ(dbhyaḥ) | saty-ādi-sarvva-guṇa-
- 32 ratna-gaṇ-ākarasya satyāśrayatvam=upalakṣhaṇam=ēva yasya || [15\*] <sup>7</sup>Adamari-  
kṛita-dig-valayō=[r\*]ddita-dvid(d)-ama-
- 33 ri-parigita-mahā-yaśāḥ | Mṛḍam=arishṭa-ti(bhi)daṁ manas=ōdvaham(n) Tada-  
(Naḍa)mari-kshitipō=jani tastu(t-su)taḥ || [16\*]
- 34 <sup>8</sup>Sutas=tadiyō guṇa-ratna-māḷi bhū-vallabhō=bhṛi(bhū)d=bhuja-viryya-sāḷi |  
Ādityavarma=ārjjita-puṇya-karmma
- 35 tējōbhīr=āditya-samāna-dharmma || [17\*] <sup>9</sup>Tat-sutō Vikramādityō vikram-ākṛānta-  
bhā-taḥ | <sup>10</sup>tatō=pi Yuddhama-
- 36 ll-ākhyō yuddhē Yama-samō nripaḥ || [18\*] <sup>9</sup>Taj-janmā Vijayādityō virān-ōk-  
āṁga-saṁgarē | chaturṇām=maṇḍalānām=a-
- 37 py=ajayad=Vijay-ōpamaḥ || [19\*] <sup>9</sup>Tad-bhavō Vikramādityaḥ Ki[r\*]ttivarmma  
tad-ātmajaḥ | yēnō(na) Chāḷukya-rājya-śrīr=aṁta-
- 38 rāyiny=abhūd=bhuvi || [20\*] <sup>9</sup>Vikramāditya-bhūpāḷa-bhrātā bhīma-parākramaḥ |  
tat-sūnuḥ Ki[r\*]ttivarmma=ābhūt mṛi-
- 39 t-p[r\*]ās-ā[r\*]ddita-durjjanāḥ || [21\*] <sup>9</sup>Taila-bhūpas=tatō jātō Vikramāditya-  
bhūpatiḥ | tat-sūnur=abhavat=tasmād=Bhīma-rājō=ri-
- 40 bhikaraḥ || [22\*] <sup>9</sup>Ayyaṇ-āryas=tatō jajñō yad-varṇāsya śriyam śukam(svakām) |  
prāpayanti(nn=i)va dhassam(varṇam) śva(svam) sam(sa) babhrō(vavrō) Kṛishṇa-  
nandanān(m) || [23\*]

<sup>1</sup> Metro : Āryā.<sup>2</sup> Metro : Mālini.<sup>3</sup> Read -parimitam=ritoik-sāch-.<sup>4</sup> Metro Mandākṛāntā.<sup>5</sup> Read dharmy=ataḥ.<sup>6</sup> Metro : Vasantatilakā.<sup>7</sup> Metro<sup>8</sup> Drutavilambita.<sup>8</sup> Metro : Trishṭubh Upajāti, with pāda 1 Upēndravajrā and pādas 2-4 Indravajrā.<sup>9</sup> Metro : Ślōka.

- 41 <sup>1</sup>Abhavat=tayōḥ tanujōḥ<sup>2</sup> vibhava-vibhāsi virōdhi-vidhvaṁsi | tējo-vijit-  
ādityaḥ satya-dhaṇo Vikramādityaḥ || [24\*]
- 42 <sup>3</sup>Chēd-īsa-vaṁśa-tīlakāṁ Laksh[m\*]apa-rāja-ya nandamā(nā)m nūta-śīlām |  
Bonhādēvīm vidhivat=paripityē(nyē) Vikramā-
- 43 dityaḥ || [25\*] <sup>4</sup>Sutam=iva Vasudēvā[d\*] Dēvaki Vāsudēvam Guham=iva  
Giri-jāmir=ddēvam=Arddhēndumanlēḥ |
- 44 ajanayad=atha Bonhādēvy=ataḥ Taila<sup>5</sup>-bhūpam vibhava-vijita-Śakraṁ  
Vikramāditya-nāmaḥ || [26\*] <sup>6</sup>Ari-
- 45 kumbhi-kumbha-bhēdana-ripu-durgga-kavāṭa-bhaṁjana-prabhṛtiḥ | sahaja-baḥasā(śya)  
Harēdhdhava<sup>7</sup> bāḷa-kra(krī)ḍ=ābhava-
- 46 d=yasya || [27\*] Kim cha | Rāshtrakūṭa-kula-rāja-sambaddhāv=ubhau |  
<sup>8</sup>Aurjijityāch=charaṇāv=iva prachalītau sākshāt=Kalēḥ krāma-
- 47 taḥ krūrau baddha-śarīraṇa gura-jana-drōha-prarōhāv=iva | rājā khaṇḍita.<sup>9</sup>  
Rāshtrakūṭaka-kula-śrī-valli-jūt-āṁku-
- 48 rau lūnau yēna sukhēna Karkacha(ra)-Raṇastambhau raṇa-prāṁgaṇē || [28\*]  
<sup>10</sup>Iṛnam<sup>11</sup> purā Diti-sutair=iva bhūta-dhātrīm yō Rāshtra-
- 49 kūta-kuṭīlair=ggamitām=adhasāt | uddhṛitya Mādhava iv=ādri(di)-varāha-rūpā(pō)  
babhrō Chāḷukya-kula-vallabha-rāja-la-
- 50 kaḥ[m\*]īm || [29\*] <sup>12</sup>Dū(Hū)ṇa-prāna-hara-pratāpa-dahanō yātrā-trasan-Māraḥ  
Chē(Chai)dyā-chehbēdy=akhiḷa-kshamā-jaya-naya-vyutpauna-
- 51 dhīr=Utpalāḥ | yēn=ātyugra-ṇa-āgra-darśita-bāḷa-prāchuryya-śauryy-odayaḥ kārāgāra-  
nidhē vō)śītaḥ kadhi(vi)-dhṛi(vṛi)shā
- 52 yam varṇayam(ṇa) ghṛṇṇitāḥ || [30\*] <sup>13</sup>Bhammaha-Raṭṭād=abhavad=bhūpālād=  
Rāshtrakūṭa-kula-tīlakāt | Lakshmir=iva salī-
- 53 la-nidhēḥ śrī-Jākabb-āhvayā kanyā || [31\*] <sup>14</sup>Chāḷukya-vaṁś-āmbara-bhānu-māḷi  
śrī-Taila-bhūpāla upāyat=ainām | tayō-
- 54 ś=cha lōk-āsu(bhyu)dayāya yōgaḥ sa chaṁdrikā-chaṁdrasōr=iv=āsīt || [32\*]  
<sup>15</sup>Śrī-Taila-bhūmi-pālāt śrī-Jākabbā
- 55 samajījanat | śrīmat-Satyāśrayam Ka(Ska)ṇdam=Āmbikā Tryambakād=iva || [33\*]  
<sup>16</sup>Tasy-ānujaḥ śrī-Daśavarmma-uāmnā(nā) ta-
- 56 d-vallabhā Bhāgyavat=iti dēvi | tayōr=abhūd=vikrama-śīlā-śālī śrī-Vikramāditya-  
nṛipas-tanujāḥ || [34\*] <sup>17</sup>Asau
- 57 nija-jyēshṭha-pituh paṇḍksham babhāra vārāśi-vṛitām dhanītrīm | Bhujōna  
kēyūra-latām=iv=ōchchair=vīdāri-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Āryā.<sup>2</sup> Read =tayōs=tanujō.<sup>3</sup> Metre not clear : the words Chēd-īsa . . . nūta-śīlām may be scanned as half of an Āryāgiti, and the remainder as the latter half of an Āryā ; cf. Mahābhārata, XIII, xiv, 183, which contains an Āryā hemistich followed by a second Āryāgiti hemistich.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Mālini.<sup>5</sup> Read =ata=Taila.<sup>6</sup> Metre : Āryā.<sup>7</sup> Read Har=iva.<sup>8</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.<sup>9</sup> Read kālāt=khaṇḍita.<sup>10</sup> Metre : Vasantatīlakā.<sup>11</sup> Read ittham.<sup>12</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.<sup>13</sup> Metre : Āryā.<sup>14</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh Upajāti, pādas 1 and 2 being Indravajrā and 3 and 4 Upēndravajrā.<sup>15</sup> Metre : Ślōka.<sup>16</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh Upajāti, with pādas 1, 2, and 4 Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.<sup>17</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh Upajāti, Upēndravajrā.

- 58 t-ārāti-kada[<sup>m\*</sup>]bakēna || [35\*] Tad-anu tasy=ānujaḥ | <sup>1</sup>Yasy=ākhiḥa-vyāpi yaśo-  
vadātam=akāṇḍa-dugdh-āmbudhi-vri-
- 59 ddhi-samkām | karōti mugdh-āmarasundaḥpām=abhūt=sa bhūyo(po) Jagad-  
ēkamallaḥ || [36\*] <sup>2</sup>Sad=āvanasthaḥ paṭu-vikramā-
- 60 d=yō mad-āndha-gandh-ēna(bha)-ghaṭā-vipāṭi | dhar-ōrjita-prasphurita-prabhāva  
rarāja yō=sau Jayasimha-rājaḥ || [37\*] <sup>3</sup>A-
- 61 gamad=ākhiḥa-dhātī yōna rājanvātīva(tva)m nivasati nripa-lakṣmīr=yyasya  
śubhr-ātapatrē | sa sakaḥa-namit-āri-
- 62 kshōṇi-bhṛin-maṇḍi-ratna-dyuti-samlalita<sup>4</sup>-pāḍo gaṇḍaroḥgaṇḍa-bhūpaḥ || [38\*] <sup>5</sup>Ā(a)-  
dōsh-ākara-samgō=pi vin=āpi makha-
- 63 dāśhaṇam | sa[d\*]<sup>6</sup>-bhūti-bhūshaṇo yaś=cha samprāpa jagad-īśatām || [39\*]  
<sup>7</sup>Vikhyāta-Kṛishṇa-varṇṇē Taila-snēh-ōpalabdhā-
- 64 saraṭatvō | Kuntala-vishayō nitarām virājatō Mallik-āmōdaḥ || [40\*] <sup>8</sup>Tataḥ  
pratāpa-jvaḥana-prabhāva-nirmmū-
- 65 la-nirddagdhā-virōdhi-vamśaḥ | tasy=ātmajaḥ pālayitā dharāyāḥ śrīmān=abhūd=  
Āhavamalla-dēvaḥ || [41\*] Maṇḍalaṇ ||

*First side face.*

- 66 Ōm<sup>9</sup> [l\*] <sup>10</sup>Ātm-āvaasthāna-hētor=abhilashati sadā maṇḍapam
- 67 Mālav-ēśo dolaṇ(t)-tālī-van-āntāty(ny)-anuserati sari-
- 68 n-nātha-kūḷāni Chōḷaḥ | Katyā(nyā)kubj-ādi(dhi)rājō bhajati
- 69 cha tarāsā kandarās-tā Himād[r\*]ēr=uddāmā yut-pratā-
- 70 pa-prasara-bhara-bhay(v)-ōdbhīti-vibhrānta-chittāḥ || [42\*] <sup>11</sup>Ā(a)mlā-
- 71 na-Taila-guṇa-samgrahaṇa-pravṛiddha-tējō-viśēsha-daḷi-
- 72 ta-dvishad-andhakūrah | anvarthatām samannusṛitya kavi-shra(pra)-
- 73 dhānair=yyaḥ prōchyatō naṇu Chāḷukya-kūḷa-pradi(di)paḥ || [43\*]
- 74 <sup>12</sup>Nāmn=aiv=ātichalaṇ dvishan-mṛiga-kūḷam vibhrāsyā<sup>13</sup> tējō-
- 75 dhikai ratyai(tnai)r=astva(skha)ḷitam purā Gajapatēs=tan=nūśayitvā
- 76 madam | tumgānām=avanī-bhṛitām=anudinam dat[t\*]vā padam
- 77 mūddhasu<sup>\*</sup> prāpta[h\*] śrī-Jayasimha-nandana iti khyā-
- 78 tīm cha yaḥ prastutām || [44\*] <sup>14</sup>Auddhṛi(ddha)tya-yukt-Āndhakaja-pra-
- 79 bhāva-nirmmūḷan-ōddāma-baḥasya yanya | virājatō
- 80 nirjjita-Minakētā(to)r=ddēvasya Chāḷukya-mahēśvaratvam || [45\*]
- 81 <sup>15</sup>Tasmād=ajāyata jagaj-janita-pramōda-śrīṇḡāra-vira-ra-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh Upajāti, with *pāda* 1 Indravajrā and 2-4 Upēndravajrā.

<sup>2</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh Upajāti, Upēndravajrā.

<sup>3</sup> Metre : Mālinī.

<sup>4</sup> Read -*śabalita*-.  
<sup>5</sup> Metre : Ślōka.

<sup>6</sup> *Sad-bhūti*- according to the Miraj plates.

<sup>7</sup> Metre : Āryā.

<sup>8</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh Upajāti, with *pāda* 1 Upēndravajrā and 2-4 Indravajrā.

<sup>9</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.

<sup>10</sup> Metre : Śragdharā.

<sup>11</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.

<sup>12</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.

<sup>13</sup> Read *vibhrāsyā*.

<sup>14</sup> Metre : Trishṭubh Upajāti, with *pādas* 1, 2 and 4 Indravajrā and 3 Upēndravajrā.

<sup>15</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.

- 82 sikaḥ kavi-loka-kāntaḥ | kāntā-viḷḷa-nayan-ōtpaḷa-  
 83 chāru-chandraś=Chālukya-varṇa-tiḷako Bhuvanaikamallaḥ || [46\*]  
 84 <sup>1</sup>Yah patra[m\*] sphuṭa-pushkar-ākshara-dharam pāṇa kṛipāpa-  
 85 chohhalād=ā-janma-pratipatta(nna)-dāgya(sya)-vijaya-śrī-dattan(m)=uchchai-  
 86 r=ddadhat | śākyam<sup>2</sup> grāhapi(yi)tu[m\*] ddi(di)śām parivṛḍhēn=sarvvān-i-  
 87 va prāhindhō(ṇō)t=pratyāśa(śa)n=nija-kirttim=abhra-taṭini-tya(spa)-  
 88 [rddh-]ānubandh-ōdyatān(m) || [47\*] <sup>3</sup>Tad-anu tasy=ānujaḥ | <sup>4</sup>Āsit=tē-  
 89 [ja]ḥ-kaḷita-kamaḥ-ollāsana-prauḍha-pāda-sparśād=u-  
 90 [chchai]ḥ śriyam=avanibhṛich-ohhēkarāṇām dadhānaḥ | dhvānta-bhrā-  
 91 [nti]m dadhad=iva dṛiśor=amjanam vairi-vīra-smēr-ākshipām muhu-  
 92 r=apaharan=Vikramāditya-dēvaḥ || [48\*] <sup>5</sup>Bhū-bhāram namita-pha-  
 93 ṇ-iśvaram bhujābhyām vi(bi)bhrāṇaḥ paṭaka-paḷāśra(yi)ta-kshi-  
 94 t-iśaḥ | yaś=ch=ōchchair=apahata-nūki-sā(śā)khi-lilaḥ prakhyā-  
 95 taḥ(tas=) Tribhuvanamalla ity=udāraḥ || [49\*] <sup>6</sup>Yātō=tvai(nvō)-  
 96 shtuṁ Janaka-janitām vallabh-ōdāra-lakshmin bhrātrā sārddham  
 97 hari-bala-yutas=tvā(svā)m Sumitr-ātmajēbha(na) | tīrō si-  
 98 ndhōr=Bbushu(hu)-mukha-bhayūd=ōtya Vaibhishana-śrī-dhā-  
 99 mnā nēmō Draviḷa<sup>6</sup>-patinā yaś=cha Chālukya-Rāmaḥ | (||) [50\*]  
 100 <sup>7</sup>Sarvv-āsā-vijaya-prayāṇa-samaya-jñāt-ākhi-  
 101 ḷ-ōrvvi-patha-prasthān=ēva mahim=atitya vimalā ya-  
 102 t-kirttir=abdhim gatā | prēshya(kahya)s=tō vijaya-śriyā-  
 103 para-vaśō dūri-karōty=ēpa(sha) mām=ity=ākhyātum=i-  
 104 v=ārṇava-sṭhiti-jushaḥ Sau(Śau)rōs=triḷōki-gurōḥ || [51\*] Sa tu ||  
 105 Idu tāmbra-śāsanadoḷ=iḷda Chālukya-chakrava-  
 106 rttigala varṇsada rājyam=geyd=arasugala rāj-āvaḷi māṅgala ||  
 107 Ōm<sup>8</sup> [l\*] Kandaṁ | <sup>9</sup>Śrī-vanit-ādhipan=Aga-tanayā-vibhu Vāg-dē-  
 108 vatā-manōraman=emb=i mūvarum=utsavadim Ravidē.  
 109 va-chamūpatige mālke sukha-sampadamam || [52\*] <sup>10</sup>Āva-  
 110 na tūdi-kōḷoḷ=sakaḷ-āvani kōdageya mugūḷa tu-  
 111 dig=eragida bhṛiṅgi-vapuvan=iḷisi sogayikum=ā  
 112 Vishṇu-varāha-mūrtti daye-goyg=olpam || [53\*] Vṛitta ||  
 113 <sup>10</sup>Vārija-piṭham=aksha-valayam māni-kunḍalam=u-  
 114 chcharat-trivēdi-ravam=emb=iv=oppe jaghana-sṭhaḷadoḷ ka-  
 115 radoḷ kapōḷadoḷ smēra-mukh-ābjadoḷ tanag=ōḍam-  
 116 baḍo taj-Jalajāksha-nābhi-nirōruha-garbbhadimdam=oge-  
 117 dom vijit-ārka-maham Pītāmaham || [54\*] <sup>10</sup>Ā Sara-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.<sup>2</sup> Read śākyam.<sup>3</sup> Metre : Mandākrāntā.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Praharahipi.<sup>5</sup> Metre : Mandākrāntā.

<sup>6</sup> This word is perhaps written more usually with *d* instead of *l*, for instance, in this same verse as No. 46, in the record on the Nilgunda plates: see p. 154 above. But the form *Draviḷa*, also, is found: see, e.g., *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 17, line 7.

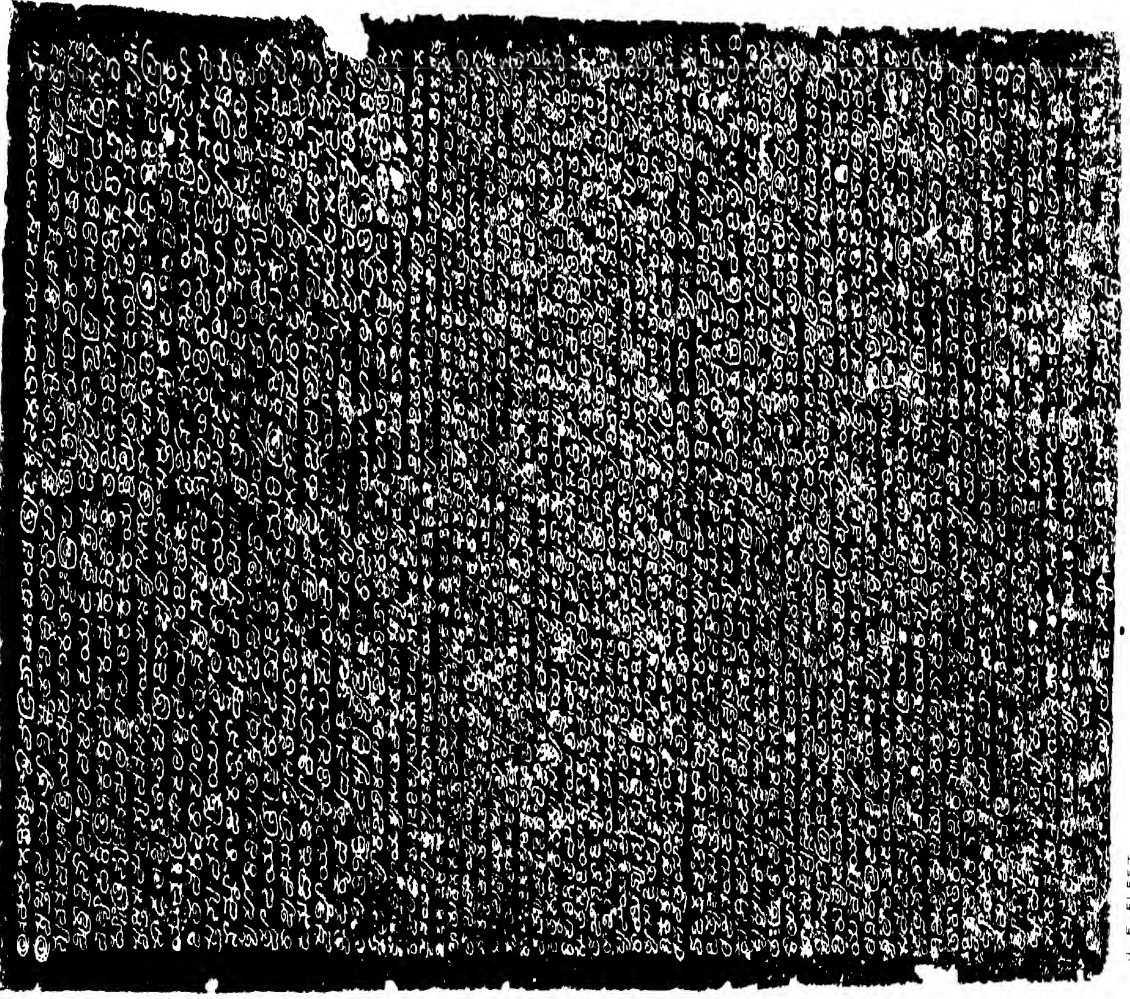
<sup>7</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛīḍita.<sup>8</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.<sup>9</sup> Metre : Kanda.<sup>10</sup> Metre : Utpalamālā.



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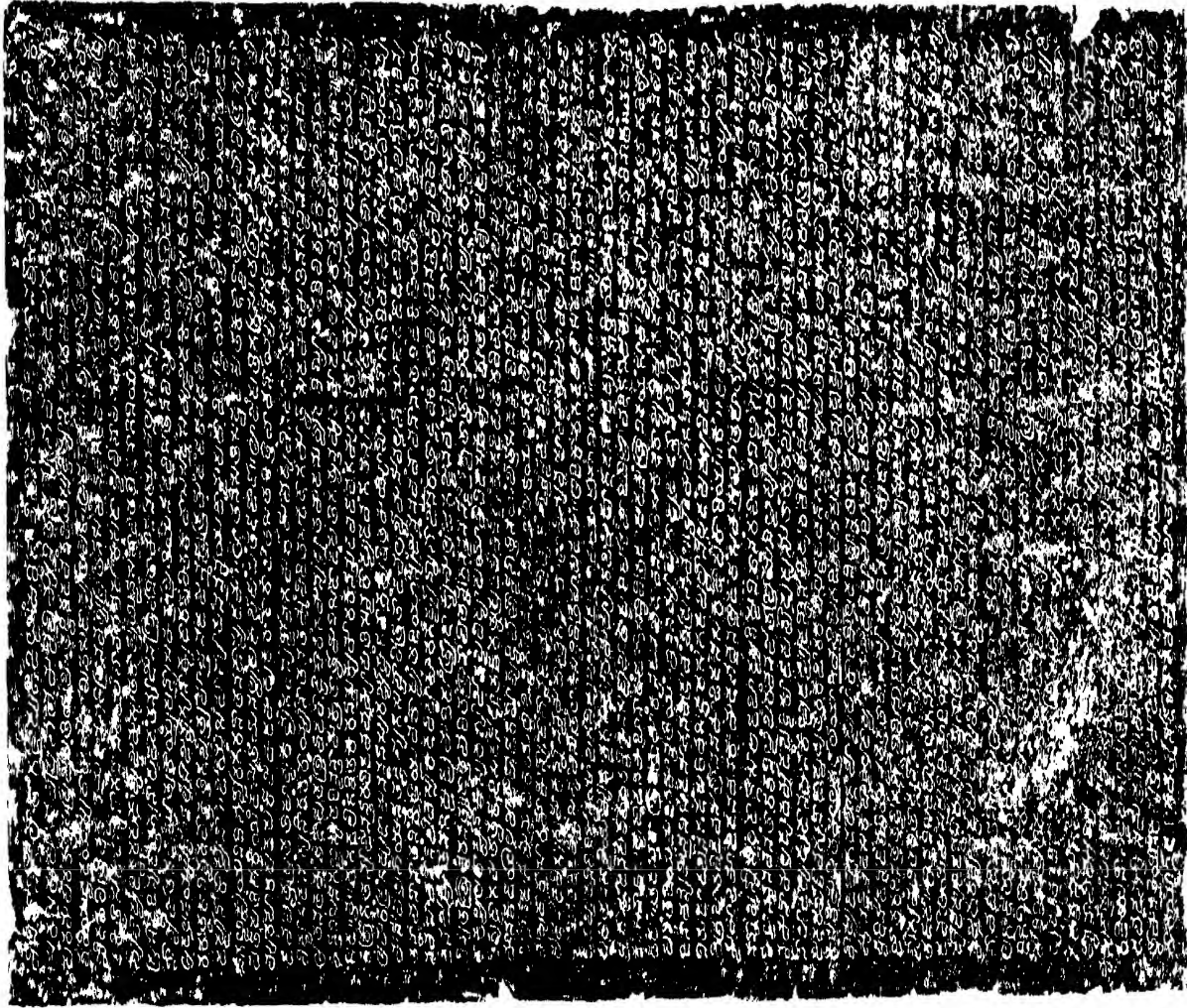


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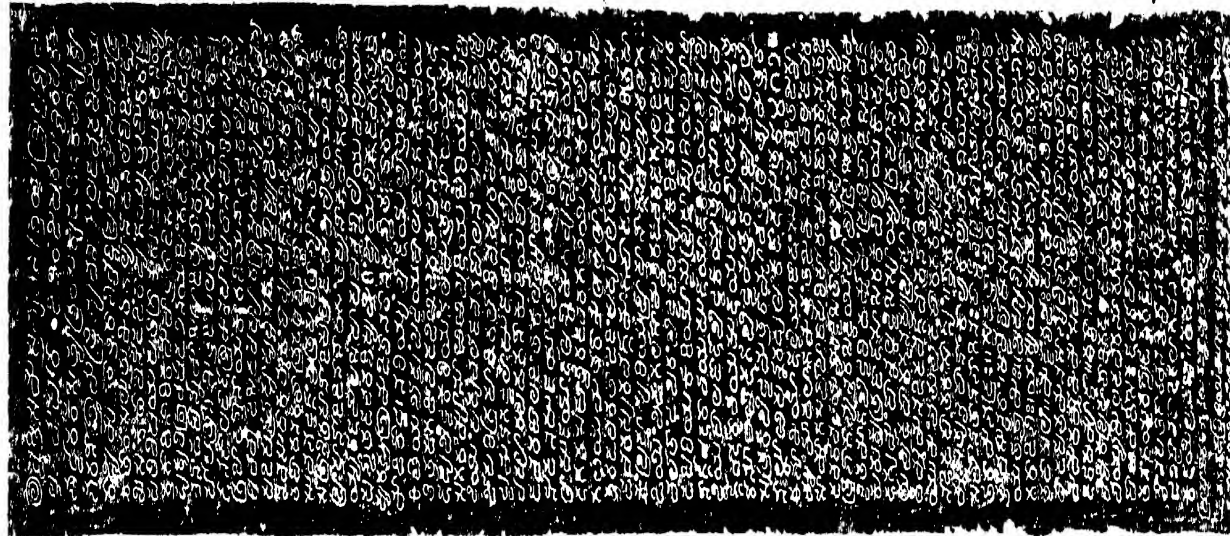
SCALE ONE-SIXTH

J. F. FLEET





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- 118 sijasarabhava-kuḷa-prabhavar-nnegaldor-Chohalukya-  
 119 r-udbhāsita-vikramar=ppalabar=ant-avarol kali Tai-  
 120 lan-embavam śāsita-śatruv-ātana magam Daśava-  
 121 rman-avaṁge puṭṭidom bhāsura-kirtti Vikraman=avam-  
 122 g-anujam Jayasimha-vallabham || [55\*] <sup>1</sup>Śāsvata-kirtti  
 123 tat-tanayan-Āhavamallan-avaṁge sōnu Sōmē-  
 124 śvaran-ātanim kiṛiyan=ol-gali Vikrama-bhūmipā-  
 125 lakam viśva-virōdhi-maṇi-mapi-ramjita-pāda-payō-  
 126 jan-ātata-ānaśvara-śuddha-kirtti sha(pa)ripāḷisut-iḷdan=a-  
 127 śeśha-dhātriyaṁ || [56\*] Antu sukhadin rājyaṁ-geyyuttu-  
 128 m-ire || Kandam || <sup>2</sup>Podavig=ade tāne mukham=onip=Ede-  
 129 dore-nāḍimge tiḷakad=andadin=oppam-baḍed=irkum=oseva  
 130 Kirudore-daḍiyol Mukkundey=emba vipra-grāmaṁ || [57\*]  
 131 Vṛittam || <sup>3</sup>Adu tān dakṣiṇa-dēśadol nelasiyūn lō-  
 132 k-ottaram Nandan-āspadam=āg-iḷdum=asat-kujāta-tati  
 133 nānē-niti-vikhyāta-sampadam=āg-iḷdum=aniti-samgati

*Back of the Stone.*

- 134 vinit-āṇka-lōkamgaḷim pudid-iḷdum paribhāvīp=āgaḷ=avinīt-ādihāna-śōbh-āvaham  
 [58\*] Aḷi | Kam ||  
 135 <sup>4</sup>Sarasirūhabhava-prabhavam Marichi-muni tat-tanūbhavam sakaḷa-jagat-karap-aika-  
 hōtu-bhūtam  
 136 parama-param Kaśyapa-prajāpatiy=embam || [59\*] <sup>4</sup>Tad-viśada-vamśa-jātar=ssad-  
 vidyā-niḷayar=amaḷa-yaśar=akhiḷa-vipaśchid-vamdyar=ātma-vam-  
 137 śa-viyad-valaya-sudhā-mayūkhar=esedor=ppalabar || [60\*] Avarol || <sup>4</sup>Kaśyapa-gōtra-  
 pavitram naśyad-adharmma-prabhāvan=a-  
 138 khīla-dharitri-vaśyan=amaḷina-charitran=avaśya-vratam=esedan=elege Rōvanabhaṭṭam ||  
 [61\*] <sup>4</sup>Ā vipr-ottamana magam bhā-viśru-  
 139 ta-kirtti <sup>5</sup>sakaḷa-guṇa-gaṇa-niḷayaṁ bhāvabhava-hara-pad-ābja-vibhāvita-mati  
 Śamkarāryyan=embam negaldam || [62\*] Vri | <sup>6</sup>Ā vi-  
 140 bhu Koppad-Īśvara-pad-āmbujamaṁ suta-kāmyeyinde sambhāvita-chittan=āgi niya-  
 ma-bratadimdam=upāste-geydu tad-dēva-vara-  
 141 prasādadin=udāta-guṇam paḍedam tanūjanam Śri-vanitā-manō-nayana-vallabhanam  
 guṇi-Koppadēvanam || [63\*] Kam || <sup>6</sup>Ātam puṭṭe gu-  
 142 p-or-vi-jātam nere pūtu kāyṭu paṇtu samasta-pritiyan=odavisit-ene vikhyātiyan=  
 eydidan=aśeśha-viśvamhareyol || [64\*]  
 143 Ad-alladeyūn | Vri || <sup>7</sup>Nele saujanya-guṇakk-udāra-charitakk=āvāsa-sadmaṁ  
 samuj[j\*]vaḷa-kirtti-prasarakk-aḍarppu kaṇi śaṇh-āchē-  
 144 ra-ratnak[k\*]e niśchaḷa-vāg-vrittige bittu māntanada janma-kshōtram=emd=amde  
 kēvaḷamē Vāg-lalanē-mukh-ōj[j\*]vaḷa-mapi-śri-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Utpalamālā.

<sup>2</sup> Metre : Kanda.

<sup>3</sup> Metre : Mattābhavikṛīḍita.

<sup>4</sup> Metre : Kanda.

<sup>5</sup> Metre : Utpalamālā.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : Kanda.

<sup>7</sup> Metre : Mattābhavikṛīḍita.

- 145 darppanam **Koppanam** || [65\*] <sup>1</sup>Jayasimha-bhūpanan-taunayad-ond-upadhā-visud-  
dhiyim mechchisi tad-dayeyim padedom
- 146 negald-akshaya-nidhi-bhaṇḍāragarasutanad-āspadamam || [66\*] <sup>1</sup>Ātana sati sad-  
vamś-ōpēte kaḷ-ānvito vimala-chāritra-guṇ-ō-
- 147 pēte pati-bhaktiyimdarim Sitey=enal-Pāmpakabbe peṇipam taledo! || [67\*] <sup>1</sup>Ā  
jāmpatig=agra-sutam bhrājishpu-guṇ-āvalāmbi
- 148 Murahara-pada-pamkōja-mada-madhukaram rārājita-sita-kirtti **Vāvanāryyan-**  
negaldam || [68\*] <sup>1</sup>Ā vipra-kuḷa-lalāmam
- 149 dēva-pitri-pratati-havya-kavyaṅgaḷan=upd=āvagam=arkkame vaduv-inam=ā-vortturim  
tat-samāja-yajan-aika-ratam || [69\*] <sup>1</sup>Tad-anujan-asēsha-
- 150 vidyā-sadanam guṇi Śamkarāryyan-ātana tammam vidita-sakaḷ-āgam-ārttham  
sad-amaḷa-mati negaldan=elege Rēvanabhaṭṭam || [70\*]
- 151 <sup>1</sup>Ātana tammam śil-ōpētam śrī-vēda-vārddhi-pāraṅgaman=uddhūta-madan=urvvarā-  
vikhyātam śāsi-vīsada-kirtti Māchayabhaṭṭam || [71\*]
- 152 <sup>1</sup>Int=enisi negalda sutarindan-tāme kṛit-ārttham=enisid-ā dampatig=atyanta-mudam=  
odavo Lakshmi-kāntam Ravidēvan-amaḷa-guṇan=udi(da)yi-
- 153 sidam || [72\*] Vṛi || <sup>2</sup>lingaḷalingo śita-karan=entu Kumārakan=entu Dēva-  
dēvaṅgo Mur-āntakaṅgo Kusum-āyudhan=entu Jayantan=entu
- 154 Śakraṅgo tanūjar-ante Ravidēva-chamūpati 'sanda Koppadēvaṅgo tanūjan=  
endoḷe tad-unnatiyam pogaḷalke vēḷkumē || [73\*]
- 155 <sup>3</sup>Amar-ōmḍraṅgo Pulōma-nandane Sura-jyēsthāṅgo Vāg-lakshmi Sītamayūkh-  
ābharanāṅgo Gauri Vana-j-ākshaṅgo=Ambuj-āvāsey=enttu
- 156 manō-vallabhey=ante tad-vibhūge sach-chāritre tām Dēvalabbe manō-vallabhey=  
ādoḷ=emdoḷ=adan=inuṇ vāṇipom baṇṇipom || [74\*] <sup>3</sup>Vinu-
- 157 tan=Nāchanan-ātanim kiriyavam Koppan tadīy-ānujanman=avam Vāvanan=  
ātanimde kiriyātam Rēvanam tat-kaniya-
- 158 n=avam Sōvanan=enb=ivar=ssakaḷa-vidyā-pāragar=ppuṇya-bhūjanar=ātm-ōdbhavar=  
emdoḷ=ā vibhuvīn=ant=ār=ddhanyar=i dhātriyo! || [75\*]
- 159 <sup>3</sup>Vana-j-āksham tanag-ishta-dai[va\*]m=adhipam Trailōkyamallam jagaj-jana-vam-  
dyaṁ pitri Koppanam janani Sham(Pam)pādēvi tammam mahi-
- 160 vinutam Śrīvaran=atyudātta-charitam śrī-Nāchi tann=agra-mandan=end=ande  
kṛit-ārttham=alte Ravigam bhūloka-kaḷpa-drumam || [76\*] <sup>3</sup>Kavi-
- 161 tā-kalpa-lat-ārppanakke sura-bhūjam śabda-vidyā-payōbdhi-viḷāsakk=amṛit-āṁsu  
tarkka-vimala-vyōma-prakāśakke bhānu
- 162 viśuddh-āgama-tat[t\*]va-kēḷi-sadan-ōd[d\*]yotakko ratna-pradīpav=enippam kuḷa-  
dīpakam Ravi-chamūpam bandhu-kaḷpa-drumam || [77\*] <sup>3</sup>Anu-
- 163 mānakk=eḍey-illa bājipode rēkhā-suddhi bēr=onde bhitti-nayam-bett-esed-appuv=i  
nimḷda chamchan-mātreḷ Padmagarbbhanum=ēm
- 164 ballane pēḷim=intu bareyalk=enb=annegam tāne neṭṭane ballam bareyalk-anōka-  
lipiyam śrī-vipra-vidyādharam || [78\*] <sup>4</sup>Idu nava-
- 165 madhu-dhār-āsāramō mōp=sudh-āmbhō-nadiyo kavivud=enb=ond=andadim nuppan=  
impar pudidu Ravi-chamūpam bājip-ānd(ond)=ōje

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Kanda.<sup>2</sup> Metre : Mattābhavikṛīḍita.<sup>3</sup> Metre : Utpalamālā.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Atisakavali.

- 166 pēl-ēn=odavisugumo karṇa-ānandamam dhātrig-ellaṁ || [79\*] Kam || 1Ā  
vibhuv-Āhavamalla-mahi-vallabhanalli paḍedan=urutara-nija-vi-
- 167 dyā-vibhavadimda mechchisi bhū-vinutaṁ lāḷa-sandhi-vigraha-padamaṁ || [80\*]  
1Adhikāraṁgaḷa mē[1]-osed=adhikāraman=ā nṛip-śśvaraṁ kuḍe pa-
- 168 ḍedaṁ budha-nidhi nij-ānvay-āmbara-vidhu bāndhava-padmini-payōruha-mitraṁ ||  
[81\*] Ad=alladeyaṁ || 3Piridum kārṇyadimda=ā nara-
- 169 pati taṇag=old=īye Mukkunde Gaṁgaḷapuram-Ēhūr=emba mikk=ārggaḷane  
paḍedu sad-bhaktiyimdaṁ tadiy-ōrvvareyaṁ kāl-ga-
- 170 rochchi koṭṭaṁ dinapa-śśasādharaṁ-nilvinaṁ sarvva-bādhā-parihāraṁ māḍi vipr-  
āvaḷige nija-kuḷa-vyōma-tār-ādhināthaṁ || [82\*] Tad-anantaram ||
- 171 Kam || 3Sēnādhīpatyad=ōḍane mahi-nāthaṁ hēri-sandhi-vigraha-padamaṁ  
śśri-nīlayaṁ Sōmēśvara-bhū-nāthaṁ kūrṭtu rāgaḍim kuḍe pa-
- 172 ḍedaṁ || [83\*] Tad-anantaram | 3Śri-Vikramāṁka-nṛipān=akhiḷ-āvani-pati  
sakaḷa-rājya-chihnaṁgaḷan=old=āvagam=ittam taṇag=enal=ō vaṇṇi-
- 173 pen=iṁ tadiya-mahim-ōnnatiyaṁ || [84\*] 3Int=ene mūrūm-rājyadoḷan=tāne  
Chalukya-nṛipargge(rge) kay-gannaḍiy=ādaṁ tanna guḷa-
- 174 diṁ=āvanum=int=enisidan=ōḷane vipra-vaiśā-prabhavaṁ || [85\*] Vṛi || 4Mahig-  
ene(ni)tānumaṁ parusa-vēdiya beṭṭugaḷaṁ sur-āva-
- 175 nīruhe(ha)da banaṁgaḷaṁ pariva siddharasaṁgaḷa baḷ-vonaḷgaḷaṁ bahuvidha-  
yatnadimda Bidi māḍidan=allade lāḷa-sandhi-
- 176 vighrahi-Ravidēvan=orvvanane māḍidanē sakaḷ-ōpakāriyaṁ || [86\*] Kam ||  
5Amaḷdaṁ chandanamaṁ chandra-mayūkhaman=ō-
- 177 ndu māḍi māḍidan=avanam Kamaḷabhavan=allad-aṁd=ēm samasta-hita-bētu-  
bhūtan=akkumo pōḷim || [87\*] Vṛi || 6Manam=old=andadi-
- 178 n=aṇṇa baṇṇisal=ad=ārggaṁ sālādō bāppu śishta-nidhānaṁ Ravidēvan=iḷda  
bhuvanaṁ Lakṣm-tān=iḷd=āmburāśi nīḷimpa-druma-
- 179 m=iḷda Naudana-vanaṁ tār-ōśan=iḷd=āmbaraṁ vana-jāta-priyan=iḷda pūrva-  
kudharaṁ Dēvōndran=iḷd=āspadaṁ || [88\*] 7Idu Kali-kālada=a-
- 180 ndam=aṇam=alladu dharmāda baḷḷi kūḍe parvvidudu rīt-āṁkuraṁ baḷedu  
pallavisittu par-ōpakāra-sasyada tone kā-
- 181 ṇal=āḍapudu dāna-ghanam kaḍed-appud=aṇṇa nōḍ=idu Ravidēvan=emba purush-  
ōttaman=iḷda dharitriy=āgaḍē || [89\*] 7Nuḍi
- 182 jaḷa-rēkhe śaucha-guṇad=ōḷp=adu tāra-ka-hira-kamchalan=naḍeva neḷaḷte gāmpu  
pati-bhakti kelakk=upachārav=ōḷp=ēḍambaḍu chadur=e-
- 183 kkasekkam=aṇitaṁ mola-garttaley=āgi varttip=igaḍinavaram paḷamch-alevud=udgha-  
guṇam Ravi-daḍḍanāthanam(na) || [90\*] 9Adu lōk-ōttara-
- 184 v=oppadē pogalal=ārggaṁ bāpp=ahamkāram=illada nity-ōnnati mithyey=illad=aṇiv=  
anya-śśri-rat-āsaktiy=illada śaucha-pra(vra)ta-
- 185 m=ūnam=illad=esakaṁ poḷl=illad=ārpp=ārggaṁ=aṁjada vidyā-mahim-ōdayaṁ bhuvanadoḷ  
śśri-vipra-māṇikyanam(na)||[91\*] 9Idu nōḍ=a-

1 Metre : Kanda.

2 Metre : Mahāśrāgḍharā.

3 Metre : Kanda.

4 Metre : Champakamālā.

5 Metre : Kanda.

6 Metre : Mattēbhavikrīḍita.

7 Metre : Champakamālā.

8 For this somewhat obscure passage I give the division of words, as well as the translation, with due reserve.

9 Metre : Mattēbhavikrīḍita.

- 186 chchhari nōḍe nōḍe śaśiyind=att-atta tārā-samūhadin=att-atta kuḷ-ādri-samkuḷadin=att-att=arṇṇav-ānika-tiradin=att-atta diśā-ga-
- 187 j-ōtkaradin=att-att-Abjagarbbh-āṇḍa-khaṇḍadin=att-atta podalpan-ilpudu jasm śri-vipra-mānikyanam(na) || [92\*] Kam || <sup>1</sup>Enit-enite lakshmi pe-
- 188 rechhugum=anit-anit=ō-guṇame kiḍugum=ulidorgg=ant=alt=enit-enitu lakshmi perchhugum=anit-anit=ō-guṇaman=alte Ravigam
- 189 taḷedam || [93\*] Int=enisida pogaltegām negaltegām neley-āgi || Kam || <sup>1</sup>Tām paded-Ēhūroḷ lokam pogald=inegam Svayambhu-
- 190 dēv-ālayamam sampan-nidhi māḍisidam sampūrṇa-manōratham mah-ōtsavadindam || [94\*] Ad=ent=ene || Vṛi || <sup>2</sup>Esev=enn=unnati ninnu-
- 191 d=umṭe pudid=enn=i saudha-śumbhat-prabhā-prasara-śri ninag=umṭe chelvu ninag=enn=ant=umṭe peḷ=endu rōḍisi raṇpy-āchaḷa-kūṭamam
- 192 sva-jāthara-vyānaddha-ghaṇṭā-mukha-prasara-dhvānadin-āgaḍum naguva-vōl=irkkum tad-Īś-ālayam || [95\*] Tat-Svayambhū-dēva-pra-
- 193 bhāvam=ś doret=ene || Kam || <sup>3</sup>Ahi koṭṭaḍo tēḷ=tindaḍe dahanam pattidaḍe bandu tat-kṣaṇaḍoḷ tad-grihamam ba-
- 194 la-goḷe tad-visha-rahitate manujargge nimisha-mātradin=akkum || [96\*] <sup>4</sup>Jaritamge nōtra-rōgige śirō-vyath-ārttamge karṇṇa-śū-
- 195 ḷige nīr-ōdarige ruḷā-harapam tach-charaṇa-yuga-smaraṇa-mātradiṁ dore-kolguṁ || [97\*] Vṛitta || <sup>4</sup>Idu rajat-ādri hē-
- 196 ma-śikhara-pratipattiyan=Īśan=īye pettndu Hara-hāsa-kalpa-taru kem-dalirind=esev=agra-bhāgaḍoḷ=pudi-
- 197 dud=Umādhinātha-sita-gātra-sapiṇṇa-sutuṇṇa-jūṭad=ond=ōḍav<sup>5</sup>=enipa , Svayambhu-Śiva-gēhada poṇ-
- 198 gaḷaśam sa-maṇḷaḷam || [98\*] <sup>4</sup>Raviyanabhaṭṭa-sainya-patigam tad-apatya-samā-
- 199 khyā-Nāchi-mukhya- varaja-putra-pautra-paśu-bāndhava-mitra-jan-ādigam śubh-ōdbhava-
- 200 mum=udātta-sampadamum=ārjjita-vṛittiyum=uttar-ōttar-ōtsavamum=abhishtut-ābhyudayamūn saman=ikk=avargga(rg=a)kko ma[m\*]gaḷam || [99\*]
- 201 <sup>4</sup>Raviyanabhaṭṭa-chamūpati Śiva-grihamam māḍis=endu besase nij-śśam savinayadiṁ pergaḍe Nāgavarmman-Ēhūro-
- 202 ḷ-achaḷa-bhakti-samōtam || [100\*] Vṛi || <sup>7</sup>Māḍisidom Svayambhu-Śiva-mandiramam niyata-vratamgaḷoḷ=kūḍi sa-kūṭa-kōṭi-Śiva-ti-
- 203 rtthaman=arttiyin=ēka-bhuktadiṁ māḍisidom su-sāḷi-vana-purpa-van-āmbra-van-ēkshu-vāṭamam māḍisidom Śiv-ārtthadin=enal
- 204 dorey-ār-ggaḷa Nāgavarmmanoḷ || [101\*] Nāgavarmmam pati-hita-Vainatōyam śaucha-Gūṇḡeyam nuḍid-ante-gaṇḍam praje-mechche-gaṇḍam , ma[m\*]-gaḷa[m\*] ||
- Second side face.*
- 205 Ōm<sup>8</sup> Svasti Samasta-bhuvan-āśraya śri-prithvi-va-
- 206 llabha mahārāj-ādhirāja param-śśvara parama-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Kanda.<sup>2</sup> Metre : Mātṛābhavikṛīḍita.<sup>3</sup> Metre : Kanda.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Champakamālā.<sup>5</sup> The *prāsa* is violated here, with *d* instead of *ḍ*.<sup>6</sup> Metre : Kanda.<sup>7</sup> Metre : Utpalamālā.<sup>8</sup> Denoted by the spiral symbol.

- 207 bhaṭṭāraka Satyaśraya-kula-tiḷaka Chāḷuky-ā-  
 208 bharapa śrīmat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēvara vijaya-  
 209 rājyam=u[tt]ar-ōttar-ābhivṛiddhi-pravaraddhamānam=ā-chamdr-ā-  
 210 rkka-tāram saluttum=ire Kalyāṇada nele-vidinoḷ=su-  
 211 kha-samkathā-vinōdadim rājyam-geyyuttum=ire rāshṭra-  
 212 pati-vishayapati-grāmakūṭak-āyuktaka-niyu-  
 213 ktak-ādhikārika-mahattar-ādi-sammatadim Svasti Śrī-Chā-  
 214 ḷukya-Vikra[ma\*]-varshada 2neya Piṅgala-samvatsarada Śrā-  
 215 vaṇada pauṣṇamāsi Ādityavāra sōma-grahana-ma-  
 216 hā-parvva-nimittadim palavu mahā-dānamgaḷam koṭṭu  
 217 dāna-kāladol śrīman-mahā-pradhānam hēri-lāḷa-sandhi-vi-  
 218 grahi daṇḍanāyakam Raviyaṇabhaṭṭara binnapadim |  
 219 ava[r]-mmādisida Ēhūra śrī-Svayambhu-dēvargge gandha-dhū-  
 220 pa-dīpa-naivēdy-ādy-archchanakkam khaṇḍa-sphuṭita-jirṇa-ōddhāra-  
 221 nava'sudhā-karmmakam pāvula-varggakkam oduva kēḷva vidy-ārtthi-  
 222 tapōdhanara chhātrara āsan-āchchhādanakkam avargge vakkhāpi-  
 223 suva bhaṭṭarggam Chaitra-pavitr-ābhyāgat-ādi-pūjogaḷam  
 224 samkrānti-grahana-ādi-parvva-hōma-bali-kṛi(kṛi)y-ādigalgaḷam  
 225 brāhmaṇ-ādi-din-ānātha-samtarppanakkam=āgo alliy=āchā-  
 226 ryyar-Elēmela-Simha-parshan-maṇḍaliya Maleyāḷa-  
 227 paṇḍita-dēvara śishya[r\*]=Mmirimjeya Chikkadēvara praśi-  
 228 shyar-appa śrīmad-Īśānarāśi-paṇḍitargge dhārū-pūrvvakam  
 229 māḍi koṭṭa | Nariyumboḷey=elpattara baliya  
 230 Kiriya-Bellumbattiya polad-ōḷag=Elarāveya  
 231 tirtthada gaḍimbada Oṇaṭara-Mallana ghaḷeyol=a-  
 232 ledu biṭṭa kariya nelam mattar nūr-ayvattu |  
 233 Sagaram-mūnūrara baliya Piriya-Bellumba-  
 234 tṭiyim paḍuyal dēvara polanam phalam-māḷpa pra-  
 235 je parigrahakk=iral Śivapuram=endu posaran=i-  
 236 tṭu mane-gaṭṭal=ā ghaḷeyol biṭṭa mattar pattu  
 237 Ēhūra baḍagaṇa kuḷiya poladol=Īsapēśvara-  
 238 dēvara poladim tēmkal mūvattaydu-gēṇa Dānavi-  
 239 nōdana ghaḷeyol biṭṭa mattar ayvattu alli  
 240 ā ghaḷeyol Anṇama-gāvuṇḍana kereya ke-  
 241 ḷage Īsapēśvara-dēvara gaḷdeyim tēmkal biṭṭa  
 242 gaḷdeya mattar=ondu alli ā ghaḷeyol=Īsapē-  
 243 śvara-dēvara tōmṭadim paḍuval tōmṭam mattar=ondu  
 244 dēvara puravarggam=āge pādamūla-parigraha-  
 245 kkam brahmapuriya brāhmaṇarggam Ēhūra aṅga-  
 246 diyim baḍagal Sōmōśvara-dēvara dēguladim paḍu-

- 247 val tōmṭam-baram biṭṭa palavum-kēri-verasida pura-  
 248 da piriya kēriy-ondū brahmapuriya brāhma-  
 249 nargge Eḷarāveya ghaḷeyol Kiriya-Bellumba-  
 250 ṭṭiya poladol biṭṭa key=mattar nūru ava-  
 251 rgge Eḷarāveya ghaḷeya<sup>1</sup> eḍe-volada key=matta-  
 252 r nūraṭ=olage biṭṭa mattar eḷpattu alli  
 253 satrake biṭṭa mattar mūvattu amtu mattar  
 254 nāl-nūra panneradu anikadolam 412 [||]  
 255 Ī bhūmiyol=elliy-ādolam aṇṇikam daṇḍam tēja-svā-  
 256 myam modal-āge mattam tējam=enisidav=ellam dēvara  
 257 somm-āge sarvva-bādhā-parihāram māḍidor-ārānum tēja-  
 258 davar valley=endu suṭṭisi tōṭal=salladu sarvva-namasyam  
 259 tribhog-ābhyanantara-siddhiyam pūrvva-prasiddha-simā-sama-  
 260 nvitam-āge biṭṭar=ī dharmmamam pratipālisidavargge  
 261 Kurukṣōtradol sāsira-kavileya kōḍum ko-  
 262 ḷagumam ponnal=kattisi sūryya-grahanaḍol cha-  
 263 turvvēda-pāragan=appa brāhmaṇamge koṭṭa phalan=ī  
 264 dharmmamam=alidavargge Vārapūṣiyol=sāsira-kavile-  
 265 yamam chaturvvēda-pāragar=appa brāhmaṇaruma-  
 266 n=alida pātakam sārgguṇ || Ślōkam || <sup>2</sup>Sāmānyō=yam dha-  
 267 rmma-sōtar=nṛipāṇām kālō kālō pālāniyō bhavadbhiḥ[\*]  
 268 sarvvān=ētān bhāginah pārtthiv-ēndrān bhūyō bhūyō yācha-  
 269 tē Rāmabhadraḥ || <sup>3</sup>Sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō harē-  
 270 t=tu vasundharām | shashṭir=vvarsha-sahasrāpi viśṭhāyām jā-  
 271 yatō kṛimih || Bahubhir=vvasudhā dattā rājābhis-Sa-  
 272 gar-ādibhiḥ | yasya yasya yadā bhūmiḥ tasya tasya  
 273 tadā phalam || <sup>4</sup>Mad-vamśa-jāḥ para-mahī-pati-vamśa-jā vā pā-  
 274 pād=apēta-manasō bhūvi bhāvi-bhūpaḥ | yē pālayanti  
 275 nama dharmman=imam samastam tēbhyō mayā virachitā(ō)-mja-  
 276 ḷir=ēsha mūrdhnā || Ī sthānada āchāryyar=akke tapōdhanar=ak[k\*]e  
 277 naishṭhika-brahmachārigaḷg=allade maṭhadol=iral=salladu brahma-  
 278 charyam-illadavaran=ārum nakaramum=arasum=iḷdu  
 279 poṭa-maḍisi kaḷavar poṭa-maḍal-ollade moṇḍuya-  
 280 tanam-geydar=appode śva-garddabha-chaṇḍāḷar=antum=allade [(||) Kandaṭṭu ||  
 281 <sup>5</sup>Sthāna-pati goravan=akk=ī sthānada samayaṅgaḷ=akke rati-lampa-  
 282 ṭan=ī sthānadol=iralāg=avanam sthānamum=arasugaḷum=iḷdu  
 283 kaḷeyalu-vēḷkum || Ī dharmnam=ā-chaṇḍr-ārka-tāram saḷgum maṇḡaḷam ||

<sup>1</sup> Read *ghaḷeyal* or *ghaḷeyol*.<sup>2</sup> Metre : Trisṭubh (Śālini).<sup>3</sup> Metre : Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh) : and in the next verse.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.<sup>5</sup> Metre : Kanda.

## TRANSLATION.

Lines 1 to 104, containing verses 1 to 51, follow mostly a draft which has been sufficiently dealt with in connection with the record on the Nalgunda plates (see p. 142 above). But in addition to the punning verse *Vikhyāta-Kṛishṇa-varṇṇē*, No. 37 in that record and No. 40 in this one,<sup>1</sup> we have here another one of the same kind, *Adōshākara-saṁgō=pi*, No. 39, which is not in the Nalgunda record.

The point of this stanza is a comparison of the king with the god Śiva. In its literal sense it means:—"Though he was in contact with a wealth of flawless [enjoyments], and though he did not outrage any religious rites, he, being adorned with excellent majesty, obtained the empire of the world." Secondly it signifies:—"Though he wore no moon [on his brow, as does Śiva], and though he broke up no sacrifices [as Śiva broke up Daksha's sacrifice], yet he became a *jagad-īśa* (Śiva), wearing excellent *bhūti* (majesty or white ashes)."

We take up the translation of the present record at the point where it makes its own departure:—

(Line 105)—This [namely, the matter in the preceding part] is the royal succession, as it is in a copper charter, of the kings who reigned of the race of the **Chālukya** emperors. May there be good fortune!

Om! (Verse 52)—May the Triad, the Sovereign of Lady Fortune, the Lord of the Mountain's Daughter, and the Lover of the Goddess of Speech, with joy create happy estate for the general **Ravidēva**!

(Verse 53)—May that Boar-incarnation of Vishṇu, on the tip of whose [right] tusk the whole earth appeared in its beauty, resembling the form of a bee perched on the tip of a bud of the *ketakī*-plant, graciously grant welfare!

(Verse 54)—With a lotus-seat, a string of *aksha*-berries, a jewelled ear-ring, and the ringing sound of the Three Vēdas [respectively] as his attributes in his comely loins, his hands, his cheeks, and his smiling face-lotus, the Grandsire [Brahman], having a brilliance surpassing the sun, arose from the heart of the lotus [issuing] from the navel of the Lotus-eyed [Vishṇu].

(Verse 55)—One among many distinguished **Chālukyas**, who were sprung from that race of the Lotus-born One and were illustrious for their heroism, was the hero named **Taila [II]**, ruler over his foes. His son was **Daśavarman**. To him was born **Vikrama [V]**, of resplendent glory. His younger brother was **Jayasimha-vallabha [II]**.

(Verse 56)—His son was **Āhavamalla-[Sōmēśvara I]**, of everlasting fame. His son was **Sōmēśvara [II]**. His younger brother was king **Vikrama [VI]**, a true hero, the lotus of whose foot was made radiant by the jewels of the diadems of all his adversaries, and who, amassing imperishable brilliant fame, lived as protector of the whole earth.

While he was thus reigning in happiness:—(Verse 57)—There was a village of **Brāhmaṇs**, **Mukkunde** by name, on the beautiful bank of the **Kirudore**, which was resplendent after the manner of an ornament to the **Eḍedore nāḍ**, which is said to be the face of the earth.

(Verse 58)—It is situated in the southern land, yet divine; though it is a **Nandana-park**, it is, without companies of base-born men; though celebrated for its fortune in various

<sup>1</sup> For translation and explanation see p. 144.

disciplines, it is not visited by disasters; though it is frequented by many persons of culture, it displays splendour of possessions undissipated in contemplation.<sup>1</sup>

Here :—(Verse 59)—The sage **Marichi**, offspring of the Lotus-born [Brahman], had a son, by name **Kaśyapa** the Patriarch, the sole cause of the creation of the whole world, highest of the high.

(Verse 60)—Many scions of his illustrious race flourished, receptacles of true knowledge, stainless of fame, praised by all Brāhmaṇs, moons in the encircling firmament of their family.

Among them :—(Verse 61)—There flourished on earth the doctor **Rēvaṇa**, sanctified in the gōtra of **Kaśyapa**, one by whom the power of evil perished, controller of the whole earth, stainless of conduct, unailing in religious observances.

(Verse 62)—There flourished a son of this noble Brāhmaṇ, by name **Śaṅkarārya**, having his fame spread over the earth, a home of the whole series of virtues, his soul devoted to the lotus-feet of Him [Śiva] who destroyed the Mind-born [Kāma].

(Verse 63)—This lord, being inspired of spirit, exalted in virtue, having paid worship by austere observances to the lotus-feet of [the god] **Īśvara** of **Koppa** through his desire for a son, obtained as a boon from that god a son who was a darling to the soul and eyes of Lady Fortune, the excellent **Koppadēva**.

(Verse 64)—He attained a high reputation throughout the world, of the following tenor—on his birth the produce of the field of virtue fully flowered, ripened, and bore fruit, and caused delight to all men.

Moreover :—(Verse 65)—A seat of the virtue of goodness, a dwelling-place of noble conduct, a bank<sup>2</sup> for the diffusion of brilliant glory, a mine for the jewel of holy conduct, a seed for the growth of unwavering eloquence, a field of birth for greatness, thus **Koppaṇa** in very truth was a lustrous jewel-mirror for the face of the Lady of Speech.

(Verse 66)—Having earned the approbation of king **Jayasimha** [II] by his unique purity under test, he obtained by the favour of the latter the distinguished office of administrator of the stores of his inexhaustible treasury.

(Verse 67)—His good wife, who was of noble race, and was endowed with accomplishments and possessed the virtues of stainless conduct, a very **Sitā** in her devotion to her husband, **Pampakabbe**, attained greatness.

(Verse 68)—Of this couple an eldest son flourished, a possessor of brilliant virtues, a hot bee to the lotus-feet of **Mura's Slayer** [Vishṇu], endowed with radiant white fame, **Vāvaṇārya**.

(Verse 69)—This ornament of the Brāhmaṇ race, tasting the oblations and funereal offerings of the series of gods and ancestors [respectively] always until the sun set, was entirely devoted to sacrificing for his congregation.

(Verse 70)—His younger brother was the virtuous **Śaṅkarārya**, a seat of all knowledge; his younger brother, **Rēvaṇabhaṭṭa**, who understood the purport of all traditional lore and was good and stainless of soul, was famous in the world.

(Verse 71)—His younger brother was **Māchayabhaṭṭa**, possessed of virtue, who had crossed to the further shore of the ocean of the blessed **Vēdas**, who cast away passion, who was renowned over the earth, who had fame brilliant as the moon.

<sup>1</sup> The point of this verse lies in a *virōdhābhāsa*, with verbal opposition between *ḍakṣhiṇa* : *uttara*, *nandana* : *asaṭ-kujāta* (*kujāta* = "base-born" and "tree"), *nīti* : *anīti* ("without disaster" and "lawlessness," according as it is divided as *an-īti* or *a-nīti*), *vinīta* : *avinīta*.

<sup>2</sup> For the word *aḍarpu* cf. the *Śābara-śaṅkara-vīlāsa*, I, 84.



(Verse 72)—To that same couple, who were deemed to be truly blessed by sons distinguished in the manner mentioned, was [also] born Ravidēva, a favourite of fortune, stainless of virtues, causing them exceeding delight.

(Verse 73)—When it is said that as the Moon was born to the Milk-Ocean, as Kumāra was born as a son to the God of Gods, as the [God] of the Flower-Bow to Mura's Slayer, as Jayanta to Śakra, so the general Ravidēva was born as son to the worthy Koppadēva, is it necessary to praise his exaltation [any further]?

(Verse 74)—As Pulōma's daughter [Śachi] was beloved to Dēvēndra [Indra], as the blessed goddess of speech [Sarasvatī] to the Eldest of the gods [Brahman], as Gaurī to Him [Śiva] who wears the moon as ornament, as the lotus-dwelling Lady [Lakshmi] to the Lotus-eyed [Viṣṇu], so to that noble man was the virtuous Dēvalabbe beloved; this said, how can the panegyrist discontinue further on this matter?

(Verse 75)—The famous Nāchana; his younger brother, Koppa; his younger brother, Vāvana; his younger brother, Rēvana; his younger brother, Sōvana; these were his sons, masters of all the sciences, vessels of righteousness: when this is said, who are so happy on this earth as that noble man?

(Verse 76)—In view of the fact that the Lotus-eyed was his patron deity, that Trailōkyamalla, praised throughout the world, was his king, that Koppaṇa was his father, that Pampādēvi was his mother, that Śrīvara, famous over the earth, was his younger brother, and that Nāchi, a man of exalted career, was his eldest son, truly Raviga is blessed, a tree of desire to the world.

(Verse 77)—A tree of paradise whereon to lay poetry's plant of desire, a moon to illumine the ocean of grammatical science, a sun to irradiate the stainless sky of logic, a jewel lamp to give light in the bower where sport the principles of the holy traditions, is the general Ravi, the light of his family, a tree of desire to his kinsmen.

(Verse 78)—It is no matter for [mere] conjecture that, when he plays music, those swelling quivering instants display the regular character of a [painted] wall-surface (or, display regularity of division), correct decorative lines (or, correct tones) being duly separated and combined: and this same person, a blessed Brāhmaṇ-vidyādhara (master of art, or demigod)<sup>1</sup> knows how to write properly many [kinds of] writing,<sup>2</sup> to such a degree that it is said: "Say! does even Padmagarbha [Brahman] know how to write thus?"

(Verse 79)—The unique manner in which the general Ravi makes music, combining smoothness and sweetness in a singular manner, so that it is said: "is not this a downpour of fresh honey, or a river of nectar, that is falling upon us?" say! does it not cause delight to the ear of the whole world?

(Verse 80)—This noble world-renowned man obtained the office of Lāḷa-saṁdhi-vigrahaṇ from the earth's favourite Āhavamalla-[Sōmēśvara I], having gained his approval by the splendour of his vast learning.

(Verse 81)—By the gift by the king of [that] office, which is pleasing above [other] offices, he obtained it, being a moon in the firmament of his own race, that treasury of sages, and a sun to the lotus-lake of his kindred.

Moreover:—(Verse 82)—By gift, through great kindness, of that same king, who was pleased with him, he obtained the rich villages of Mukkunde, Gaṅgāpura, and Ēhūr; and

<sup>1</sup> The *Vidyādhara*s were skilled in music as well as in other things.

<sup>2</sup> The *Vikramāṅkadēvachārītra*, III, 17 (and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 319) speaks of Vikramāditya VI as attaining, as a child, high skill in all the various kinds of writing (*sarvāṇaṁ lipiṣu*).

through virtuous devotion, having laved [their] feet, he, the moon of the sky which was his family, gave his property to [that] line of Brāhmaṇs, immune from all opposing claims for as long as the sun and moon may endure.

Subsequently :—(Verse 83)—Along with the post of Commander of the Army, he obtained by gift of king Sōmēśvara [II], lord of the earth, a home of Fortune, through his warm attachment, the office of Hēri-saṁdhivigrahin.

Subsequently :—(Verse 84)—The blessed king Vikramāṅka [VI], lord of all the earth, in his affection gave him further all the insignia of sovereignty ; when this is said, how can I describe further the exaltation of his dignity ?

(Verse 85)—Thus in actually three reigns this scion of the Brāhmaṇ race was by his merit a hand-mirror to the Chālukya kings ; is there any one [else] who was such ?

(Verse 86)—Unless the Creator had made for the earth with manifold effort an indefinite number of mountains of the philosopher's stone, and of forests of the tree of the gods, and of flowing great rivers of quicksilver, [and so had acquired experience in creating], could he have made the Lāḷa-saṁdhivigrahin Ravidēva, the unique benefactor of all men ?

(Verse 87)—Unless the lotus-born [Brahman] created him by combining ambrosia, sandal, and moonbeams, say, how could there be [such] a source of good to all men ?

(Verse 88)—In order, brother, to praise in a manner attractive to the mind, is it not enough for any one [to say] : “ Hurrah ! the world where dwells Ravidēva, treasure-house of the refined, [is as] the ocean where dwells the Lord of fortune ; the Nandana-park where stands the tree of the gods ; the sky wherein stands the moon ; the Eastern mountain on which stands the Lover of the Lotus [the sun] ; the abode where dwells Dēvēndra ” ?

(Verse 89)—This is by no means a product of the Kali age ; [it is] a creeping-plant of religion which has spread all at once,—a shoot of truth which has grown and sprouted,—an ear of the corn of beneficence which has become apparent,—a cloud of liberality which has poured forth rain : see, O brother, is not this [the case with] the earth, on which there is the best of men, named Ravidēva ?

(Verse 90)—The model excellence of the general Ravidēva will strike and disturb men of the present time, in whom speech appears as a streak of water, the essence of purity as a glittering of stars and diamonds, the glory of their lives as stupidity, devotion to a lord as subservience to a party, goodness as a subordinate matter, refinement as quips, and knowledge as darkness.<sup>1</sup>

(Verse 91)—Is not this miracle meet for all to praise ? “ Well done ! this ruby of Brāhmaṇs on earth has perpetual dignity without conceit, learning without error, purity without addiction to the wives of other men, splendour without blemish, power without sin, rise of greatness of learning without its being feared by any ” !

(Verse 92)—Lo, this marvel ! as we keep looking on, the fame of this ruby of Brāhmaṇs gathers lustre on all sides from the moon, from the troop of stars, from the group of the primitive mountains, from the shores of all the oceans, from the crowd of the elephants of the regions of space, and from the divisions of the cosmos of the Lotus-dweller [Brahman].

(Verse 93)—In the case of other men, in proportion as fortune increases so virtue diminishes ; but Raviga has waxed greater in virtue as his fortune has increased.

Being thus a seat of glory and distinction :—(Verse 94)—At Īhūr, which he himself had acquired, this treasury of fortune, his desires being fulfilled, constructed a temple of Svayambhū [Śiva] with great pomp, amidst the acclamation of the people.

<sup>1</sup> The word *mola* in composition with *kartale* is not understood.

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As to the style of it :—(Verse 95)—“ Say ; hast thou my splendid height ? : hast thou my glory of an expanse of gleaming lustre of stucco ? : hast thou beauty as I have ? ” : having thus taunted the peak of the Silver Mountain, that house of Īśa is as it were laughing in mockery with the sounds issuing from the mouths of the bells hanging in its inside.

As to the power of this god Svayambhū :—(Verse 96)—If a snake stings them, a scorpion bites them, or fire seizes upon them, at once men go to his house, perform circumambulation, and straightway become free from the poison thereof.

(Verse 97)—The anguish of the decrepit, the sore-eyed, the man tormented with headache, or one suffering from pains in the ears, or the dropsical, is removed merely by the remembrance of his two feet.

(Verse 98)—The golden spire, with its auspicious ornament, of this house of Svayambhū-Śiva is such that it may be said that this is the Silver Mountain, which has obtained, by the gift of Īśa, the possession of a golden summit ; it is a tree of desire on (*the white pile of*) Hara's laughter [namely, the mountain Kailāsa],<sup>1</sup> crowned by a summit radiant with young red sprouts ; in it there is combined the unique substance of the white body and the tawny towering matted hair of the Lord of Umā.

(Verse 99)—To the general Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa and to his boon-born sons and grandsons, headed by Nāchi, and to his cattle, kinsmen, friends, and others, [all of whom] are styled his offspring, may there accrue rise of happiness, noble fortune, abundant means, increasing joy, and glorious success ; good fortune to them !

(Verses 100, 101)—On his lord, the general Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa, commanding him to cause a house of Śiva to be made, the Pergaḍa Nāgavarma, full of immovable devotion, respectfully caused to be made at Ēhūr a temple of Svayambhū-Śiva : joining in the regular festivals with pleasure and with one meal [daily], he caused to be made a *ṭṛṭha* of Śiva with a crore of peaks ; for the benefit of Śiva he caused to be made a grove of the finest rice, a flower-grove, a mango-grove, and a sugarcane enclosure : when [all this] is said, who indeed resembles Nāgavarma ?

(Line 204)—Nāgavarma is a very Vainatōya [Garuḍa] in devotion to the welfare of his lord, a very Gāṅḍōya [Bhīṣma] in purity, a man who performs what he promises, a hero in the approbation of the people. May it be auspicious !

(L. 205)—Ōm ! Hail ! While the victorious reign of His Majesty the fortunate Tribhuvanamalla, asylum of the whole world, favourite of Fortune and the Earth, paramount Emperor, Supreme Lord, Supreme Master, decoration of Satyāśraya's race, ornament of the Chālukyas, is proceeding in its course of increasing success to last as long as the moon, sun, and stars, while He is reigning in His capital of Kalyāṇa in the enjoyment of pleasant conversation ; with the approval of the lord of the country, the lord of the province, the village head-man, the sheriff, commissioner, official, president and others : —

(L. 213)—Hail ! Having on the occasion of the great *parva* of an eclipse of the moon on Sunday the full-moon day of Śrāvaṇa of the year Piṅgala, the second year of the fortunate Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha, bestowed many great gifts, at the time of largesse, on the petition of Raviyaṇabhaṭṭa, the fortunate high councillor, minister of peace and war for Hōri and Lāḷa, and commander of the forces,—for the blessed god Svayambhū of Ēhūr, whom he had installed there ; for homage with perfumes, incense, lights, oblations, etc. ; for the restoration of things broken, burst, and worn-out, and the supply of fresh plaster ; for the set of procession-cloths ; for the food and clothing of student-ascetics and scholars reading and hearing [lectures] ; for the professors lecturing to them ; for the Chaitra festival and the festival of the sacred thread, and the entertainment of visitors and other such acts of worship ; for the *hōm* at the *parva* of a *saṁkrānti*, an eclipse, etc., and for *bali*-sacrifices, etc. ; and for the entertainment of poor and

<sup>1</sup> See *Māghaduta*, I, verse 58.

destitute Brāhman and others,—to the *Āchārya* of that place, the fortunate *Īśānarāsi-panḍita*, a disciple's disciple of *Chikkadēva* of *Miriñje*, a disciple of *Malayāla-panḍita-dēva*, of a branch-body of the congregation of *Ēlemela-Simha*, there are given, with the pouring out of water :—

(L. 229)—In the lands of *Kiriya-Bellumbatti* in the *Nariyumbole* seventy, one hundred and fifty *mattars* of black-soil measured out in the staff of *Oṇṇṇara-Malla* of the *gaḍimba* of the *tirtha* of *Ēlarāve*. [Also] on the west of *Piriya-Bellumbatti* in the *Sagara* three-hundred, there are assigned ten *mattars*, in that same staff, on which the people who make the god's land bear fruit have built houses, giving it the name of *Śivapura*, for the purpose of acceptance. [Also] in the *kuḷi*-lands on the north of *Ēhūr*, on the south of the field of the god *Īsapēśvara*, there are assigned fifty *mattars* in the staff of *Dānavinōda* of thirty-five spans. [Also] at that same place, in that same staff, below the tank of *Anṇama-gāvunḍa*, there is assigned one *mattar* of rice-land on the south of the rice-land of the god *Īsapēśvara*. [Also] at that same place, in that same staff, one *mattar* of garden-land on the west of the garden-land of the god *Īsapēśvara*. [Also] as a settlement of the god, for acceptance by the attendants<sup>1</sup> and for the Brāhman of the Brāhman ward, one street, the big one, of the ward consisting of a block of several streets up to the garden-land on the north of the shops of *Ēhūr* and the west of the temple of the god *Somēśvara*. [Also] to the Brāhman of the Brāhman ward there are assigned one hundred *mattars* of arable land, in the staff of *Ēlarāve*, in the lands of *Kiriya-Bellumbatti*. [Also] to them, in the staff of *Ēlarāve*, there are assigned seventy *mattars* in the hundred *mattars* of arable land of the *ede*-fields. [Also] at that same place, for the choultry there are assigned thirty *mattars*. Total, four hundred and twelve *mattars* : in figures 412.

(L. 255)—Everywhere in this land they made as property of the god, free from all opposing claims, everything that comes under the head of tolls, imposts, *tēja-svāmya*, etc., and *tēja*. If any whosoever of those who have *tēja* are found pointing at it with the finger [of confiscation or interference], saying :—"I do not approve," [their act] is not valid. They have assigned it as a grant to be respected by all, with conveyance of everything included in the *tribhōga*<sup>2</sup>, and along with the ancient well-known boundaries.

(L. 260)—To those who preserve this pious foundation the fruit thereof will be as though they should make in gold at *Kurukshētra* the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine, and give them in an eclipse of the sun to a Brāhman who is a master of the Four Vēdas ; for those who destroy this pious foundation the guilt will be the same as if they should destroy at *Benares* a thousand kine or a thousand Brāhman who are masters of the Four Vēdas ! "This general principle of law for kings must be maintained by you in every age"; again and again *Rāmabhadra* makes this entreaty to all these fortunate monarchs ! He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years ! *Sagara* and many other kings have made grants of land ; whosoever holds the soil at any time, to him [accrues] at that time the reward [for preserving grants that have been made] ! I clasp my hands in reverence to those future sovereigns on the earth, whether born of my own line or of the lines of other kings, who with souls free from sin shall preserve this my pious foundation in its entirety !

(L. 276)—Whether they are *Āchāryas* of this establishment or ascetics, it's not open to any persons except such as observe strict celibacy to abide in the monastery : the villagers, the burghers, and the king, in concert, shall expel those who do not observe celibacy : if, being unwilling to go forth, they shall attempt to show contumacy, [they are like] dogs, asses, and *Chapḍālas* ; moreover : Whether it be the head of the establishment, or the *Gorava*<sup>3</sup>, or

<sup>1</sup> For *pādamūla* in the sense of 'attendant' see *Kielhorn* in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 252 : see also Vol. XV, p. 39, verse 74, for an instance of *pādakula* instead of *pādamūla*. In my rendering of line 75 of the record on the *Nilgunda* plates, for "attendance upon the sacred presence" (p. 146, l. 11) read "attendants and retinue."

<sup>2</sup> On the meaning of this term see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIX, p. 271.

<sup>3</sup> A Śaiva ascetic.

such as are under the rules of this establishment; if there should be a man who lusts for venery in this establishment, the establishment and the kings must expel him. This law shall endure as long as the moon, sun, and stars; may there be good fortune!

### NOTES BY Dr. FLEET.

#### 1. Kembhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054.

About twelve miles south-west-by-south from Yēwūr there is a village named **Kombhāvi**,<sup>1</sup> having five inscriptions. One of them, the only important one, is at a temple which is now known as the temple of Siddhāśvara: it is of interest in connection with the Yēwūr inscription A, edited by Dr. Barnett at p. 268 above.

This record refers itself (lines 1-7) to the reign of the **Western Chālukya king Trailokyamalla-(Sōmēśvara I)**, who was reigning at the *nelevēdu* of **Kalyāṇa**. It then gives (ll. 8-16) two verses which present the following short pedigree:—**Chanda (I)**, “a leader among kings (*rāj-āgrani*);” his son **Nimba**; his son **Allapuli**; his elder brother **Chanda-bhūpālaka (II)**, “a sun in the sky which is the lineage of **Ayyaṇa**,” and his son **Mūvaḍi-gaṇḍa**. Then, reverting to prose, it introduces (ll. 16-24) the **Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rēvarasa**. In its description of him it repeats the *biruda* **Mūvaḍi-gaṇḍa** (ll. 17-18), thus identifying him as the son of Chanda II, and also styles him *Mummuni-Koṅkaṇiga-jaladhī-baḍa-nūḷa*, “a submarine fire to the ocean which is **Mummuni of the Koṅkaṇ**” (l. 22), perhaps with reference to some hostilities with the **Śilāhāra** prince **Mummuni** or **Māmvāṇi**, for whom we have a date in A.D. 1060.<sup>2</sup> It also gives him the hereditary titles of *Māhishmatī-puracar-ēśvara* “lord of **Māhishmatī** a host of towns” (l. 17), and *Kārttavīrya-kuḷa-tiḷaka*, “a forehead-mark of the family of **Kārtavīrya**,” (l. 19). This last title takes here the place of the *Ahihaya-vaiṣṭ-odbhara* of the Yēwūr inscription A: but it means the same thing, as **Kārtavīrya** was a name of **Arjuna**, a prince of the **Haihaya**s, who was killed by **Paraśurāma**;<sup>3</sup> and it thus gives the explanation of the name **Ahihaya** as another form of **Haihaya**.

It then tells us that **Rēvarasa**’s wife was **Māliyaḥbarasi** (l. 41);<sup>4</sup> and that she established a god named **Mālibēśvara** (l. 43-44), and made grants to it, beginning with one thousand *mattars* of arable land (*key*) in the eastern fields of the *rājadhāni* **Kombhāvi**,<sup>5</sup> and including

<sup>1</sup> This name means “the red well.” The true form of it is **Kembhāvi**, as given in the record itself (but with *m* for *n*); the second component being *bāri* = *rāpi*: but modern custom uses *bāṁvi*, *bhāvi*, and *bhāṁvi*; and the name is shown as ‘**Kembhavi**’ in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854), and as ‘**Kombhavi**’ in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 79 (1885). The place is very likely the **Kembhāvi** which figures in the **Basava-Purāṇa**: see references given by Kittel in his **Kannada-English Dictionary** under *kem*.

<sup>2</sup> See my *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts* in the *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency*, Vol. I, Part II, p. 548.

<sup>3</sup> See **Sørensen’s Index to the Names in the Mahābhārata**, under **Arjuna** and **Kārtavīrya**. This **Arjuna** had a thousand arms; whence he was also called **Sahasrabāhu** and **Sahasrārjuna**. For this last form see **Kielhorn’s List of the Northern Inscriptions**, No. 415; his **Southern list**, No. 98; and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XII, p. 253. It may be noted that the name **Kārtavīrya** is used in the **Raghuvamśa**, which (VI. 37-43) puts forward the thousand-armed **Kārtavīrya** as the original ancestor of **Pratīpa**, king of the **Anūpas**, whose city was **Māhishmatī** on the **Rēvā** (**Narbada**).

<sup>4</sup> Lines 25-40 recite her charms and merits, introducing her as *manō-nayana-vallabhe*, “the favourite of the mind and eyes” of **Rēvarasa**; but there is nothing else to be quoted from this passage: the inscriptions seldom say anything about the pedigrees of ladies, except in the case of alliances between royal families.

<sup>5</sup> **Kembhāvi** can hardly have ranked as a *rājadhāni*, “a capital”, except as being the *āḷke-vāḍa* of the **Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rēvarasa**, the town at which he ruled.

the rights called *manneya-sāmya* at the two towns (*eraḍum-bāḍa*) of **Karaḍikal** and **Kūḍalige** in the **Kembāvi** twenty-four<sup>1</sup> and at **Nagaravura** in the **Sagara** three-hundred.<sup>2</sup>

The date on which that was done is given (11. 41-43) as:—*Sa(śa)ka-varsha 976noya Jaya-samvatsara* Pushya-māsado[-uttarāyana-samkrānti]-amida;<sup>3</sup> “at the winter solstice in the month Pushya (Pausha) of the *Jaya samvatsara* which is the 976th Śaka year.” The corresponding English date is **24 December, A.D. 1054.**

From the date thus given for **Rēvarasa**, it follows that the **Jagadēkamalla** in connection with whom he is mentioned in the **Yēwūr** inscription **A** must be the first **Jagadēkamalla**, that is **Jayasimha II**, for whom we have dates running from A.D. 1018 to 1042.<sup>4</sup> That record, accordingly, may be placed about **A.D. 1040.**

Some remarks may be added on certain details in this **Kembhāvi** inscription. What was exactly the *Ayyaṇ-ānraṇa* or “lineage of **Ayyaṇa**” is not known at present.<sup>5</sup> But the name **Ahihaya** was, as we have seen, a variant of **Haihaya**;<sup>6</sup> and there was probably an original connection of some kind between these local **Ahihayas** and the **Kalachuri** kings of **Chēdi**, who were **Haihayas**.<sup>7</sup> We know, at any rate, that the Western **Chalukya** king **Vikramāditya II** (A.D. 733-746) married two **Haihaya** princesses,<sup>8</sup> and that about a century and a half later the **Rāshtrakūṭa** kings **Krishṇa II**, **Jagattuṅga II**, and **Indra III** had **Haihaya** wives:<sup>9</sup> and such alliances would easily lead to an introduction of other members of the same stock into the **Chalukya** and **Rāshtrakūṭa** dominions, and to their settlement there.

There seems to have been quite a group of these local **Ahihayas** in the **Gulbarga** District. Other branches of the “**Ahihaya** race” and “the lineage of **Ayyaṇa**” are mentioned in other records from that locality. Two of these are inscriptions at **Diggūmve** or ‘**Degaon**’ in the **Chittapur tāluka**.<sup>10</sup> The dates are illegible; but the records refer themselves to the reign of **Trailōkyamalla**-(**Sōmēśvara I**); that is, to the period from about **A.D. 1044** to **1068**. The two princes seem to be the *Mahāsāmanta* **Eragarasa** and the *Mahāsāmanta* **Sireyamārasa**. They are both described as “born in the **Ahihaya** race,” “lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns,” and “a forehead-mark of the family which is the lineage of **Ayyaṇa**.” Also, for **Eragarasa** there is given a short pedigree which claims as its origin “the lineage of **Kṛitavīrya**, lord of the city **Māhishmatī**.”<sup>11</sup>

A third record is an inscription at **Ingāḷigo** in the same **tāluka**.<sup>12</sup> It refers itself to the reign of **Pratāpachakravartī-Jagadēkamalla II**, and is dated in **A.D. 1148**. The prince is the

<sup>1</sup> These two towns are shown in the maps as ‘**Kurruḍukul**’, four and a half miles south-east, and ‘**Koodulgi**’, five and a half miles south-south-east, from **Kembhāvi**.

<sup>2</sup> This place is shown as ‘**Nugroor**’, five miles north-east from **Kembhāvi**, and about fifteen miles west-north-west from **Sagar**.

<sup>3</sup> The fortnight, *tithi*, and weekday are not stated.

<sup>4</sup> *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 436.

<sup>5</sup> The name **Ayyaṇa** occurs among the Western **Chalukyas**, in the cases of an elder brother of **Jayasimha II**, and of an alleged ancestor: see *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, pp. 379, 435. But it seems hardly likely that there can be any reference to either of them here.

<sup>6</sup> The name **Ahihaya** has also been met with in a record of A.D. 1415 from Central India: see **Kielhorn's** *List of the Northern Inscriptions*, No. 283.

<sup>7</sup> See, e.g., **Kielhorn's** *Northern List*, Nos. 407, 409, 429.

<sup>8</sup> See, e.g., **Kielhorn's** *Southern List*, No. 48.

<sup>9</sup> See, e.g., *ibid.*, Nos. 86, 91, 105.

<sup>10</sup> *Elliot MS. Collection*, *Royal Asiatic Society's copy*, Vol. I, pp. 112, 115.

<sup>11</sup> **Kṛitavīrya**, of course, was the father of the **Sahasrabāhu-Kārtavīrya-Arjuna** who has been mentioned above: his name was probably used here, instead of his son's, simply to suit the verse.

<sup>12</sup> *Elliot MS. Collection*, Vol. I, p. 494.



*Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Lōkāḍityarasa*; and he is described as "born in the **Ahihaya** race," supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns," and "a [moon] to the group of water-lilies of the family which is the lineage of **Ayyapa**."

Another local Ahihaya prince is mentioned in an inscription at Kammārawāḍi in the same tāluka.<sup>1</sup> This record refers itself to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla-(Vikramāditya VI), and is dated in A.D. 1104. It mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*, apparently named **Yānomarasa**, whom it styles "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "born in the **Ahihaya** race."

Still another local prince of evidently the same stock, though he is not actually described as an Ahihaya and as being of the lineage of Ayyapa, is mentioned in an inscription at Hirē-Mudanūr, about five miles south-west from Kēmbhāvi.<sup>2</sup> The record refers itself to the reign of Bhūlōkamalla-(Sōmēśvara III), and is dated in A.D. 1129. The prince is the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* **Mallidēvarasa**, with the titles "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "a full-moon of autumn to the ocean which is the family of **Kārtavīrya**."

Another inscription at Ingaḷige,<sup>3</sup> which refers itself to the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Siṅghapa and is dated in A.D. 1210, mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Vīra-Bijjarasa, son of Ānegalēva, and styles him "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "born in the **Ahihaya** race."

And still another inscription at Ingaḷige,<sup>4</sup> which also refers itself to the time of king Siṅghapa and is dated in A.D. 1215, contains an earlier passage, apparently dated in A.D. 1191, which mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bācharasa, with the titles "supreme lord of **Māhishmatī** a best of towns" and "a sun of the **Ahihaya** family."

## 2. The Kīrudore river: the Tuṅgubhadra.

In the *Ind. Ant.*, 1901, p. 107, I gave a verse from a Baḷagāmi inscription of A.D. 1071 which recites that a saint named Guṇagaḷḷadēva founded temples at Tumbigere in the Kōgaḷi country and at Mosalemadu:<sup>5</sup> and I showed that these two places are in the Harpanhaḷḷi tāluka of the Bellary District, Madras. The next verse in the same record (line 37 f.) is noteworthy in connection with verse 57, lines 127-30, of the Yōwūr inscription B (p. 279 above): it runs thus:—

Kīrudoreya teinka-daḍiyol=  
Kuruvattiya peripu-vetta Muttūr=edeyol [!\*]  
nege Siddhatirtthamain jagam=  
ariyal=Guṇagaḷḷadēva-muni nīrmmisida[!n\*] ||

<sup>1</sup> Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I, p. 281. There does not seem to be any reference to "the lineage of Ayyapa" in this record.

<sup>2</sup> I quote this record from an ink-impression.

<sup>3</sup> Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II, p. 179 b.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 367.

<sup>5</sup> *Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old-Canarese Inscriptions*, No. 159: and see *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga, Sk. 129. In the last-mentioned book the name of the country has been misread as Koṇḍaḷi, though it had been taken, almost correctly, as "Kogali" in *Mysore Inscriptions*, p. 145. So, also, it has been misread in another way, as "Koṇḍaḷi", in *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. XI, Chitaldroog, Dg. 12, though here, again, it had been taken as "Kogali" in *Mys. Inscr.*, p. 18.

I may notify here a correction in my treatment of the verse which I quoted in the same place (*Ind. Ant.*, 1901, p. 107) from the Dāvaṅgere inscription of A.D. 1108. Instead of *Kadamba-disāyarad(a)*, "of the region the best of regions, of the Kadambas," read *Kadambaḷi-sāyirad(a)*, "of the Kadambaḷi thousand;" and cancel note 11. This province is also mentioned as the Kadambaḷigo thousand (perhaps sometimes with *d* instead of *d*) in various records ranging from A.D. 930 to 1071: *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. XI, Chitaldroog, Cd. 47, 74-77; Dg. 20, 71, 114, 119, 126, 133; Hl. 30.

This tells us that :— “ On the southern bank of the *Kirudore*, at the eminent site *Muttūr* of *Kuruvatti*, the saint *Guṇagaḷḷadēva* founded a place which the world knows well as a *Siddhatirtha* [a sacred resort of pious people].”

Now, it seemed not unreasonable to expect to find *Kuruvatti* somewhere near *Tumbigeṛe* and *Mosalemaḍu*, both of which places are close to the *Tuṅgabhadrā*, within six miles on the east of it : and the *Tuṅgabhadrā* is the only river of any importance in that neighbourhood which could be regarded as having anywhere a south bank.

But further, a *Baḷagāmi* inscription of A.D. 1068 tells us that it was at *Kuruvatti* and in the *Tuṅgabhadrā* that the Western *Chālukya* king *Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara* I “ by a supreme act of austerity ascended to heaven ”;<sup>1</sup> the reference being to the fact related in the *Vikramāṅkadēvacharita*, IV, 44-68,<sup>2</sup> that the king in question, being attacked by a malignant fever for which no remedies were found to be of any avail, went to the *Tuṅgabhadrā*, and there, after bathing and meditating on *Śiva*, walked into the river until its waters reached his throat, and so ended his own life.

Everything being taken together, it could hardly be doubted that the two inscriptions refer to one and the same *Kuruvatti*, and that consequently the *Kirudore* must be the *Tuṅgabhadrā*. And I find *Kuruvatti* in a place which still exists under the same name in the *Harpanhaḷḷi tāluka* : it is shown in the Indian Atlas sheet 42 (1827) as ‘ *Heera Cōoravutty* ’, i.e. *Hirē-Kuruvatti*, “ the larger, senior, or older *Kuruvatti*, ” in lat. 14° 46′, long. 75° 46′ : it is on the *Tuṅgabhadrā*, at about seventeen miles due west of *Harpanhaḷḷi* and at the same distance towards the north-west from the places *Tumbigeṛe* and *Mosalemaḍu* which have been mentioned above, and is a place of pilgrimage, with a fort and a temple of *Śiva* which is said to be a fine one.<sup>3</sup> This place, indeed, is on what is actually at that point the north bank of the *Tuṅgabhadrā*, which there makes a bend of about four miles from east to west ; but that bank is in reality the south bank of the river with reference to its general course from south-west to north-east : however, the record of A.D. 1071 places on the south bank, not *Kuruvatti* itself, but “ *Muttūr* of *Kuruvatti* ”; and this place may very well be identified with the ‘ *Chik Koorwutty* ’ of the map, on the opposite bank,—really the north one, but actually the south bank at that point.

The identification of the *Kirudore* with the *Tuṅgabhadrā*, thus arrived at, is well confirmed by finding also *Mukkunde*, which is placed by the *Yōwūr* inscription B on the *Kirudore*, in the ‘ *Mookoondi* ’ of the map on the *Tuṅgabhadrā* (see p. 272 above).

On this matter it only remains to add that this name *Kirudore*, “ the little river, ” seems to have been applied to the *Tuṅgabhadrā* by way of contrast with *Perdore*, *Peḷdore*, “ the great river, ” which is well known as a name of the *Kṛishṇā*, into which the *Tuṅgabhadrā* flows about sixteen miles north-north-east of *Karnūl* in *Madras*.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The record is *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. VII, *Shimoga*, Sk. 136. Here, and indeed possibly in the inscription of A.D. 1071 (the photograph of which is on a small scale), the name of the place is perhaps written *Kuruvartti*.—The date of the death of *Sōmēśvara* I seems to be given in this record as *Chaitra kṛishṇa* 8, *Ravivāra* (Sunday), of the *Kūḷaka samvatsara*, Śaka 990 (expired) : the *tithi* answers to 29 March, A.D. 1068, on which it ended at about 14 hrs. 40 min. after mean sunrise (for *Ujjain*) ; but the weekday was a Saturday.

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g. *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 319.

<sup>3</sup> *Madras Manual of the Administration*, Vol. III (1893), p. 349 ; and *Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Madras*, Vol. I, p. 109, where we are also told there is an inscription : this record remains to be explored.

<sup>4</sup> For the name *Kirudore* I find two other references, as follows :—An inscription which is supposed to be of about A.D. 800, *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. X, *Kōḷār*, Sp. 30, mentions three chiefs, *Noḷamba*, *Chōḷu-permanāḍi*, and *Mayiṇḍa*, as “ governing with the *Kiru-tore* as the boundary : ” and an inscription which is supposed to be of about A.D. 900, *ibid.*, Bg. 62, mentions a *Vaidumba-mahārāja* as “ ruling the earth with the *Kirudore* as the boundary.” There is nothing in either of these two records to help to identify the river ; and it is possible, if not probable, that the name here denotes some other river than the *Tuṅgabhadrā* just as the name *Beddore* or *Peddore*—*Perdore*, was also used to denote some river in *Coorg* which was at any rate not the *Kṛishṇā* ; see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, pp. 100, 102, 103.

### 3. The Eḍedore-country : the Raichūr District.

The identification (see p. 272 above) of the Brāhmaṇ village Mukkunde, which verse 57, lines 127-30, of the Yēwūr inscription B places on the river Kigudore and in the Eḍedore *nāḍ*, with\* 'Mookoondi' on the north bank of the Tungabhadra in the Raichūr District, is one guide towards locating the Eḍedore country.

Other help in this direction is given by an inscription at Gobbūr, a village in the Raichūr District, about eight miles south of the Kṛishṇā, which is shown as 'Goboor' in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1893), in lat. 16° 18', long. 77° 13', about fourteen miles north-west-by-west from Raichūr and fifty-two miles north-north-east-half-east from 'Mookoondi.' This record refers itself to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla-(Vikramāditya VI), and is dated in A.D. 1084. It mentions as a feudatory of that king the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jōyimarasa, who was governing the Eḍedore two-thousand and the (?) Kallakeḷage hundred,<sup>1</sup> and records that he granted to the god Kalidēvasvāmi of the *agrahāra* Piriya-Gobbūr a village belonging to him, named Haḷlasinte, in the Guṇḍūru three-hundred.<sup>2</sup> There is nothing in the record to show whether Gobbūr was in the Eḍedore two-thousand or in the (?) Kallakeḷage hundred : nor does another inscription at Gobbūr, of the same year,<sup>3</sup> clear up this point. But the record seems to imply that the place was in one or the other of them : and it must naturally be understood that the two districts were adjacent to each other.

And still another indication is given by the record on the Miraj plates of Jayasimha II, dated in A.D. 1024, which recites that the king, when he was in camp near Kollāpura (Kōlhāpūr) after "having thoroughly routed the mighty Chōḷa, the lord of the five Drāmila countries," granted to a Brāhmaṇ, who was born at the village Mudanūra in the Pagalaṭi district, a village named Māḍadūjhūru in the Karatikallu three-hundred which was in the Eḍadore (*sic*) two-thousand.<sup>4</sup> As will be shown below, pp. 306 ff., Pagalaṭi is represented now by a village in the Gulbarga District which is shown as 'Hugurtungee' in the Atlas sheet 58 and as 'Haggatagi' in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 53 (1909), situated about twenty-eight miles south-west-by-south from Yēwūr ; and Mudanūra is the modern Hirē and Chikku-Mudanūr, sixteen miles north-east-by-north from 'Hugurtungee' and twelve miles south-west-half-south from Yēwūr. The village Māḍadūjhūru still remains to be found. But, in view of the other indications, there can be little doubt, if any, that Karatikallu is a place shown as 'Kurrudikul', which spelling we may safely take as meaning Karāḍikal,<sup>5</sup> in the Atlas sheet 58 and the Hyderabad Survey sheet 81 (1886), in the Raichūr District, in lat. 16° 9', long. 76° 34' : it is eight or nine miles south of the Kṛishṇā and three miles on the north-west of the tāḷuka town Lingsugūr, and is about forty-three miles towards west-by-south from 'Goboor' and the same distance north-north-west-half-west from 'Mookoondi'.

<sup>1</sup> I quote this record from the Elliot MS. Collection, R. As. Society's copy, Vol. I, p. 191b. The transcription, in respect of which free allowance has to be made, as usual, for misreadings, and other inaccuracies, has :—Eḍedūrvīyitsāsiramu Kallakeḷagēnūrama duṣṭaniggrahaśiṣṭapratipālāundināḷuttamire.

<sup>2</sup> This village, Haḷlasinte, was evidently some outlying detached property of the *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*.

<sup>3</sup> Op. cit., p. 190b.

<sup>4</sup> I quote from ink-impressions which enable me to make substantial improvements in some of the place-names as given by me, from Wathen's reading of the record, in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, p. 18. The fact of the record being a Sanskrit one in Nāgarī characters accounts for the spelling Eḍadore for Eḍedore. See now below, pp. 303 ff.

<sup>5</sup> Especially in view of the point that it is given as 'Kararikul' in the Map of the Nizam's Dominions (1892 : 1"=16 miles). The *r* would easily be softened to the *ḍ* which is plainly indicated by this last form, taken with the other ; or, indeed, it is possible that the writer of the record confused the Kanarese *karāḍa*, 'a bear', with the Sanskrit *karāṣi*(n), 'an elephant', which would be more familiar to him.—This place is not to be mixed up with the Karāḍikal in the Kembāvi twenty-four which is mentioned in the inscription of A.D. 1054 ; see p. 292 above.

We thus see that the **Eḍḍore** two-thousand was a stretch of country between the rivers **Kṛishnā** on the north and **Tuṅgabhadṛā** on the south, comprising a large part of the present **Raichūr District**; probably, in fact, all of that district from about long. 76° 15' to the confluence of the two rivers some sixty miles east-by-south beyond **Raichūr**. But it did not include the south-western part of **Raichūr**: there we have **Yelbarga**, the ancient **Erambarage**, which either was the chief town of a separate district of its own or else was in the **Kisukād** seventy,<sup>1</sup> and **Ittagi**, a place noted for an exceptionally fine **Śaiva** temple, which was in the **Belvola** three-hundred.<sup>2</sup> The **Eḍḍore** country took its name from its position: the second component is of course *toṛe*, 'a river'; the first is *eḍe*, 'a place, a spot, a place between'; and the whole word means "(a territory) between rivers."<sup>3</sup>

We can also see now that this **Eḍḍore** country (and not, as has been thought, the small **Yedatere tāluka** on the **Kāvērī** in the **Mysore District**) is the **Idaiturai-nāḍu** which the **Chōḷa** king **Rājendra-Chōḷa I**, the opponent whom **Jayasimha II** defeated, was proud to include among his conquests.<sup>4</sup> The grant registered by the charter on the **Miraj** plates was evidently made by **Jayasimha** as an item in the celebration of his having just won back the **Eḍḍore** country from the **Chōḷa** king, who had wrested it from the **Chālukyas** some eight or nine years earlier.

#### 4. **Koppam** : **Khidrāpūr**.

In verse 63, lines 139-41, of the **Yēwūr** inscription B (see p. 279 above) we are told that the **Brāhman Śaṅkarārya**, an ancestor of the **Danḍanīyaka Ravidēva**, by worshipping austere **Koppad-Īśvara**, the god **Śiva** as **Īśvara of Koppa**, obtained a son whom he accordingly named **Koppadēva**. With this, as an incidental touch, compare the **Ablūr** inscription E of about A.D. 1200, which recites how **Purushōttamabhaṭṭa**, the father of the famous **Ēkāntada-Rāmayya**, obtained his son by worshipping **Śiva** as **Sōmanātha of Alander**.<sup>5</sup> So, also, the **Vikramāṅkadēva**charita says that the Western **Chālukya** king **Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara I**, being distressed by having no heir, made over his kingdom to the care of his ministers, and went, with his queen, to a temple of **Śiva**, where he performed severe penance, and so obtained from the god the boon of three sons, **Sōmēśvara II**, **Vikramāditya VI**, and **Jayasimha III**.<sup>6</sup> But a more interesting point is the identification of the place **Koppa** which is thus mentioned.

Now, the records of the **Chōḷa** king **Rājendradēva** mention a place named **Koppam** as the scene of one of the great battles in which he defeated the **Chālukya** king **Āhavamalla-Sōmēśvara I**.<sup>7</sup> An inscription of his third year, at **Tiruvallam**, tells us that he conquered the **Raṭṭapāḍi** seven-and-a-half-lakh country, — that is, the territory of the Western **Chālukyas**, as named after the **Rāshtrakūṭas** or **Raṭṭas** of **Malkhēḍ** who preceded them, — and set up a pillar of victory at **Kollāpura**, which is the modern **Kōlhāpūr**, the chief town of the **Kōlhāpūr**

<sup>1</sup> See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX, p. 262.

<sup>2</sup> We learn this from an inscription of A.D. 1112 at **Ittagi**; *Elliot MS. Collection*, Vol. I, p. 319b.

<sup>3</sup> Compare, from another part of Southern India, the name **Reṇḍēgulunaḍimi-vishaya**, "the district between two rivers," vol. 4 above, pp. 302, 803: I owe this reference to Mr. **Krishna Sastri**.

<sup>4</sup> My remarks in *Dyn. Kan. Distrs.*, p. 436, and a similar statement by Professor **Hultzsch** in *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, pp. 96, 113, should be amended accordingly. As a matter of fact, it seems doubtful whether the **Yedatere tāluka** in **Mysore** had its present name at so early a time: in the local records, in inscriptions of A.D. 1080 (?), 1087, 1104 (?), and 1133, *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. IV, **Mysore**, Yd. 23, 2, 55, 61, we meet with the name **Torenāḍ**, "the river district"; and the name **Eḍḍore** seems to figure first in an inscription of A.D. 1301, *ibid.*, Yd. 1.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. V above, pp. 253-5.

<sup>6</sup> Book 2, verses 27-56; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 318.

<sup>7</sup> See **Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India**, Vol. VII above, appendix, Nos. 744-6, 748, 749, 751, 1080.

State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay, and that Āhavamalla, hearing of that, met and fought him at Koppam, but "became afraid, incurred disgrace, and ran away."<sup>1</sup> And a brief but vivid account of the battle is given in another of his records of the same year, at Maṇimaṅgalam, dated precisely on 17 August, A.D. 1055.<sup>2</sup>

Two items of importance about Koppam are given in the records which thus mention it. (1) One is that it was *seppa-mā-tīrṭa*, "a proper great tīrṭa."<sup>3</sup> (2) The other is that it was on *pēr-ārāṇ-garai*, "the bank of the great river."<sup>4</sup> Here we have the Tamil *karai*, which is the Kanarese *kare*, 'bank, shore', and *pēr-āru*, of which the Kanarese equivalent *perdore*, *peldore*, 'great river', is well established as a name of the Kṛṣṇā.<sup>5</sup>

We thus have Koppam defined as a great tīrṭa or holy place on the bank of a great river which we have good reason to take to be the Kṛṣṇā; and the Tiruvallam inscription, quoted above, tends strongly to place it somewhere near Kōlhāpūr.

The clue to the rest is found in an inscription of A.D. 1213 at Khēdrāpūr, or more properly Khidrāpūr, a village which is shown in the Indian Atlas quarter-sheet 40, S.F. (1905), in lat. 16° 36', long. 74° 44'. The village belongs to the Śaṅkarāchārya Svāmi of Saṅkēśhwār in the Belgaum District; and an annual *jātrā* is held at it, in the month Pausa. It is about thirty miles towards east-by-south from Kōlhāpūr, and is situated on the right bank of the Kṛṣṇā, in a loop which the river makes below Kurandwād on the north, where the Pañchgāṅgā flows into it, and above Dānwād on the south, where it is joined by the Dūdghāṅgā. This inscription, which has been edited by me in JBBRAS, Vol. XII, p. 7, is on a stone tablet at the temple of Koppēsvara. It is dated in the Śrīmukha *samvatsara*, Śaka

<sup>1</sup> Loc. cit., No. 744; *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, p. 112.

<sup>2</sup> Loc. cit., No. 745; *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, p. 63.

<sup>3</sup> Inscription of Rājendradēva at Volagerehalli in the Bangalore District, Mysore, *Epi. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Bn 108; the published text and translation give *seppa-mā-tīrṭa*, "the beautiful great tīrṭa"; but the meaning of *seppam* seems to be 'propriety', rather than 'beauty'; compare the Kanarese *sagpu* 'rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit', and the roots *chey*, *sey*, *say*, 'straightness, rectitude'. This record, also, has the account of the battle; its historical introduction being the same with that in the Maṇimaṅgalam record mentioned above. The published text and translation of this latter record (*South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, pp. 60, 63) give *sepp-arun-tīrṭa*, "the strength (of whose position is) hard to describe"; the analysis being apparently *seppu*, 'to speak', with *arun*, 'difficult', and *tīrṭa* from *tira* the *taḍbhava* of the Sanskrit *sthira*, 'firm, steady'; but the translation here introduces something which is not in the text: and, as remarked by Dr. Barnett, with whom I have discussed these two passages, *sepp-arun* would rather mean "rare in propriety or elegance". The expression *seppa-mā-tīrṭa* seems the more likely one; compare *seppa-mā-naḍai*, 'proper high conduct': and it is conceivable that it is the real reading in the Maṇimaṅgalam inscription also.

<sup>4</sup> Kielhorn's Nos. 744, 746, 748, 749, 751 (?), 1080.

<sup>5</sup> See above, Vol. V, p. 189, note 6; Vol. VI, p. 259.—Originally, in *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. I, p. 134 (Kielhorn's No. 746), the reference to "the great river" was not understood; the translation was given as "Koppam on the bank of the Pērāru;" and the suggestion was made that the Pērāru might be the Pālāru, Pālār, and Koppam might be Kuppam, a village in the North Arcot District, Madras, which gives its name to a station on the Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway. Then, in *South-Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. II, p. 232, the translation was corrected into "Koppam on the bank of the big river;" and the suggestion was made that the reference might be to the Tuṅgā and Koppa, a tāluka town in the Kaḍūr District, Mysore. But, even apart from the objection that neither can Kuppam be said to be exactly on the Pālār nor Koppa on the Tuṅgā, these two places are of no importance from any point of view, except that one of them happens to give its name to a railway station, and the other was made in 1897 the head-quarters of a tāluka. Another suggestion has been (*Epi. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Bangalore, introd., p. 16, note 3; and *Mysore and Coorg from the Inscriptions*, p. 90) that Koppam may be "Kopal, Kopana", by which is meant Koppal, in the south-west corner of the Nizam's territory, about seven miles north of the Tuṅgabhadra: in this case there is not even an identity of name to give colour to the idea.—It may be added that *koppa*, 'a small village', is by no means an uncommon name of places in the Kanarese country: it also occurs freely as an ending of place-names; e.g., Bāmankop, Chikkop, Dēvikop, Gōvindkop, Hirēkop, etc.

1136 (current), in the month Chaitra, on a Monday (Sōmavāra) which was a *sūrya-parvan* or solar festival; and the corresponding English date is Monday, 22 April, A.D. 1213, the new-moon day of Chaitra, on which day there was a total eclipse of the sun, visible in India.<sup>1</sup> The record recites that on that day 'the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Singhana gave "the village Kūḍala-Dāmavāḍa, situated at the confluence of the rivers Kūḍala-Kṛishnavēṇi and Bhōṇasi and in the Mirimji country, up to its boundary (*starting*) from the holy confluence of the rivers Kṛishnavēṇi and Kuvēṇi, *śrīmad-āḍya-svayambhuvā śrī-Koppēśvara-dēvāya*, "to the holy first self-existent one, the holy god Koppēśvara:" also, that he repaired and gave to that same god "all that is found from previous times at the two villages Jāgula and Siriguppa."<sup>2</sup>

Now, the temple at which the stone tablet bearing this inscription stands is still known as the temple of Koppēśvara. It has not exactly the architectural pretensions with which in my inexperience I credited it nearly forty years ago: and it seems in fact to have been built on the site of an earlier temple of the Chālukya period.<sup>3</sup> Still, it is a great and noteworthy building. With it and the inscription taken together, especially in view of the description of the god as "the holy first self-existent one," it can hardly be doubted that the god of this temple is the original and great Koppēśvara. And in the light of all the points set out above we cannot hesitate, in my opinion, to take this god as the Īśvara of Koppa mentioned in the Yēwūr inscription B, and to place here, at Khidrāpūr on the Kṛishnā, the "great *tīrtha* Koppam on the bank of the great river," which was the scene of the battle between the Chōlas and the Chālukyas.<sup>4</sup>

I may add that in my opinion this same record enables us to identify Kūḍalsamgam, the scene of another Chōla-Chālukya battle, with the confluence of the Kṛishnā and the Pañchgāṅgā; also, that I locate in the same neighbourhood, at Iñchal-Kaṇāñji, the place Karandai, which was still another of the same series of battle-fields. These points, however, must be dealt with in a more detailed note on another occasion.

### No. 33.—FOUR EARLY INSCRIPTIONS FROM MANIKIALA, HASHTNAGAR, AND SANCHI.

By F. E. PARGITER, M.A., I.C.S. (RETD.).

These four inscriptions have been published before, but are now re-edited at Dr. Fleet's desire in order to have them properly illustrated and readily accessible. He has furnished me

<sup>1</sup> Sewell and Dikshit's *Indian Calendar*, p. 123; and see Von Oppolzer, *Canon der Finsternisse*, p. 282, and plate 110; compare Professor Kielhorn's note on this date in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 180, No. 102.

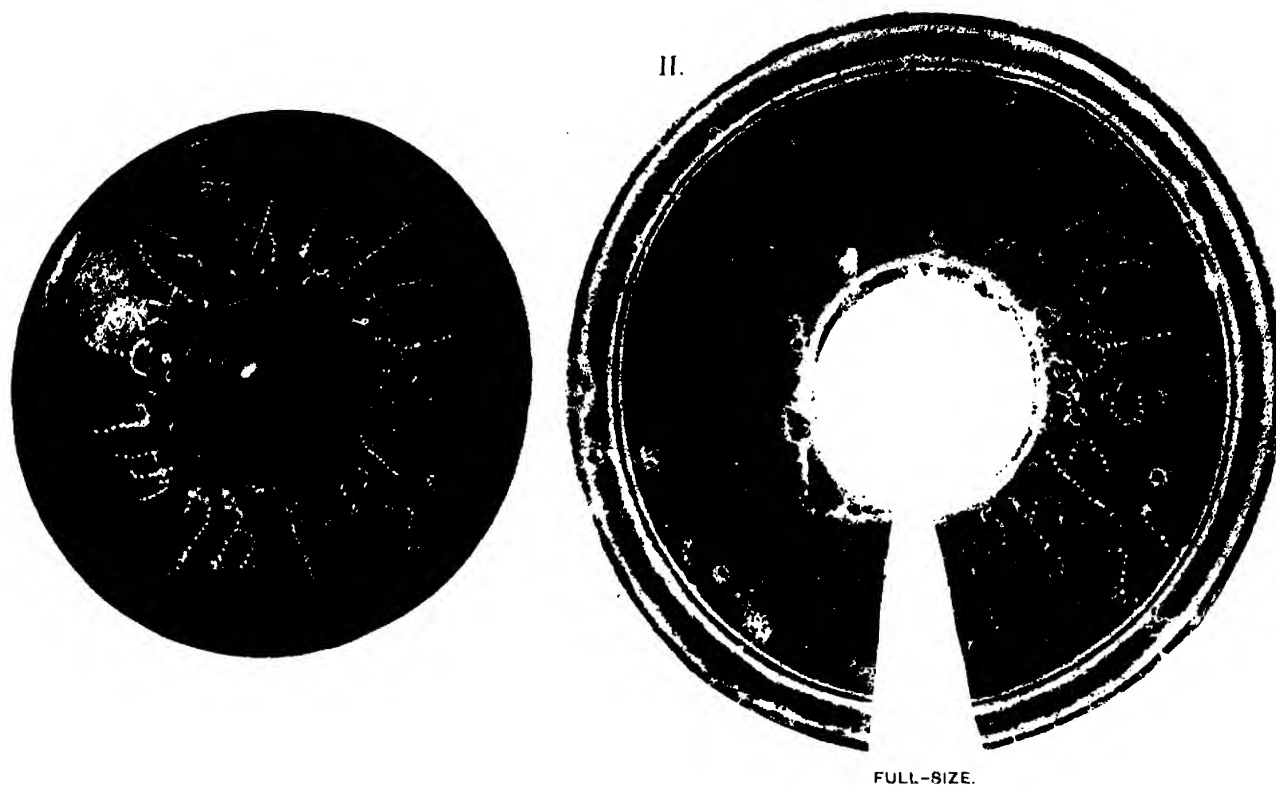
<sup>2</sup> Of the places mentioned in this record, Mirimji is the modern Miraj, the chief town of the 'Miraj State' fourteen miles north-by-west from Khidrāpūr. Kūḍala-Dāmavāḍa is found in Dānwād, the 'Danwar, Dānvād' of maps, five and a half miles west-south-west from Khidrāpūr, and at the confluence of the Kṛishnā and the Dūdhgāṅgā: the record shows that its lands originally extended on the north to the confluence of the Kṛishnā and the Pañchgāṅgā. [My original suggestion, to identify this village with Kurundwād at the confluence of the Kṛishnā and the Pañchgāṅgā, is cancelled: Kurundwād is the Kurundaka where the Rāshtrakūṭa king Indra III was crowned, as recorded in the Jāgumrā plates of A.D. 915, Vol. IX above, pp. 38, 40]. Jāgula and Siriguppa are the 'Joogul, Jugal' and 'Shirgoopee, Sirgupi' of maps, on the opposite bank of the Kṛishnā from Khidrāpūr.

<sup>3</sup> See Mr. Cousens' Revised Lists of Remains in the Bombay Presidency (1897), p. 286.

<sup>4</sup> This identification, with also the following two, was stated by me in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXX (1901), p. 271 (see also Vol. XXXI, p. 395), but without the proof of it.



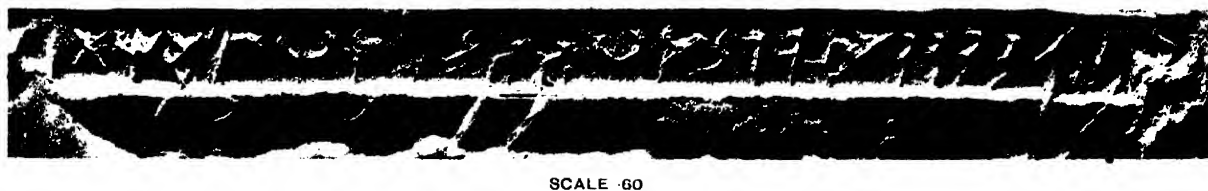
A.—On the bronze casket from Manikiala.



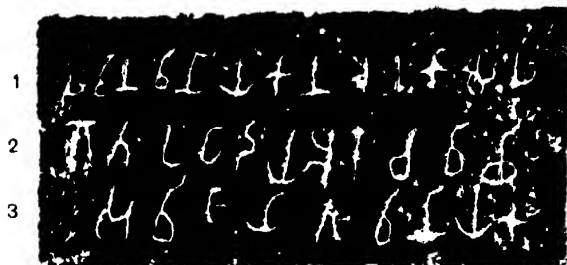
B.—On the silver plate from Manikiala.



C.—On the pedestal of the Hashtnagar statue of Buddha.



D.—On the stone relic-box from Sanchi Stupa II.





with ink-impressions, squeezes and photographs, and I have to thank him for references and suggestions so that my part has been merely to reconsider the reading and translation of the inscriptions.

• A.—On the bronze casket from Māpikīśā.

The casket, which is of bronze, was found in a stūpa at Māpikīśā, a village and group of ruins some twenty miles south-east from Rāwalpīndī (*Imp. Gaz.*, XVII, p. 182), and its discovery is described in Prinsep's *Essays*, Vol. I, pp. 96 ff. (with illustrations Nos. 20a and 20b in the plate annexed thereto) and by Cunningham in the *Archæological Survey of India*, Vol. II (1871), pp. 161-62, where it is called a cylinder. It is now in the British Museum.

The casket is cylindrical, 5·3 inches (135 mm.) high and 3·5 inches (90 mm.) in diameter, with a pinnacle 3·5 inches (90 mm.) high on its lid. Around on the top of the lid runs the inscription, in Kharoṣṭhī characters formed of small dots punched into the metal as in some other cases,<sup>1</sup> and the last four letters are inserted, because of want of room in the main line, beneath the preceding word,<sup>2</sup> but the space is hardly large enough for the proper delineation of their lower portions. Fig. A, I, on the annexed plate, is a reduced reproduction from a photograph taken from above the lid, and displays the record as it lies on the lid, except that it fails to show the lower portion of the last letter. Hence fig. A, II, which is a full-size reproduction from an ink impression, has been added; the gap in it was unavoidable because of the sloping shape of the lid. I have inspected the casket and compared the two illustrations with the inscription.

TEXT.

- 1 Kavosīa<sup>3</sup>-chhatrapasa Granakpvaka-chhatrapa-putrasa  
2 dana-mukho

TRANSLATION.

Of the Satrap Kavosīa, son of the Satrap Ganakpvaka, the choice gift.

REMARKS.

*Kavosīa*. The doubtful letter is the second. It seems to be *vo* rather than *vi*, because the vowel sign does not extend above the *v*, except in one dot; compare this sign with the *i*-sign in the next letter *śi*. Even if read as *Kavisīa*, the word cannot mean "belonging to the town Kapiśā", for two reasons: (1) if it is so taken, the donor would not mention his name, but merely call himself "Satrap of Kapiśā"; and this is wholly improbable, because donors always mentioned their names, and naturally so:<sup>4</sup> (2) he mentions his father's name, Ganakpvaka, and it is not credible he should do that and yet not mention his own name. *Kavosīa*, or *Kavisīa*,

<sup>1</sup> E.g. (1) Kanishka's relic-casket from Peshāwar (*Archæological Survey of India, Annual Report*, 1903-9, plates 12, 13, at p. 50); (2) the Taxila record of Mōga and Patika of the year 78 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 55); (3) the Wardak vase (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 202); (4) the Taxila inscription of the year 136 (*Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 273); and (5) to a certain extent, the Sui Vihār record of Kanishka of the year 11 (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. X, p. 326).

<sup>2</sup> In some similar cases excess syllables at the end were placed over the main text: thus, on the Piprahvā relic-vase the final syllables *yanam* are placed over the opening word *Sukitibhatinam* (see *Antiquities in the Terai*, plate 13, fig. 1.; and for a note on the bearing of the detail, see Dr. Fleet's remarks in *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1905, p. 679); so also, on the Sōnāri relic-vase the final syllables *gasa* of the last words *kēmarat-āchariyasa* were placed over the letters *atāchari* of those words and an upright stroke was added to mark the end plainly (*Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1898, p. 679, plate, at top).

<sup>3</sup> Or perhaps *Kavisīa*.

<sup>4</sup> It is not a case of someone else referring to the donor and possibly not knowing his name; it was the donor himself who put this inscription on this casket.

must therefore be the donor's name; and even if *Kaviśa* be derived from the town *Kapīśa*, it must still be a personal name.

*Granakpvaka*. The first letter has the mark of conjunct *r*, but the *r* may not be real and may merely modify the sound of the *g*, as on the Wardak vase (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 206-7): that is its force here probably, because it occurs in the initial letter. The difficult letter is the third. It consists of three portions, (1) the letter *k* with the extremity of its right limb curved and extended in (2) a long straight line upward; and (3) the letter *p* subscribed beneath the *k*. The meaning of stroke (2) seems probably *v*, which, when conjunct, is formed by a curved stroke carried up to the top of the letter; compare *svara* in line 1 of the Māṇikīāla stone<sup>1</sup> and *satvāna* in l. 3 on the Wardak vase. The whole character seems therefore to denote *kpv*, and I would suggest that the name is *Ganakpvaka*, the *v* representing the vowel *u* before *a* as required by Indian writing, just as *Puru-aspa* becomes *Purvaspa* in line 2 of the Māṇikīāla stone.<sup>2</sup> The *n* here is a dental *n*, because it is exactly like the *n* in *dāna*.

*Dana-mukho*. I agree with M. Senart in this reading. The expression occurs in other inscriptions and also in the form *dana-mukhe* on the Bimārān vase, as he has noticed, pointing out that *mukho* involves change of gender in this Prakrit.<sup>3</sup> He explains the phrase as "moyen, objet d'aumône" and as *=dāna*.<sup>4</sup> But it seems to me it must mean more than that. The entire gift consisted of a copper box, inside that this bronze casket, inside it five medals and 3 gold box, and inside that two gold coins, a silver disc and some fragments. The three boxes, or at least the bronze and gold boxes, obviously constituted one gift, and this bronze box or casket, which alone bears an inscription, would by itself have been a shabby gift from a Satrap; hence it seems probable that the two gold coins and the fragments were also part of the same gift, the disc being separate (see the next inscription). Other places where *dāna-mukhe* occurs are discussed in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1903-4,<sup>5</sup> where it appears only in three instances, clearly on the Chārsadda pedestal (*ibid.*, pp. 249-50) and 'probably in the inscriptions marked Nos. 4 and 9 (*ibid.*, pp. 253-4). It seems to me at present that *dāna-mukho* is a nominative case and that it denotes something more than *dāna*. I do not however think we have sufficient material yet to enable us to speak with any certainty about its meaning. So far as regards this casket with its contents and the Bimārān vase (which contained relics of Buddha) it may be suggested that, as *mukha* means "the chief, principal, best", *dāna-mukha* may mean "a choice gift", "a precious gift", being applied to gifts of special value as distinguished from ordinary gifts. Compare the use of the word *mukhya*, which is often added to nouns in Sanskrit to signify "pre-eminent, choice"; e.g. *dvijāti-mukhya*, Manu III, 286; *ratha-mukhya*, "a choice chariot," Vāyu Purāṇa 93, 19.

#### B.—On the silver plate or disc from Māṇikīāla.

The plate or disc was found inside the bronze casket as mentioned above, and the references for it are the same as for the casket. It is figured as No. 26 in the plate in Prinsep's *Essays* and also in Cunningham's plate. It is of silver, 9 inches (22 mm.) in diameter, and the inscription is on one side, firmly engraved in Kharōṣṭhī characters, as shown in fig. B in the annexed plate, a full-size reproduction of an ink-impression. It is now in the British Museum and I have carefully compared it with this reproduction.

<sup>1</sup> *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1902, p. 646; 1914, pp. 646, 655.

<sup>2</sup> *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 648.

<sup>3</sup> *Journ. Asiat.*, sér. VIII, Vol. XV (1890, Part i), pp. 180-5 (where the reference to *Arch. Surv. Ind.*, III, p. 49, should be V. p. 49); sér. IX, Vol. IV (1894, Part ii), p. 514. [With regard to the form *mukho* for *mukham* compare *yo* for *gam*, in the Wardak vase inscription and numerous examples in the Kharōṣṭhī manuscript of the *Dharmapada*.—S. K.]

<sup>4</sup> *Journ. Asiat.*, sér. VIII, Vol. XV (1890, Part i), p. 132.

<sup>5</sup> I have to thank Professor Konow for drawing my attention thereto.

The first line is clear, *Gomanasa* ; but the second is difficult, and the whole is so brief that it offers scant means of testing the value of the fourth letter in it, the really puzzling letter. It seems to me the only clue to decipher the inscription lies in the circumstances. *Gomanasa* is the genitive of *Gomang*, that is, *Gōmāna*,<sup>1</sup> a name comparable with other names formed from *gō* such as *Gōdhara* and *Gōnanda*. This disc was his gift, while the casket and the gold cylindrical box inside it were the gifts of the Satrap Kavosia. The disc was inside the gold box, and presumably both were given at the same time. It is probable that the Satrap did not himself go to Māpikiāla but sent his gift by the hand of some official ; and if so, the deputy also might naturally offer a gift. Probably therefore *Gōmāna* was the official so employed, and he presented this gift, putting it inside his master's gift which was sure of careful preservation. The second line therefore probably consists of his title.

In the second line the first letter seems unquestionably *ka*, because its left leg is the main downward line. The second can hardly be *da*, because *da* generally is not angular and has a short tail. It resembles *ta* and *ra*, yet can hardly be *ta*, because the stem of *ta* is generally short. Hence it appears to be *ra*. The third is plainly *va*.

The fourth is very puzzling. Dowson read it conjecturally as *rtā*<sup>2</sup> and Cunningham accepted his conjecture, but the character for *rtā* is well known now and is different. It can hardly be *vo*. I have considered all possible combinations of consonants but find none which seems tenable, and am constrained to think it is *ka*. It certainly differs from the preceding *ka* ; yet if we place in regular order (1) the oldest form of *k* (Bühler's Table I, cols. i-x), (2) the first *k* here, (3) this character, (4) the later form of *k* (Bühler's Table I, col. xi), and (5) the form of *k* found on the Wardak vase in the undoubted words *Sakya* (l. 1), *kuśala* and *Hoveshkasya* (l. 2),<sup>3</sup> we obtain a series showing the development of *k*, with two intermediate forms here : and Dr. Thomas has found on the Mathurā lion-capital a form of *ko* in which the *k* has a resemblance to this fourth letter.<sup>4</sup> Further, a closely parallel case of two differently formed *k*'s will be found in MS. N. XV. 333 ;<sup>5</sup> namely, *k*'s somewhat similar to the first *k* here in *karya khota* (l. 1) and *karyasa pañchaka* (l. 2), and *k*'s somewhat similar to this second *k* here in the words *sihva karya* (l. 5), *katha karya* and *karana* twice (l. 6).

The last letter is no doubt *sa*, though it differs from *sa* in the first line ; and since *sa* is written twice somewhat differently, so also might *k* be.

#### TEXT.

1 *Gomanasa*.2 *Karavakasa*.

#### TRANSLATION.

(The gift) of *Gōmāna* the *Karavaka*.

I cannot however offer any explanation of this title *karavaka*, in spite of all efforts to reconstruct it in Sanskrit.

<sup>1</sup> There is nothing to show whether the *n* in this name is a dental or a cerebral. There were two different characters for *n* and *ṇ*, but in inscriptions they were not always used consistently nor were they always distinguished : thus, no distinction is made between them on the Taxila vaso (*Ep. Ind.*, VIII, 297) nor on the Wardak vase (*Ep. Ind.*, XI, 204), and it appears the characters for the two letters are interchanged in the two parts of the inscription on the Māpikiāla stone (*JRAS.*, 1914, p. 640). As this is the only *n* in this short inscription, it is impossible to say definitely whether *n* or *ṇ* is meant here, but *n* is more likely than *ṇ*, because *Gōmāna* is a probable name, while *Gōmaṇa* or *Gōmāṇa* is not.

<sup>2</sup> *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, Vol. XX, (1868), p. 248.

<sup>4</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 146, Table IV.

<sup>3</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 210, plate.

<sup>5</sup> Stein's *Ancient Khotan*, Vol. II, plate XCII

**C.—On the pedestal of the Hashtnagar statue of Buddha.**

Mr. L. White King, B.C.S., discovered at Hashtnagar in or about 1883 a standing figure of Buddha, which the people worshipped as representing one of their gods. It stood on a pedestal carved with figures of Buddha and some of his disciples, a specimen of Gāndhāra sculpture, and the pedestal bore an inscription in one line below the figures. The people allowed Mr. King to remove only the pedestal, and it is now in the British Museum. The squeeze from which the inscription is figured was supplied to Dr. Fleet by Sir C. Hercules Read.

Hashtnagar, "the eight towns", is a tract of 303 square miles in the Chārsadda tahsil of the Peshāwar district, the eight chief villages of which are held to occupy the site of the ancient Pushkalāvati, *Peukelaotis* (*Imp. Gaz.*, XVIII, p. 60). Chārsadda is on the north side of the Kābul river, some 15 miles towards the N. E. from Peshāwar. Pushkarāvati (or Pushkalāvati) and Takshasilā (Taxila) were both in the Gāndhāra country, and they are said to have been the capitals of Pushkara and Taksha respectively, the two sons of Bharata, the younger brother of Rāma, king of Ayōdhyā.<sup>1</sup> Gāndhāra thus included Taxila, and this is also stated in various places in the Jātaka.<sup>2</sup> Hiuen-tsiang gives *Po-lu-sha-pu-lo*, Peshāwar, as the capital of Gāndhāra.<sup>3</sup>

Mr. V. A. Smith published the inscription, with a rough rubbing of it, in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII (1889), p. 257, and cited it again, with a photo-etching of it, in *Journ. Beng. As. Soc.*, Vol. LVIII (1889), p. 144. In both places he gave Cunningham's reading of the date, 274 *Emborasmasa*, etc. Working on those materials M. Senart pointed out that the tens and units in the date were 84 and the month *Prothavadasa*, (*Journ. Asiat.*, VIII<sup>e</sup> série, Vol. XV, 1890, Part i, pp. 124-6). Bühler in 1891 adhered to the date as 274 *Pōstavadasa*, (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 394). But M. Senart subsequently fixed the year as 384 (*Journ. Asiat.*, IX<sup>e</sup> série, Vol. XIII, 1899, Part i, pp. 530-1). The year-date, however, has been called in question again lately;<sup>4</sup> hence Dr. Fleet has had a careful squeeze of the inscription made and reproduced as fig. C in the annexed plate. I have compared this illustration with the pedestal itself, and it is quite accurate: the white line along the middle is a photographic effect, due to a slope in the stone from the upper part, which is more prominent, down to the lower part.

The pedestal is 13·6 inches (34 cm.) long; but a portion of 2·8 inches (7 cm.) has been broken away on the left side, leaving only 10·8 inches (27 cm.) intact. This portion with its inscription is shown in fig. C, but it is probable that there was more inscribed on the fragment lost.

The inscription is in Prakrit in well cut Kharoshthī characters. I agree with M. Senart's reading of it. The year is undoubtedly 384, and the month *Prothavada*, the second letter being *ṭh* and not *st* (as shown in Bühler's Table I), for *st* has a complete cross-bar. '.

**TEXT.**

Sam 3 100 20 20 20 20 4 Prothavadasa masasa divasammi panhami 4 1

**TRANSLATION.**

The year 384, on the day five, 5, of the month Praushthapada (*Bhādrapada*).

**D.—On the stone relic-box from Sāñchi.**

This relic-box was found in stūpa II at Sāñchi in the Bhōpāl State, and is described by Gen. Cunningham in his *Bhilsa Topes*, p. 286, with a drawing of the box and its inscription

<sup>1</sup> *Vāyu Purāṇa*, 88, 189-190; *Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa*, III, 63, 190-1; which suggest that Pushkara and Taksha built the two towns. *Vishṇu Purāṇa*, IV, 4, 47 merely names the two sons. See *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 286.

<sup>2</sup> See Jātaka, Index.

<sup>3</sup> Beal, *Si-yu-ki*, Vol. I, p. 97. See Watters, *On Yuan Chwang*, Vol. II, pp. 201, 214.

<sup>4</sup> *Journ. Roy. As. Soc.*, 1913, p. 950.

in his plate XX. The inscription is on its side, and is included as No. 654 'in Prof. Lüders' *List of Brāhmī Inscriptions* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. X, Appx.). The box is now in the British Museum.

The inscription is written in Brāhmī characters. It dates back to a time before the serif or top-stroke had been developed in those characters: the letter *ra*, indeed, in line 2, seems to have the serif; but its appearance is merely due to a break in the stone, for the squeeze shows clearly that the top of *ra*, just like the tops of all the other letters, was plain and had no serif.

The language is Prakrit. *Savina* (l. 1.) is no doubt a degenerate form of *sārvīna* (which is found on the Wardak vase), the genitive plural of *sārvī*, a feminine collective noun formed from *sarva* and meaning "the whole", and its use here instead of the proper word *savāna* is worthy of notice.

Cunningham translated the inscription thus (*loc. cit.*):—"Teacher of all branches of Vinaya, the Arahāt Kāśyapa Gōtra, Upādiya (or Abbot); and the Arahāt Vāchhi Suvijayata teacher of Vinaya." Prof. Lüders translated it thus (*loc. cit.*):—" (Relics) of all teachers (*vināyakas*) beginning with Ara° (Arhat ?) Kāśapa-gōtra and Ara° (Arhat ?) Vāchhi Suvijayata the teacher." But the arrangement appears to me to show that each of the two persons mentioned is described by, *first*, the title *ara* (which is no doubt short for *arahā*), *secondly*, his *gōtra*-name, and *thirdly*, his personal name; hence *upādiya* must be a personal name, and *vāchhi* seems obviously to be a *gōtra*-name meaning "belonging to the Vātsya *gōtra*." Taken so, the whole inscription reads accurately, except that the final *vināyaka* should be *vināyaka*, for this word obviously governs the first two words and applies to both persons.

#### TEXT.

- 1 Savina vināyakāna ara Kāśapa-
- 2 gōtra Upādiya ara cha Vāchhi
- 3 Suvijayita<sup>1</sup> vināyaka.

#### TRANSLATION.

The Arhat Upādiya of the Kāśyapa gōtra and the Arhat Suvijayita of the Vātsya (*gōtra*), spiritual teachers of all spiritual teachers.

#### No. 34.—MIRAJ PLATES OF JAYASIMHA II: A.D. 1024.

By LIONEL D. BARNETT.

The record on these plates, which were obtained at Miraj, the chief town of the Miraj State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay, was first brought to notice, from the original plates, by Mr. W. H. Wathen in 1835, in *JRAS*, first series, vol. II, p. 380; and a reading of the text, with a translation, was given by him in vol. III (1836), p. 258. A tentative edition of it was given by Dr. Fleet in 1879, in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. VIII, p. 11: but, in the absence of the original plates and of ink-impressions of them, he could not offer a final treatment of it. The original plates have never been traced again. But Dr. Burgess subsequently found ink-impressions of them, evidently made by Mr. Wathen, in the Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society at Bombay. These he eventually made over to Dr. Fleet, who has now placed them at my disposal with a view to the publication of a final critical version of this record in connection with the three similar ones mentioned farther on. The record, it may be stated, has no geographical connection with Miraj, except in having been found there; it registers the grant of a village at a long distance from that place: its most appropriate designation would be "the Mādādūjhūru grant": but the plates have been habitually known as "the Miraj plates",<sup>2</sup> and it is convenient to retain that name for them.

<sup>1</sup> Or *Suvijayāta*, as it might be read.

<sup>2</sup> They are entered as such in Professor Kielhorn's *List of the Inscriptions of Southern India*, vol. 7 above appendix, No. 154.

The plates were three in number, each measuring about  $11\frac{1}{4}$ " in width by  $8\frac{1}{4}$ " high ; and they were strung on a ring having a seal with the representation of a boar, the crest of the Chālukyas. The plates were made with raised edges to protect the inscription on them : and the writing is well preserved almost all through ; so far, at any rate, that no part of the record is now doubtful. An apparent crack down the middle of plate ii b is not due to damage to the original plate : the ink-impressions were very old and brittle, and this one was found torn down the middle : they were mounted on paper for subsequent preservation ; but, even so, they remained very fragile, and quite recently, shortly before reproduction, a small piece broke away and was lost, from this same side, ii b, causing the gap near the beginning of lines 65 and 66.—The alphabet is a well-shaped one of the Northern type, resembling that of the Kauṭhēm plates (*Ind. Ant.* vol. xvi, p. 21), with letters of an average height of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " ; its affinities are best seen on plate 5 of Bühler's *Palæographie*.—The language is Sanskrit throughout, with the exception of the Kanarese phrase *gaṇḍarol-gaṇḍa* on line 60. The gerund *nirddhāṭya* (line 66), from the same root as the substantive *dhāṭi*, is worth noting.—As regards orthography, it may be noted that *v* is always written for *b*, and I have left this spelling without correction in my transcription. There is considerable vacillation in the writing of consonants following *r*, which are sometimes left simple and sometimes doubled, and in respect of the nasals of the third and fourth series preceding consonants of the same groups, which are sometimes represented by *anusvāra* and sometimes given in full. The dental *s* is often confused with the palatal *ś*. The *upadhmanīya* breathing is in most cases represented by a letter resembling *sh* prefixed to a following initial *p*.

The purport of the inscription is to record the grant of a village. Its first part (lines 1-61) is the well-known poem narrating the pedigree of the Western Chālukya kings, which is here carried down as far as the reign of Jagadēkamalla-Jayasimha II. I have already published a text of this composition in the recension of the Nilgunda plates, p. 142 ff. above, and there have referred to the variants supplied by the present document ; it is therefore needless to deal further with the subject here. The second part (line 61 to the end) is a deed of gift granting the village of Māḍadājhūru, in the three-hundred of Karaṭikallu and the two-thousand of Eḍḍore, to a certain Vāsudēvārya, son of Rēvaṇārya and grandson of Śrīdhara, a Brāhmaṇ of the Kauśika Gōtra and Bahvṛicha Śākhā, born at Mudunira, in the county of Pagalaṭi. This is followed by the usual verses denouncing infraction of such grants, etc., and a note recording the name of the scribe, Māipayya, an official attached to the service of Prōlārya, the Commander of the Forces and Curator of Records.

The details of the date of this record (line 64-65) are : the Raktākship *saṃvatsara*, Śaka 946 expired ; the full-moon day of Vaiśākha ; Ādityavāra (Sunday). On this Dr. Fleet gives me the following note :—"As a Chaitrādi lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, the Raktākshin or Raktāksha *saṃvatsara* coincided with the Saka year 947 current (946 expired) also taken as a Chaitrādi year, and began on 13 March, A.D. 1024. The given details answer quite regularly to Sunday, 26 April, A.D. 1024, on which day the full-moon *tithi* of Vaiśākha ended at about 15 hours 31 minutes after mean sunrise (for Ujjain)."

In the table on the opposite page I give a concordance of the introductory verses in the four records of this class which have now been published, namely :—

1. The Kauṭhēm plates of A.D. 1009 ; *Indian Antiquary*, vol. xvi, p. 21 :
2. The present Miraj plates of A.D. 1024 :
3. The Yēwūr inscription of A.D. 1077 ; p. 269 above : and
4. The Nilgunda plates of A.D. 1087 and 1123 ; p. 142 ff. above.

There are two other records, on stone, which follow the same draft in the main. Of these one is the inscription of A.D. 1091 at Ālūr in the Gadag tāluka of the Dhārwar District, noticed by Dr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.*, vol. viii, p. 21 ; the other is an inscription of A.D. 1122 or 1123 at Dēvaṅgere in the Chitaldroog District, Mysore, of which a preliminary treatment has been published in *Epi. Carn.*, vol. xi, Dg. 1. These remain to be examined in detail.

Beginning of Verse.	Kaṭṭhēm.	Miraj.	Yāwūr.	Nilguṇḍa.
Names-tuṅga . . . . .	1: line 1	1: line 1	1: line 1	1: line 1
Javaty-śvishkritam . . . . .	2: " 1	2: " 1	2: " 2	2: " 1
Śriyam-upaharatād° . . . . .	3: " 3	3: " 3	3: " 3	3: " 2
Kari-makara . . . . .	4: " 9	4: " 8	4: " 5	4: " 7
Kāvalita-Nala . . . . .	5: " 10	5: " 9	5: " 12	5: " 8
Taj-jāhu rājyam . . . . .	6: " 13	6: " 12	6: " 14	6: " 9
Kandah kirtti . . . . .	7: " 15	7: " 14	7: " 18	7: " 11
Yō Rāshtrakūṭa-kulam . . . . .	8: " 16	8: " 15	8: " 20	8: " 12
Chaṭula-ripu . . . . .	9: " 17	9: " 16	9: " 22	9: " 13
Tat-tanayab Pulakēśi . . . . .	10: " 18	10: " 17	10: " 23	10: " 14
Vayam-capi Pulakēśi . . . . .	11: " 20	11: " 19	11: " 24	11: " 15
Nala-nihaya-vilōpi . . . . .	12: " 22	12: " 21	12: " 25	12: " 16
Sarva-dvip-ākramana . . . . .	13: " 24	13: " 22	13: " 27	13: " 18
Jyōshtha-bhrātuh . . . . .	14: " 25	14: " 24	14: " 29	14: " 19
Jētūr-ddiśm . . . . .	15: " 27	15: " 25	15: " 31	15: " 20
Aḍamari-kṛitā . . . . .	16: " 28	16: " 26	16: " 32	16: " 21
Sutas-tadiyō . . . . .	17: " 29	17: " 27	17: " 34	17: " 22
Tat-autō Vikramādityō . . . . .	18: " 30	18: " 28	18: " 35	18: " 23
Taj-jaṇmā Vijayādityō . . . . .	19: " 31	19: " 29	19: " 36	19: " 24
Tad-bhavō Vikramādityah . . . . .	20: " 32	20: " 30	20: " 37	20: " 25
Vikramāditya-bhūpāla . . . . .	21: " 33	21: " 31	21: " 38	21: " 26
Taila-bhūpas° . . . . .	22: " 34	22: " 32	22: " 39	22: " 27
Ayyaṇ-āryas° . . . . .	23: " 34	23: " 32	23: " 40	23: " 28
Abhavat-tayōs° . . . . .	24: " 35	24: " 33	24: " 41	24: " 29
Chōd-śāa-vamśa . . . . .	25: " 36	25: " 34	25: " 42	25: " 30
Sutam-iva Vasudēvād° . . . . .	26: " 38	26: " 36	26: " 43	26: " 31
Ari-kumbhi . . . . .	27: " 39	27: " 37	27: " 44	27: " 32
Aurjityāch-charaṇāv° . . . . .	28: line 41	28: " 39	28: " 46	28: " 33
Ittham purā Diti . . . . .	29: " 43	29: " 41	29: " 48	29: line 33
Hūṇa-prāna . . . . .	30: " 44	30: " 43	30: " 50	30: " 34
Bhammaha-Rattād . . . . .	31: " 45	31: " 44	31: " 52	31: " 35
Chālukya-vamś-āmbara . . . . .	32: " 46	32: " 45	32: " 53	32: " 36
Śri-Taila-bhūmipālāch° . . . . .	33: " 47	33: " 46	33: " 54	33: " 37
Vidvishad-gōtra . . . . .	34: line 49	34: line 47	34: " 55	34: " 38
Tasy-ānujō Yaśovarṇa . . . . .	35: " 51	35: " 48	35: " 56	35: " 39
Yasya pratāpa . . . . .	36: " 52	36: " 49	36: " 58	36: " 40
Tasy-ānujah śri-Daśavarṇa . . . . .	37: " 53	37: " 50	37: " 59	37: line 42
Asau niḥa-jyōshtha . . . . .	38: " 54	38: " 52	38: " 60	38: " 43
Rāshtr-ānta-durgam . . . . .	39: " 56	39: " 53	39: " 61	39: " 44
Tasya priyā Bhāgyavat-īti . . . . .	40: " 57	40: " 54	40: " 62	40: " 45
Um-ōva Sēnānyam . . . . .	41: " 58	41: " 55	41: " 63	41: line 47
Vikramāditya-nāmānam . . . . .	42: " 59	42: " 56	42: " 64	42: " 48
Jyōten-śv-āchchha . . . . .	43: " 60	43: " 57	43: " 65	43: " 49
Varp-āśramānam . . . . .	44: " 61	44: " 58	44: " 66	44: " 50
Tyāg-ādayō yasya . . . . .	45: " 62	45: " 59	45: " 67	45: " 51
Yasy-ākhila-vyāpi . . . . .	46: " 63	46: " 60	46: " 68	46: " 52
Śad-āvanasthap . . . . .	47: " 64	47: " 61	47: " 69	47: " 53
Yatra prasādati . . . . .	48: " 65	48: " 62	48: " 70	48: " 54
Agamad-ākhila . . . . .	49: " 66	49: " 63	49: " 71	49: " 55
Adōshākara-saṅgō . . . . .	50: " 67	50: " 64	50: " 72	50: " 56
Vikhyāta-Kṛishṇavarṇō . . . . .	51: " 68	51: " 65	51: " 73	51: " 57
Tataḥ pratāpa . . . . .	52: " 69	52: " 66	52: " 74	52: " 58
Ātm-āvasthāna . . . . .	53: " 70	53: " 67	53: " 75	53: " 59
Amlāna-Talla . . . . .	54: " 71	54: " 68	54: " 76	54: " 60
Nāmn-aiy-ātichalan . . . . .	55: " 72	55: " 69	55: " 77	55: " 61
Auddhatya-yukt° . . . . .	56: " 73	56: " 70	56: " 78	56: " 62
Tasmād-ajāyata . . . . .	57: " 74	57: " 71	57: " 79	57: " 63
Yah patram . . . . .	58: " 75	58: " 72	58: " 80	58: " 64
Āst-tōjah-kalita . . . . .	59: " 76	59: " 73	59: " 81	59: " 65
Bhū-bhāram namita . . . . .	60: " 77	60: " 74	60: " 82	60: " 66
Yātō-nvōshṭam . . . . .	61: " 78	61: " 75	61: " 83	61: " 67
Sarv-āśa-vijaya . . . . .	62: " 79	62: " 76	62: " 84	62: " 68



## Note by Dr. Fleet.

## The places mentioned in the record on the Miraj plates.

Of the places mentioned in this record the first (line 66) is Kollāpura, in the neighbourhood of which city Jayasimha II was encamped when he made the grant. Kollāpura is well known as the earlier name of the present Kōlhāpūr, the chief town of the Kōlhāpūr State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country, Bombay.

The grant was made to a Brāhman who was born at a village named Mudunīra which was in the Pagalaṭi viśhaya (line 67). The first step towards locating this district and village is made by means of an inscription at Tumbagi in the Muddebihāl tāluka of the Bijāpūr District, Bombay, which village is shown in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854) as 'Toombgee,' in lat. 16° 34', long. 76° 20', about twenty-one miles east of the tāluka town Bāgowādi in the same district, which is in the same Atlas sheet, and twenty miles towards north-east-by-north from Muddebihāl, which is in sheet 58.<sup>1</sup> The record refers itself to the time of the Western Chālukya king Akalāṅkacharita-Iṣivabeḍaṅga-Satyāśrayadēva, and is dated in the Krōdhin *saṃvatsara*, Śaka 926 (expired), on the new-moon tithi of Āshāḍha,<sup>2</sup> on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun : these details answer quite regularly to 20 July, A.D. 1004, on which day the given *tithi* ended at about 3 hrs. 20 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain), and there was an annular eclipse of the sun which seems to have been partially visible in Southern India.<sup>3</sup> It tells us that on that day a subject of the king, the Setṭi Brahmayya, made grants to the god Brahmēśvara at the *agrahāra* Tumbige which was in the Pagalaṭṭi three-hundred district.<sup>4</sup> Thus, so far, we learn that the Pagalaṭi or Pagalaṭṭi district comprised three hundred towns and villages, and included Tumbagi in the Muddebihāl tāluka.

The next step is taken by means of inscriptions at Hire- and Chikka-Mudanūr,<sup>5</sup> two villages, contiguous to each other, in the Shōrāpūr or Sūrāpūr tāluka of the Gulbarga District of the Nizam's territory : they are shown in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854) as 'Heere and Chicku Moodanoor', in lat. 16° 36', long. 76° 32', with only one site for the two villages, and in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 79 (1885), which is on the larger scale (1"=1 mile, instead of 1"=4 miles), as 'Heere Moodanoor', and 'Chicku Moodanoor', with separate sites, which, however, practically touch each other,-- Hire-Mudanūr being on the west. I have ink-impressions of five inscriptions from Hire-Mudanūr, and six from Chikka-Mudanūr. Ten of these are dated, and range from A.D. 1099 to 1218 : these present the earlier name as Mudinūr.<sup>6</sup> The remaining inscription is an earlier one, at Hire-Mudanūr : this is only

<sup>1</sup> The inscription is on a stone at the drinking-water well of the Maṭha. I quote it from an ink-impression. An imperfect transcription of it is given in the Elliot Manuscript Collection, Royal Asiatic Society's Copy, Vol. I, p. 17 : the month is given there wrongly as Pushya, i.e. Pausa, and the name of the district as Padala.

<sup>2</sup> The weekday is not stated.

<sup>3</sup> See *Indian Calendar*, p. 121 ; and Von Oppolzer, *Canon der Finsternisse*, p. 212, and plate 106.

<sup>4</sup> The name is given here clearly with the double *ff*.

<sup>5</sup> In the titlings of the transcriptions in the Elliot MS. Collection (see note 1 on p. 308 below) this name is always given as Muddanūr, with the double *dd*. Following the maps, endorsed by the ancient name as found in the inscriptions, I have preferred to write it with the single *d*.

<sup>6</sup> Transcriptions of eight of these records are given in the Elliot MS. Collection, Royal Asiatic Society's copy, Vol. I, pp. 242 b, 288, 439 b, 535 ; Vol. 2, pp. 34, 42 b, 110 b. In none of them is the name given correctly in accordance with the original texts : the nearest approaches are, Mudinir (short *i* in both syllables, twice) and Mudinūr (long *i* in both syllables, once) ; other forms are Mudinūr, Mudinūr, Mudēnur, and Mudēnūr. This is a typical sample of one class of the mistakes which have to be allowed for in using the Collection in question.



a fragment, consisting of parts of fourteen lines:<sup>1</sup> the king's name and the date are lost; but the record is markedly earlier than the others, and may be referred to about A.D. 1000. The record speaks of the place, in the first extant line, as *śrīmat Mudunīr*, "the fortunate Mudunīr",<sup>2</sup> and thus presents a form of the name which matches exactly the *Mudunīra* (Sanskrit) of the record on the Miraj plates. Accordingly, Hire and Chikka Mudanūr being only thirteen miles east-half-north from Tumbagi, which, as we have seen, was in the Pagalatti three-hundred, we find here the *Mudunīra* in the Pagalatti district which is mentioned in that record. The inscriptions do not distinguish between a Piriya and a Kiriya-Mudinir; whence it would seem that the growth of the place into the two separate sites now known as Hire and Chikka Mudanūr dates from after the epigraphic period. The change from the original name *Mudunīr*, first to *Mudinīr* and then to *Mudanūr*, seems somewhat peculiar, but can only be accepted as a fact, without full explanation: as regards, however, the first component of the name, Kittel's Kannada-English Dictionary gives *mudī* as another form of *mudu*, 'advanced age; old.' As regards the expression the "fortunate" *Mudunīr*,—the place was evidently a large one, as the inscriptions give the number of its *Mahājanas*, i.e. Brāhmanas, as five hundred; they speak of it, from A.D. 1099, as an *agrahāra*; and some of them style it "a Benares of the South", the full description being *śrī-Rāma-datti sarvanamasyad-agrahāraṁ dakṣiṇa-Vāranāśi Mudinīr*:<sup>3</sup> this stands already in the record of A.D. 1099. The place is mentioned again, as *Mudunīra* (Sanskrit) and as the home of a spiritual ancestor of the grantee, in the Miraj plates of the Śilahāra prince Mārasimha of A.D. 1058.<sup>4</sup>

The next step is taken by means of the same inscriptions at Hire- and Chikka-Mudanūr. One of them, at Chikka-Mudanūr, dated in A.D. 1099, records grants which were made to the god Kumārēśvara of the *mūlasthāna*, or original settlement, after laying the feet of the Āchārjya of the god Ugra-Bhimēśvara of a place the name of which it gives in line 26 as *Hagarittage* and in line 45-6 as *Hagalittage*. And another, at Hire-Mudanūr, dated in A.D. 1129, mentions two local districts in specifying the tolls and taxes which were assigned to a god named Mārkaṇḍēśvara: these are, in lines 25, 27 and 34, the *Sagara* five-hundred,<sup>5</sup> and in lines 29-30 and 33 the *Hagarittage* three-hundred:

Finally, the place thus mentioned as *Hagarittage*, *Hagalittage*, and *Hagarittage*, and marked as the chief town of a three-hundred district, we identify easily enough with a village of which the present name seems to be written indifferently as *Hagarattagi*, *Hagarittige*, *Hagarittige*, and *Hagarittigi*: it is in the same tāluka of the Gulbarga District, and is situated sixteen miles towards south-west-by-west from Hire- and Chikka-Mudanūr, and is shown as 'Hugurtungee' in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1827), in lat. 16° 24', long. 76° 25', and as 'Haggatagi' in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 53 (1909). There are seven inscriptions at this

<sup>1</sup> When my man visited the place, in 1891, the stone bearing this record was found "lying below a bābū tree on the north of a temple of Rāmēśvara": it was placed, I hope, for safe keeping, inside the temple.

<sup>2</sup> This record does not use the term *agrahāra*: see below.

<sup>3</sup> With the first term *Rāma-datti*, compare the epithet *Pāṇḍara-datti* applied to *Hagarittage*: see note 2 on p. 308 below. Compare also the epithet *Janamējaya-datti* applied to the *mahāagrahāra* Mālad-Ālūr in the Ālūr inscription of A.D. 1124 which follows the record of A.D. 1091: Elliot MS. Collection, vol. I, p. 207; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VIII, p. 28.

<sup>4</sup> *Archæol. Surv. West. India*, brochure No. 10, p. 103, line 33.

<sup>5</sup> Regarding this district, which is mentioned as only a three-hundred in the Yēwūr records of A.D. 1054, 1077, and 1105, see my remarks at p. 272 above. In this Hire-Mudanūr inscription of A.D. 1129, the numerical component of the name is given in figures, not in words: but the figures are quite clear in all three places. In the inscription of A.D. 1218 at Chikka-Mudanūr, we have, in connection with the people who joined in making the grant, *Sagarav-ayinūpum-bāḍa* in words, twice at least.

place, ranging in date from A.D. 1051 (?) to 1240.<sup>1</sup> They mark this place, also, as having been an important one at that time; describing it as an *agrahāra* with five-hundred *Mahājanas*.<sup>2</sup> And the inscription of A.D. 1240, which refers itself to the time of the Dēvagiri-Yādava king Śiṅghana, mentions a *Mahāpradhāna* and *Bāhattaraniyōgādhipati* Pārisasēṭṭi, the *Sarvādhikāri* of the 'Hagaritige' three-hundred,— who had been "a supporter of the rule of Jayitapāla," i.e. of Śiṅghana's father, Jaitugi I,— as taking part in the assembly before which the grants registered by the record were made. In connection with this place it may be added that the inscription of A.D. 1204 at Kalhole in the Belgaum District mentions a *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Rāja II, of the Yaduvamśa, with the hereditary title "supreme lord of Kupapa a best of towns", as then ruling the Hagaratage nāḍu, and as having founded the Jain temple at Sindana-Kalpole, in the Kūṇḍi three-thousand province, to which the grants were made.<sup>3</sup> It is clear that in the 'Hugurtungee' and 'Haggatagi' of the maps we have the town Pagalatti, Pagalati, which gave its name to the Pagalatti three-hundred of the Tumbagi inscription of A.D. 1004, and to the Pagalati vishaya of the record of A.D. 1024 on the Miraj plates. The interchanges of *p* and *h* and of *l* and *r* are well known. The final *ge* (modern *ge* and *gi*) of the later form of the name is a common ending of place-names in the Kanarese country: it sometimes takes the place of an original *kā*, or else is represented by *kā* in Sanskritized forms, as in Palāsikā, Palasige, Halasige, Halsi; and it seems to have been sometimes attached as an addition to earlier names, and sometimes, as, for instance, in the change from Halasige to Halsi and in the alternative forms Kadambalige and Kadambali (see note 5 on p. 293 above), to have been omitted as being of no particular importance. The change in the vowel of the third syllable, from the *a* of Pagalatti, Pagalati, to the *i* of Hagaritige, Hagalitige, Hagarittige, is perhaps due to the influence of the village-name Ittāge, Ittigi, which is fairly common in the Kanarese country. It may be added that from this place 'Huggurtungee, Haggatagi', Tumbagi is fourteen miles north-north-west, and Hire- and Chikka-Mudanūr are sixteen miles towards north-east-by-north: Yēwūr, which was in the Sagara three-hundred, is about twenty-eight miles north-east-by-north from the same place.

The village that was granted was situated in the Karatikallu three-hundred, which district was in the Eḍadore two-thousand province (line 69). The form Eḍadore stands here, as a result of the record being in Sanskrit and in the Nāgari characters, for the Eḍadore which we have in line 128-9 of the Yēwūr inscription B of A.D. 1077 (p. 279 above); the word means "(a territory) between rivers". I have shown at p. 295 above that the Eḍadore country, here specified as a two-thousand province, was a stretch of country between the rivers Krishnā on the north and Tuṅgabhadra on the south, and consisted of a large part of the present Raichūr District in the Nizam's territory; probably, in fact, all of that district from about

<sup>1</sup> Not having ink-impressions of these records, I can only quote them, with reservation (see note 6 on p. 306 above), from the transcriptions in the Elliot MS. Collection, vol. 1, pp. 362 b, 490 b; vol. 2, pp. 118, 119, 211, 387b, 374: the last two are mere fragments; the first of them presents, as transcribed, the date of Śaka 973 (expired), = A.D. 1051-52, which may be questionable: the first reliable date is of A.D. 1120. The titlings of the transcriptions give the name of the village as Hagaritige (three times), Hagarittigi (twice), and Hagarittige (twice). The transcriptions represent the original records as giving the forms Hagarittige (once), Hagaritige (once), Hagaritige (twice), Hagaritige (three times), and Hagarittige (once). These forms, of course, cannot be vouched for (see remarks in note 6 on p. 306 above): in my opinion, we may certainly reject the form with *e* in the penultimate syllable; and I doubt very much whether any of the original records can really present an *i* in that same syllable.

<sup>2</sup> The inscription of A.D. 1240 seems to represent it as a *Pāṇḍava-datti* (but what the transcription actually gives is *Pāṇḍuvadamitti*): compare the expressions *Rāma-datti* and *Janamājaya-datti*: see p. 307 above, and note 3.

<sup>3</sup> JBRRAS, vol. 10, pp. 232, 235, PSOCI, No. 95. The name Hagaratage was written clearly here with the single *t*; perhaps to suit the metre. In the mention of the town Kupapa, the reference is probably to the present Kopal, Koppal, in the extreme south-west corner of the Nizam's territory.

long. 76° 15' to the confluence of the two rivers some sixty miles east-by-south beyond Raichūr. It may be said again here that we can see, now, that this Eḍedoge country (and not, as had been supposed, the small Yeḍatore tāluka on the Kāvēri in the Mysore District)<sup>1</sup> is the Idatturāi-nāḍu which the Chōḷa king Rājēndra-Chōḷa I, whom Jayasimha II defeated, had been proud to include among his conquests.<sup>2</sup> The grant registered by the record on the Miraj plates was made by Jayasimha just after "having completely routed the mighty Chōḷa," and was evidently made as an item in the celebration of his having won back the province which the Chōḷa king had wrested from the Chālukyas some eight or nine years earlier.

As to the Karāṭikallu three-hundred district, there can be little doubt, if any, that its chief town Karāṭikallu is a place which is shown as 'Kurrudikul' in the Indian Atlas sheet 58 (1827) and in the Hyderabad Survey sheet 81 (1886), in lat. 16° 9', long. 76° 34'.<sup>3</sup> The place is in the Liṅgugūr tāluka of the Raichūr District, and is eight or nine miles south of the Kṛishṇā and three miles on the north-west of Liṅgugūr. We may safely take the spelling given in the maps as meaning Karāḍikal; especially in view of the point that the name is given as 'Kararikul' in the Map of the Nizam's Dominions (1892; 1"=16 miles). The *ṭ* which we have in the name as given in the Miraj record would easily be softened into the *ḍ* which is indicated by this last spelling of the name, taken with the other: or it is even possible that the writer of the record confused the Kanaroso *karaḍi*, 'a bear', with the Sanskrit *karaṭi(n)*, 'an elephant', which would be more familiar to him. The Karāḍikal which is mentioned in an inscription of the Chōḷa king Virarājēndra I is probably the same place.<sup>4</sup>

The village that was granted was Māḍadūjhūru, in the Karāṭikallu three-hundred (line 69); and it was bounded by the following villages: on the east, Jālihāḍu (line 71); on the south, Upahalli (line 72); on the west, Vavvulikhēṭa or Babbulikhēṭa; and on the north, Govanti. These places cannot be located at present with any certainty. But it is quite possible that Jālihāḍu is the 'Jalihal' of the maps, a large place in lat. 16° 22', long. 76° 50', about four miles south of the Kṛishṇā, and twenty-three miles towards north-east-by-east from 'Kurrudikul'. The name 'Jalihal' can only mean Jālihāl, "the bābul-tree waste land", from *jālī*, 'the thorny bābul tree, *Acacia arabica*', and *hāl*, *hālu*, originally *hāl*, *hālu*, 'waste land'. An older form of the latter word is *pāl*, with the variant *pāṭu*. And the *ḍ* in the Jālihāḍu of the record could easily come from the *ṭ* of *pāṭu*; or equally from the *ḷ*, *ḷ*, of *hāl*, *hāl*, *hālu*.<sup>5</sup> This identification, however, can only be put forward as a conjecture; because the other village-names cannot be found there, any more than anywhere else, and it is hardly safe, in such a case,<sup>6</sup> to rely too much on only one name out of several. But Jālihāl being, as has been said, a large place, it may possibly have absorbed the lands of the other four villages, and their names may have thus disappeared.

### TEXT.<sup>6</sup>

#### First plate.

1 Ōm<sup>7</sup> Svasti || <sup>8</sup>Jayaty=āviśhkrītaṁ Viśhṇōr-vvārāhaṁ kshōbbhit-ārṇṇavāṁ | dakship-  
ōnnata-da[m<sup>9</sup>]shṭr-āgra-viśrānta-bhuvanāṁ vapuḥ || [1\*]<sup>9</sup> <sup>10</sup>Śriyam-upaha-

<sup>1</sup> On the name of that tāluka, see p. 296 above, note 8.

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g. Kielhorn's List of the Inscriptions of Southern India, Vol. VII above, Nos. 727, 729, 733, 734.

<sup>3</sup> This place is not to be confused with the 'Kurrudukul' which is the Karāḍikal in the Kembāvi twenty-four mentioned in the Kembhāvi inscription of A.D. 1054: see p. 292 above.

<sup>4</sup> *South-Ind. Inscri.*, Vol. 3, p. 201.

<sup>5</sup> On connections between *ḷ* and *ḍ*, see Kittel's *Kannada Grammar*, pp. 117, 4; 190, § 230; 211, § 248, 2.

<sup>6</sup> From the ink-impressions.

<sup>7</sup> Denoted by a symbol.

<sup>8</sup> Metre: Śloka (Anuṣṭubh).

<sup>9</sup> The verses are not numbered on the plates.

<sup>10</sup> Metre: Mālinī.

- 2 ratād=vaḥ Śrī-patiḥ krōḍa-rūpō vikaṭa-viśada-damaṣṭrā-prānta-viśrānti-bhājam [\*] avahad=adaya-dasṭ-ākriṣṭa-viśpaṣṭa-kāṁḍa-pratamu-
- 3 viśa-jā(ja)ṭ-āgra-grāmthivat(d)-yō dharitrim || [2\*] <sup>2</sup>Kari-makara-makarik-āṁkita-jalanidhi-raśanām vaśīkarōtv=avani-vadhām [\*] Jagādd-
- 4 kamalla-bhūpatir=akalamka-yaśō-mvurāsi(sī)-valayita-bhuvanaḥ || [3\*] Svasti Samasta-bhuvana-saṁstūyamāna-Mānavya-sagōtrāṇām
- 5 Hārīti-putrāṇām Kauśiki-vara-prasāda-lavdha-śvēt-ūtapatr-ādi-rājya-śhīnānām sapta-mātrikā-parirakṣitānām Kārtti-
- 6 kōya-vara-prasāda-lavdha-mayūra-pimchha(pichehha)-kumta-dhvajānām bhagavan-Nārāyaṇa-prasād-āsūḍita-vara-varāha-lāṁchhan-ōkṣhaṇa-kṣhaṇa-vaśi-
- 7 kṛit-ārāti-rāja-maṁḍalanām samasta-bhuvan-āśraya-sarvva-lōk-āśraya-Viṣṇuvarddhana-Vijayāditya-ādi-viśeṣha-nāmnām rāja-
- 8 ratnānām=udbhava-bhūmih || Vṛttam || <sup>3</sup>Kavalita-Nala-lakṣmīr=ddurjjaya-aurjitya-hārī vihata-prithu-Kaḍamv-āḍamvarō Maurya-nirjit [\*]
- 9 nija-bhuja-vala-bhūmn=ōtpāṭayan=Bāṣṭrakūṭān=kḥilita-Kalachuri-srīr=asti Chālukya-vamśaḥ || [4\*] <sup>4</sup>Taj-jōshu rājyam=anupālya gatē-
- 10 shu rājāśv(sv)=ōkūn-na-shva(sha)ṣṭi-gaṇanēshu pur=ādhy-Ayōdhyam [\*] tad-vamśa-jās=tad-anu shōḍaśa bhūmipālāḥ kṣhmām Dakṣi-
- 11 nāpatha-jusham vibharām-vabhūvuh || [5\*] Duṣṭ-āvasṭavdhūyām cha katipaya-purush-āntar-āntarītāyām Chālukya-ku-
- 12 la-saṁpadi bhūyaś=Chālukya-vamśya ēva || Vṛttam || <sup>5</sup>Kandaḥ kirtti-lat-āṁkurasya kamalam Lakṣmī-vilās-āspadan | va-
- 13 jraṁ vairi-mahibhṛitām pratinidhir=dēvasya daitya-drubha(ha)ḥ [\*] rāj=āsi=Jayasīmha-vallabha iti khyātas=charitrai-
- 14 r=nijair=yō rōjō chiram=ādi-rāja-charit-ōtkanṭhāḥ prajānām haran || [6\*] <sup>6</sup>Yō Bāṣṭrakūṭa-kulam=Imdra iti prasiddham Kṛiṣṇ-āhvayasya
- 15 sutam=asṭa-sa(śa)t-ēbha-sainyam [\*] nirjitya dagdha-nṛipa-paṁcha-sa(śa)tō vabhāra bhūyaś=Chalukya-kula-vallabha-rāja-lakṣmīm || [7\*] <sup>7</sup>Chaṭula-ripu-tura-
- 16 ga-paṭu-bhaṭa-karaṭi-ghaṭa-kōṭi-ghaṭita-rapa-rāgaḥ [\*] sukṛita-Hara-charaṇa-rāgas=tanayō-bhūt=tasya Raṇarāgaḥ || [8\*] <sup>8</sup>Tat-tanayaḥ
- 17 Yu(Pu)lakēśi(sī) Kēśi-nishūdana-samō=bhavad=rājā [\*] Vāṭāpi-purī-vara-patir=akalita-khala-Kali-kalamka-kalaḥ || [9\*] <sup>9</sup>Vayam=api
- 18 Pulakēśi-kṣhmāpatim varṇayantaḥ pulaka-kalita-dēhāḥ=pasya(śya)t=ādy=āpi samtaḥ [\*] sa hi turaga-gaj-ēmdra-grāma-sāram sahaśra(sra)-
- 19 dvaya-parimitam=ṛitvik-sāch=chakār=āśvamēdhō || [10\*] Tat-tanayaḥ [\*] <sup>10</sup>Nala-nilaya-vilōpi Maurya-niryāṇa-hētuh prathita-prithu-
- 20 Kaḍamva-stamva(bha)-bhōdī kuthāraḥ [\*] bhuvana-bhavana-bhāg-āpūraṇ-ārambha-bhārō vyavasita-sita-kirttiḥ Kirttivarmā nṛipō=bhūt || [11\*] Tad-anu
- 21 tasy=ānujaḥ || <sup>11</sup>Sarvva-dvip-ākramaṇa-mahasō yasya nau-sētu-vandhair=ullāṁghy=āvdhim vyadhita pṛitanā Rēvatī-dvipa-lōpaḥ [\*] rā-
- 22 jya-śrīpāṇi haṭha-patir=abhād=yaś=cha Kālaohohu(chohu)riṇām vabhō bhūmīm saha sa sakalair=maṁgalair=Maṁgalīśaḥ || [12\*] <sup>12</sup>Jyēṣṭha-bhrātuh sa-

<sup>1</sup> Read *damaṣṭr*.<sup>2</sup> Metre: Vasantatīlaka.<sup>3</sup> Metre: Āryā.<sup>4</sup> Metre: Āryāgīti.<sup>5</sup> Metre: Śardūlavikṛīṭa.<sup>6</sup> Metre: Mālinī.<sup>7</sup> Metre: Mālinī.<sup>8</sup> Metre: Vasantatīlaka.<sup>9</sup> Metre: Mandākrantā.

## Second Plate ; First side.

- 23 ti suta-varō=py-arvabhakatvād=śāktō yasminn=ātmany=akṛita hi dhuram Maṅgalīśaḥ  
pri(pri)thivyāḥ [\*] tasmin=pratyārppipad=atha mahim yā-
- 24 ni Satyāśrayō=sau Chālukyanām ka iva hi patho dharmy=ataḥ prachyavēta ||  
[13\*] <sup>1</sup>Jētur=ddisām vijita-Harsha-mahā-nṛipasya dātur-manōratha-śat-ā-
- 25 dhikam=arthayadbhyaḥ [\*] saty-ādi-sarvva-guṇa-ratna-gaṇ-ākarasya satyāśrayatvam=  
upalakṣhaṇam=eva yasya || [14\*] <sup>2</sup>Adamarī-kṛita-dig-valayō=rddita-
- 26 dviḍ-amarī-parigita-mahā-yasā(śā)ḥ [\*] mṛiḍam=ariṣṭa-kṛitam<sup>3</sup> manas=ōdvahan=  
Neḍamarī-kshitipō=jani tat-sutaḥ || [15\*] <sup>4</sup>Sutas=tadiyō guṇa-ra-
- 27 tna-māli bhū-vallabhō=bhūd-bhūja-vīrya-śālī [\*] Ādityavarmm=ārjita-puṇya-  
karmā tējōbhīr=āditya-samāna-dharmā || [16\*] <sup>5</sup>Tat-suto Vikra-
- 28 mādityō vikram-ākṛānta-bhū-talaḥ [\*] tatō=pi Yuddhamall-ākhyō yuddhō Yama-  
samō nṛipaḥ || [17\*] <sup>6</sup>Taj-jaumā Vijayādityō vīrān=ekūṅga-
- 29 saṅgarō [\*] chaturṇām maṇḍalānām=apy=ajja(ja)yad=Vijay-ōpamaḥ || [18\*]  
<sup>7</sup>Tad-bhavō Vikramādityaḥ Kirttivarmā tad-ātmajaḥ [\*] yēna Chālukya-rā-
- 30 jya-śrīr=atta(ṇa)rāyiny=abhūd-bhuvih(vi) || [19\*] <sup>8</sup>Vikramāditya-bhūpala-bhrātā  
bhīma-parākramah [\*] tat-sūnnh Kirttivarm=ābhūn=ṛpit-prās-ārddita-du-
- 31 rjjanah || [20\*] <sup>9</sup>Taila-bhūpas=tatō jāto Vikramāditya-bhūpatih [\*]  
tat-sūnuhr(r)=abhavat=tasmād=Bhīma-rājō=ri-bhikarah || [21\*] <sup>10</sup>Ayyaṇ-āryas=ta-
- 32 to jam(ja)jñō yad=vamśa(śa)sya śriyam svakam<sup>11</sup> [\*] prāpayann=iva vamśam  
sa vavṛitō Kṛishṇa-namdanām || [22\*] <sup>12</sup>Abhavat-tayōs=tanūjō vijaya-vibhāsi
- 33 virodhi-vidhvamsi [\*] tējō-vijit-ādityaḥ satya-dhanō Vikramādityaḥ || [23\*]  
<sup>13</sup>Chēd-īśa-vamśa-tilakām Lakshmaṇa-
- 34 rājasya namdanām nuta-śilām [\*] Vomthādēvīm vidhivat=parininyē  
Vikramādityaḥ || [24\*] <sup>14</sup>Sutam=iva Vasudē-
- 35 vād=Dōvaki Vāsudēvaṁ Guham=iva Giri-jāmir=ddēvam=Arddhēndumaulōḥ [\*]  
ajanayad=atha Vomthādēvy=atas=Tai-
- 36 la-bhūpam vibhava-vijita-Śakram Vikramāditya-nāmnah || [25\*] <sup>15</sup>Ari-kumbhi-  
kumbha-bhēdana-ripu-durgga-kavāta-bham-
- 37 jana-prabhṛtiḥ [\*] sabaja-valasya Harēr=iva vāla-kṛiḍ-ābhavad-yasya || [26\*]  
Kim cha Rāshtrakūṭa-kula-rājya-sambhavan || <sup>16</sup>Aurjjityāch=chara-
- 38 nāv=iva prachalitau sākshāt=Kulōḥ krāmataḥ krūrau vaddha-śarīrakau guru-jana-  
drōha-prarōhāv=iva [\*] kālāt-khamḍita-Rāshtra-
- 39 kūṭaka-kula-śrī-vallī-jāt-āṁkurau lūnau yēna sukhēna Karkkara-Raṇastambhau  
raṇa-prāṅgaṇō || [27\*] <sup>17</sup>Ittham pur=Āditi-sutair=iva bhū-
- 40 ta-dhātṛim yō Rāshtrakūṭa-kuṭilair-gamitām=adhastāt | uddhṛitya Mādhava iv=  
ādi-varāha-rūpō vabhrō Chalukya-kula-valla-
- 41 bha-rāja-lakṣmīm || [28\*] <sup>18</sup>Hūṇa-prāṇa-hara-pratāpa-dahano yātrā-trasan-  
Māraś-Chaidya-chchhēdy=akhila-kṣhamā-jaya-naya-vyutpam-

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.<sup>2</sup> Metre : Drutavilambitā.<sup>3</sup> Probably we should read *bhīdām*, as in the Nīlguṇḍa plates.<sup>4</sup> Metre : Triṣṭubh upajāti, *pāda* 1 being Upēṇḍravajrā and *pādas* 2—4 Indravajrā.<sup>5</sup> Metre : Ślōka.<sup>6</sup> Apparently we should read *svakām* . . . *vamśam* *svām* *śa* *vavṛē* (or *babhrē*); the parallel passage in the Nīlguṇḍa plates, with the note, should be compared.<sup>7</sup> Metre : Āryā.<sup>8</sup> The words *Chēd-īśa* . . . *nutā-śilām* may be scanned as the first half of an Āryāgiti, the remainder as the latter half of an Āryā.<sup>9</sup> Metre : Māhāt.<sup>10</sup> Metre : Āryā.<sup>11</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛitā.<sup>12</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā<sup>13</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikṛitā.

- 42 na-dhīr-Utpalāḥ [1\*] yēn-ātyugra-raṇ-āgura(gra)-darśita-vala-prāchurya-sau(śau)ry-  
odayaḥ kārāgāra-nivēsi(śi)taḥ kavi-vrīṣhā yaṁ  
43 varṇayan-ghūrṇatē<sup>1</sup> || [29\*] <sup>3</sup>Bhāmaha-Ratṭād-abhavad-bhūpālād-Rashttrakūṭa-  
kula-tilakāt [1\*] Lakshmi-riva salila-nidhē [4\*] śrī-Jā-  
44 kavv-āhvayāḥ(yā) kanyā || [30\*] <sup>3</sup>Chālukya-varṇā-ānvaya-bhānu-mālī śrī-Taila-  
bhūpāla upāyat-aināḥ [1\*] tayōś-cha loka-ābhyunda-

*Second Plate ; Second side.*

- 45 yāya yōgas=sa chāndrikām(kā)-chāndramasōr=iv-āsīt || [31\*] <sup>4</sup>Śrī-Taila-  
bhūmipālāch-ohhri-Jākaṇvās=samajījanat<sup>5</sup> [1\*] śrīmat-Satyāsra-  
46 yaṁ Skandam-Amvikā Tryāṁvakād=iva || [32\*] <sup>6</sup>Vidvishad-gōtra-vitrāsi dēva  
vivudha-sammataḥ [1\*] div=iva bhūvi yō dhātē sarvva-varṇa-dharam dha-  
47 nuḥ || [33\*] Api cha || <sup>7</sup>Yasya pratāpa-jvalanēna dagdhaḥ-prarōbat=iv=āri-gaṇasya  
varṇaḥ [1\*] vālāḥ-prarūḍh-āṁkura-jāla-kalpāir-ddiśām  
48 vijētuh=pathi sannivishṭaiḥ || [34\*] <sup>8</sup>Tasy-ānujaḥ śrī-Daśavarmma-nāmā  
tad-vallabhā Bhāgyavat=iti dēvi [1\*] tayōr=abhūt=vikrama-si(śi)la-śā-  
49 li śrī-Vikramāditya-nripas=tanūjaḥ || [35\*] <sup>9</sup>Asau nija-jyēsthā-pituh-parōkham  
vabhāra vārāsi(śi)-vrīṭta(tā)ṁ dharitrim [1\*] bhujēna kēyūra-latā-  
50 m=iv=ōchchair=vvidārit-ārāti-kadamvakēna || [36\*] <sup>10</sup>Jyōtan=ōv=ōchchha-sunirmalā  
nisi(śi) saras-tirōsbu hams-ākṛitih kāsa(śa)-stōma-samā sa-  
51 ritsu gaganō gaur-ābhra-vrīṇda-dyutih [1\*] kirttir-yasya tad-udyam-ōchita-  
sa(śa)rach-chihṇāyamānā ripūn=nityam hā(bhā)yayat=ittham=anya=sama-  
52 yē=py=ā-māsa-vidvōshih || [37\*] <sup>11</sup>Varṇ-āśramāṇām sthitayō sthitō=pi yaś=ch-  
ākarōd=varṇa-viśēsha-hānim [1\*] sva-kirttibhir-vyāpta-dig-am-  
53 vurāsi(śi)s=tathā=pi lōkē mahāniya ēva || [38\*] <sup>12</sup>Tyāg-ādayō yasya guṇāḥ=  
prasiddhās=samkhyām=atikramya sadā pravṛittāḥ [1\*] yais=sa-  
54 j-janānām hridayāni va[d\*]dhvā samāchakarsha sva-samīpa-dōśaḥ(śam) || [39\*]  
Tad-anu tasy-ānujaḥ || <sup>13</sup>Yasy-ākṣhila-vyāpi  
55 yasō(śō)=vadātam=akāṇḍa-dugdha-ānvudhi-vriddhi-sa(śa)mām [1\*] karōti mugdh-  
āmara-sundarīpām=abhūt=sa bhūpō Jagadōka-  
56 mallāḥ || [40\*] <sup>14</sup>Sad=āvanasthaḥ=paṭu-vikram-āḍhyō mad-āndha-gandh-ēbha-  
ghatā-vipāṭi [1\*] dhar-ōrjita-prasphurita-prabhā-  
57 vō rarāja yō=sau Jayasimha-rājāḥ || [41\*] <sup>15</sup>Yatra prasidati samasta-  
jagach-chharanyō nyak-chakrur=Antakam=api  
58 kshitipās=sakōpaṁ [1\*] yasmān=manōratha-path-ātigam=artham=arthī sakṣprāpya  
samsmarati na sma sura-drumāṇām || [42\*]

<sup>1</sup> Read : *ghūrṇatē*.

<sup>2</sup> Metre : *Āryā*.

<sup>3</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh upajāti*, *pādas* 1 and 2 being *Indravajrā* and 3 and 4 *Upēndravajrā*.

<sup>4</sup> Metre : *Ślōka*.

<sup>5</sup> Read *Jākaṇvā sam°*.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : *Ślōka*. The point of the verse is to compare the king to Indra.

<sup>7</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh upajāti*, *pādas* 1 and 3 being *Indravajrā*, 2 and 4 *Upēndravajrā*.

<sup>8</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh upajāti*, *pādas* 1, 2 and 4 being *Indravajrā* and 3 *Upēndravajrā*.

<sup>9</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh Upēndravajrā*.

<sup>10</sup> Metre : *Śārdūlavikrīḍita*. The verse is an echo of the *Ritu-saṁhāra*, iii, 1 ff.; the king's glory has all the features of lustre characteristic of autumn alone, but it persecutes his foes all through the year.

<sup>11</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh upajāti*, *pādas* 1 and 2 being *Indravajrā*, 3 and 4 *Upēndravajrā*.

<sup>12</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh upajāti*, *pādas* 1—3 being *Indravajrā* and 4 *Upēndravajrā*.

<sup>13</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh upajāti*, *pāda* 1 being *Indravajrā* and 2—4 *Upēndravajrā*.

<sup>14</sup> Metre : *Trishtubh Upēndravajrā*. See the note on the same verse in the *Niṅunda* plates, p. 153 above.

<sup>15</sup> Metre : *Vasantatīlakā*.



[illegible][illegible]



...

[illegible]



- 59 <sup>1</sup>Agamad=akhila-dhātri yāna rājanvatitvarṇa nivasati nripa-lakshmir-yasya  
su(śu)bhr-ātapatrō [i\*] sa sakala-namit-āri-kshōpibhṛin-man-
- 60 li-ratna-dyuti-sa(śa)valita-pādo gaṇḍarolgaṇḍa-bhūpaḥ || [43\*] <sup>2</sup>Adōsh-ākara-  
samgō=pi vin-āpi makha-dūshapam [i\*] sad-bhūti-bhūshapō(nō)
- 61 yaś=cha samprāpya(pa) jagad-īsatām || [44\*] Sa tu śri-prithvi-vallabha-  
mahārājādhirāja-paramōśvara-paramabhaṭṭācha(ra)ka-Satyāśraya-ku-
- 62 la-tilaka-samasta-bhuvan-āśraya-Chāluky-ābharāṇa-śrīmaj-Jagadēkamalla-dōvaḥ | śri-  
mad-vallabha-narōmdra-dōvaḥ ||<sup>3</sup> kusali sarvya-
- 63 n=śva yathā-samvaddhyamānakān=rāshṭrapati-vishayapati-grāmakūṭak-āyuktaka-ni-  
yuktak-ādhikārika-mahattar-ādīn=samādi-
- 64 sa(śa)ty-astu va[h\*] |<sup>4</sup> samviditam yath-āsmābhi[s\*]=Śaka-nripa-kāl-ātita-  
samvatsara-sa(śa)tēshu navasu shaṭ=cha chatvarimsad-adhikō<sup>5</sup> amkataḥ
- 65 samvat 946 Raktākshi-samvatsar-āmtarga[ta\*]-Vaiśakha-paurṇamasyām-  
Ādityavarō pañcha-Dramil-ādhipatiṇ valavarintam Chō-
- 66 lam nirdhāṭya sapta-Komkaṇ-ādhiśvarāpām sarvasvam grīhitvā uttara-dig-  
vijay-artham Kollāpura-samīpa-samāvāsi-

## Third Plate.

- 67 ta-nija-vijaya-skandhāvārō Pagalaṭi-vishay-āntahpāti-Mudunira-grāma-j[ā\*]tāya  
Kauśika-gotrāya Bahvṛicha-sā(śu)khāsa(ya)
- 68 vrahmachārinō Śrīdhara-bhaṭṭa-putrāya Ravanārya-bhaṭṭa-putrāya Vāsudōvārya-  
śarmanō yajana-yājan-ādi-shaṭ-karma-
- 69 niratāya vēda-vēdāṅga-pāragāya Eḍadōro-dvisahaśr(sr)-āntahpāti-Karaṭikallu-  
trisa(śa)ta-madhyō Māḍadūjhūru-
- 70 nāma-grāmāḥ sa-dhānya-hirany-ādōyaḥ nidhi-nidhāna-samētāḥ rājakiyānām=ananguli-  
prēkshaṇiyāḥ sa-su(śu)lkaḥ
- 71 sarvva-kara-vādhā-pari[hā\*]rō sarvva-namasyō=grahārō dattaḥ || Tasya ch-āghūṭāḥ  
pūrvvataḥ Jālihāḍu<sup>6</sup>-nāma-grāmāḥ dakṣhiṇa-
- 72 taḥ Upahallir<sup>7</sup>-nāma-grāmāḥ paśchimataḥ Vavvulikhēṭa-nāma-grāmāḥ uttarataḥ  
Govanti-nāma-grāmāḥ ētōshūm chatu-
- 73 <sup>8</sup>rpnām grāmānām madhyō pūrvva-prasiddha-svakiya-simā-sahitaś=chatur-āghūṭa-  
visu(śu)ddhaḥ sa yushmā | bhir<sup>9</sup>=āgāmibhir=asma-
- 74 d-varṇasyair-anyais=cha bhūmipālaiḥ-pālaniyah [||\*] Tathā ch=ōktaṁ bhagavatā  
Vēda-pyāsōna Vyāsōna || <sup>10</sup>Vahubhir=vasudhā dattā
- 75 rājabhis=Sagar-ādibhi[h\*] [i\*] yasya yasya yadā bhūmis=tasya tasya tadā  
phālam || Apaharaṇē=pi cha dōshas=tēn=ē(ai)v=ōktaḥ [ ||\* ]

<sup>1</sup> Metre : Mālinī.<sup>2</sup> Delete the double *daṇḍa*.<sup>3</sup> Read *shaṭ-chatvarimsad-adhikēshu*.<sup>4</sup> The stroke to the left at the bottom of the cerebral *ḍ* here (compare the *ḍa* of *Māḍadūjhūru*, two lines higher up) was made rather thin and faintly, and has failed to appear in the lithograph, though it can be recognized clearly enough in the ink-impression.<sup>5</sup> Read *Upahalli*.<sup>6</sup> Metre : Ślōka ; and in the next four verses.<sup>7</sup> Metre : Ślōka.<sup>8</sup> Delete the *daṇḍa*.<sup>9</sup> Delete the *daṇḍa*, and join up *yushmābhir*.

- 76 Sva-dattām para-dattām vā yō harēta vasundharām [! \*] shashtim varsha-sahasrā(sra)ni viśhṭhāyām jāyatē kṛimih ||
- 77 Viśudhy-ātaviśv=atōyāsu su(su)shka-kōṭara-sāyina<sup>1</sup> kṛishṇa-sarppā hi jāyantē vrahma-dēy-āpahārakāh [! \*]
- 78 Suvarṇnam=ōkam gām=ōk[ā \*]m bhūmēr=apy=ōkam=aṅgulam [! \*] haran-narakam=āpuṭi yāvad=ā-bhūta-samplavam || Anyā-
- 79 yēna hṛitā bhūmih<sup>2</sup>=anyāyēna tu hāritāh<sup>3</sup> harato hūrayatāś-cha dahaty-āt-saptamam<sup>4</sup> kulam || Rāmabha-
- 80 drōṇ=āpy=uktam || <sup>5</sup>Sāmānyō=yam dharmma-sētur=ṇipāṇam kālē kālē pālanīyō bhavadbhīh[! \*] sarvān=ētān=bhāvīnaḥ=parthi-
- 81 vēndrān-bhūyō bhūyō yāchatō Rāmabhadrah || <sup>6</sup>Mad-varṇsa-jāh=para-mahipati-varṇsa-jā vā pāpād=apēta-manasō bhuvi bhā-
- 82 vi-bhūpāh[! \*] yō pālayam | <sup>7</sup>ti mama dharmmam=imam samastam tēbhyō mayā virachitō=īnjalir=ēsha mūrdhni || Śrīmad-rājādhirā-
- 83 ja-rāja-chūdāmanāh śrīmaj-Jayasīmha-dēvasya dattih || Śāsan-ādhikāri-mahā-prachanda-damdanāyaka-śrīmat-Prōlā-
- 84 rya-prativaddha-lēkhaka-Maipayyēna likhitam || Maṅgalam mahati śrī śrī śrī ||<sup>8</sup>

## TRANSLATION.

As far as line 61 this record has been sufficiently dealt with by my treatment of the record of A.D. 1123 on the Nilgunda plates (see p. 142 ff. above) : we take up the translation of the present inscription from the point at which its business matter begins :—

(Line 61) And he, the fortunate king Jagadēkamalla, favourite of Fortune and the Earth, great Emperor, supreme Lord, supreme Master, ornament of the race of Satyāśraya, refuge of the whole world, decoration of the Chālukyas, fortunate sovereign of the Vallabha (dynasty), being in good health, issues a command to all who are therein concerned, the governor of the kingdom, the governor of the province, the village headman, the sheriff, the commissioner, official, president and others :—

(Line 64) Be it duly known to you that on Sunday, the full-moon day of Vaiśākha in the year Raktākshi, when nine hundred and forty-six years have elapsed from the time of the Śaka king, in figures the year 946, We, having overpowered the puissant Chōla, the sovereign of the Five Dravidian Realms, and having taken into our possession the wealth of the Lords of the Seven Konkanas, have, in Our victorious camp, pitched in the neighbourhood of Kollapura with a view to a *dig-vijaya* to the north, granted unto Vāsudēvārya Śarman, a Brāhman celibate born in the village of Mudunira situate in the Pagalaṭi district, a member of the Kauśika *gōtra* and the Bahvricha branch of the Vēdas, a grandson of Śrīdhara Bhaṭṭa and son of Rēvapārya Bhaṭṭa, a person devoted to the practice and teaching of sacrifice and the

<sup>1</sup> Read *sāyinaḥ* [! \*].

<sup>2</sup> Read *hāritā* [! \*].

<sup>3</sup> Metre : Śālini.

<sup>4</sup> Delete the *daṇḍa*, and join up *pālayamti*.

<sup>5</sup> After these words is engraved a decorative design of three figures, followed by a double *daṇḍa*, a figure resembling the numeral 9, and another double *daṇḍa*.

<sup>6</sup> Read *bhūmire*.

<sup>7</sup> Read *ā-saptamam*.

<sup>8</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.

rest of the Six Works<sup>1</sup> and master of the Vēdas and their ancillary sciences, the village of *Māḍadūjhūru* in the three-hundred of *Karatikallu* situate within the two-thousand of *Edadore*, in fief, with grain and gold and *ādēya* thereof, with treasure and *trouvaille*, not to be pointed at with the finger (of *hypothecation*) by royal officers, with its tolls, with exemption from all taxes and conflicting claims, to be respected by all.

(Line 71) And its confines are : on the east, the village of *Jālihāḍu* ; on the south, the village of *Upahalli* ; on the west, the village of *Vavvulikhēṭa* ; on the north, the village of *Govanti*. Lying between these four villages, possessing its own boundaries as previously known to the public, clearly defined in respect of its four confines, it shall be protected by Us and by future sovereigns, whether of Our race or others.

(Line 74) And so it has been said by the Lord Vyāsa, the compiler of the Vēdas : "Sagara and many other kings have made grants of land ; whosoever at any time has the soil has at the same time the fruit thereof." The same likewise says regarding the guilt of removal thereof : "He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years. They who lay hands upon Brāhmanic fiefs are born as black snakes lying in withered trunks amid the waterless wildernesses of the *Vindhya*. He who takes away a single gold piece, a single cow, or a single finger's length of soil, goes to hell until the cosmic dissolution. An unjust seizure of land, or an unjust causing of land to be seized, burns the family of the seizer and his instigator unto the seventh (*generation*)." Likewise Rāmabhadra has said : "This general principle (literally, dyke) of law for kings must be maintained by you in every age ; again and again Rāmabhadra makes this entreaty to all these future monarchs : I clasp my hands on my head in reverence to those coming sovereigns on the earth, whether born of my own line or of the line of other kings, who with souls free from sin shall preserve this ray law in its entirety."

(Line 82) The grant of the fortunate Emperor and crest-jewel of monarchs, the fortunate king *Jayasimha*. Written by *Māipayya*, a scribe attached to the fortunate *Prolārya*, Curator of Edicts and High August General of the Forces. Prosperity ! Great fortune !

### No. 35.—MANDASOR INSCRIPTION OF THE TIME OF NARAVARMAN ; THE MALAVA YEAR 461.

By MAHAMAHO PADHYAYA PANDIT HARAPRASAD SHASTRI, M.A., C.I.E., CALCUTTA.

• This inscription was discovered by Mr. Jaya-Śaṅkara, plougher at Mandasor in the Gwalior State. Mandasor, as is well known, is the site of the ancient city of *Dasapura*. The stone-slab bearing the record was turned up by the plough in a small hamlet close to Mandasor, on the banks of the river *Siwana*. It was removed by its discoverer Mr. Jaya-Śaṅkara to his own residence in Mandasor, but subsequently, the *Subba* or Governor of Mandasor, suspecting that the inscription contained some information about hidden treasure, had it removed to his own residence. There I found it in October 1912. The Governor very kindly allowed me to examine the slab and to remove it to Mr. Jaya-Śaṅkara's house where I was staying. At that time I read the whole of the inscription from the stone itself. Mr. Jaya-Śaṅkara had given me an impression of it, but as it was not very clear, I requested Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in India, to get some better estampages for me. At his request Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, sent two excellent inked impressions to me in April 1913, one of which is reproduced here.

<sup>1</sup> *Śat-karma* : compare *Manu*, i. 83.

The slab bears nine lines of writing, each containing a verse and a half or forty-eight syllables. There are thirteen verses and a half on the slab, and the record is not complete. Chisel marks are to be found on all sides of it except at the bottom, where it has split. The inscribed surface measures 1' 6½" by 7½" and the size of the characters varies from ¼" to ¾".

The following orthographical peculiarities may be noticed. All consonants with a superscript *r* have been doubled, e.g., *Jayavarmma-*, l. 4; *pārthivē*, l. 5, etc., but consonants with a subscript *r* have not always been doubled; cf. *-vikrānta-*, l. 5; but *-Śakkrasya*, l. 2; *-vikkrāmē*, l. 4. In some cases the *anusvāra* has been used in places where there ought to have been *sandhi*, e.g., *-alamkṛitā* and *pañchamyām-*, l. 3; *-saṁbhāra-*, l. 6; *ṇ* has been used thrice in the place of the *anusvāra*, viz., in *Sinhavarmmanas-*, and *-sinḥavikrānta°*, l. 5, and *śaraṇaṇ=gataḥ*, l. 7. The word *śrī*, whenever used in Sanskrit as the first part of a compound word, either in inscriptions or in literature, is used without *vibhakti*. Sometimes it is used as a separate word with the third case-ending, meaning *saha* or *yukta*, but in the present inscription it is used in the first case-ending, as in *śrīr-Mmālava-*, l. 1; *śrīr-mmahārāja-*, l. 5. In the last case, however, its use is optional.

The language is Sanskrit and the whole of it, with the exception of the word *siddham* at the beginning of line 1, is in verse. There are a few mistakes due to the mason's carelessness, e.g., *-vidhuddīpa-* for *-vidyuddīpa-* in l. 6; *prāvṛik-kālē* for *prāvṛit-kālē* in l. 2; *Jayamit[r]ayāḥ* for *Jayamitrāyāḥ* in l. 9, and *svakulasy=atha* for *svakulasy-ātha* in l. 8.

The characters of the inscription belong to the Central Indian variety of the Southern alphabet which is said to have closely agreed with the Western variety of the same alphabet in its simplest form.<sup>1</sup> The most important common characteristics of the Southern alphabet are to be found in this inscription :—

- (1) *Pa*, *pha*, *sha* and *sa* are open at the top. *Ma* always has the ancient form. The *ya* is tripartite in all cases, with the exception of *prāk-puny-ḍpachay-*, l. 4, where it is bipartite.
- (2) The long vertical stroke of the right limb of *la* is always retained and moreover it is in all cases, bent towards the left.
- (3) The medial *ri* is shown by a curled curve to the left.

Besides these, the following particulars are to be observed :—

- (1) *Ā*, which occurs once, has a loop at the bottom, cf. *Āśvōja-* in l. 3. The medial *ā* is placed somewhat lower down than usual in two cases, viz. *Āśvōja-*, l. 3, and *-mardhuśrāvam*, l. 7.
- (2) Medial *i* is expressed both by a loop and a curve to the left.
- (3) Initial *i* occurs only once in *idrīk-* in l. 4. The medial form is expressed by a double curve; cf. *śrīr-*, l. 1.
- (4) Medial *u* is expressed in three different ways,—
  - (a) The usual one consisting of a hook turned towards the left and attached to the bottom of letters, e.g. in *-samudra-*, l. 1; *-pushpair-*, l. 3.
  - (b) A curve to the right attached to the bottom of the letter, which ends in a vertical line rising to the full height of the letter, e.g. in *-śuklasya*, l. 3, and *duhitur-*, l. 9.
  - (c) A curve to the left attached to the bottom of *ra*, rising upwards and intersecting the vertical limb of the consonant; e.g. in *-chāru-*, l. 7; *-kāruṇikah*, l. 9. The only exception is the form in *purushāy-*, l. 1.

<sup>1</sup> Bühler's *Indian Palaeography, Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XXXIII, Appendix, p. 62.

(5) Initial *ś* occurs only once, in *śka*-, l. 2; the medial form is expressed by a hook to the left; cf. *-śirasē*, l. 1.

(6) *Ḍi* occurs only in the medial form and does not call for any remark.

Among consonants the only letters worth noticing are :—

(1) *Kha*, cf. the form in *-śikhāchalam* in l. 6, where the base is triangular as in the Northern variety.

(2) *Na*, the form of this letter is peculiar as it consists of the *na* with a semi-circular top-stroke; cf. *-gaṇ-āmnātē*, l. 1.

(3) *Tha*, where we may note the curvature of the crossbar; cf. *-manōrathē*, l. 4.

(4) In *pa* the vertical stroke on the left has been slightly bent inwards as in *-paryyauka*-, l. 1.

(5) The curvature of the left vertical line is also noticeable in *pha* cf. *-phuladam* in l. 7.

(6) *Ma* has retained its ancient form of the Scythian inscriptions. The only change in it is to be found in the base line which in certain cases has bent downwards.

(7) In *śa* the lower part of the left limb curves in and not out, as is usual; cf. *-śirasē*, l. 1.

(8) In *sha* the crossbar is strictly horizontal in all cases. The left shows a curvature to the right as in *pa* and *pha*.

(9) *Sa* retains its old form of the Scythian inscriptions.

(10) The left limb of *ha* also shows a curve to the right.

The record refers itself to a king named **Naravarman**, who was the son of **Sinhavarman** and the grandson of **Jayavarman**. This **Naravarman** is mentioned in the Gaṅgdhār inscription of his son **Viśvavarman**<sup>1</sup> of the Mālava year 480, and **Viśvavarman** again is referred to in the inscription of his son **Bandhuvarman**,<sup>2</sup> who was a contemporary as well as the feudatory of the Emperor **Kumārāgupta I**. In the Susuniā rock inscription of **Chandravarman**,<sup>3</sup> we find that the name of **Chandravarman**'s father was **Sinhavarman**. It is spelt exactly in the same way as in this inscription, i.e., *Sinhavarman* and not *Sinhavarman* or *Singhavarman*. A comparison of the alphabets of the two inscriptions shows that they belong to the same historical period and can only be separated by a very few years. Up to this day epigraphists and historians have generally regarded the Mēharauli pillar inscription of **Chandra**<sup>4</sup> as being a record of the early Gupta Emperor **Chandragupta II**. I think the Susuniā inscription and the new Mandasor inscription have put a new complexion on the state of affairs. In the Susuniā rock inscription we find a king named **Chandravarman**, the son of **Sinhavarman**, of the city of **Pushkarapa**, dedicating one of the insignia of Vishṇu, viz., a wheel. **Pushkarapa** or **Pushkarapā** is undoubtedly the ancient name of the city of **Pōkharap** in the Jōdhpur State. An ancient city no doubt, as it has given its name to a sub-division of Brāhmaṇas, named *Pushkarapā* Brāhmaṇas, as **Daśapura**, and **Ānandanagara** (**Wadnagar**) and **Śrīmāla** have given their names to the *Daśōrā*, *Nāgara* and *Śrīmālī* Brāhmaṇas. **Pushkarapā** seems to have been the capital of the **Kshattriya**

<sup>1</sup> Fleet's *Gupta Inscriptions*, pp. 74 ff.

<sup>2</sup> See *Proceedings of the Beng. As. Soc.*, 1895, pp. 177 ff.

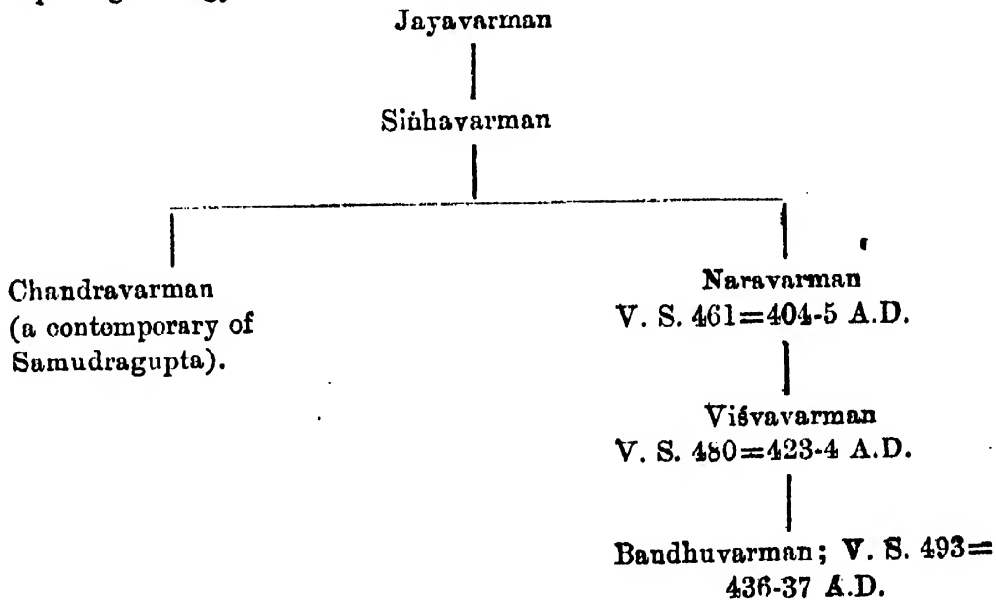
<sup>3</sup> *ibidem*, p. 82.

<sup>4</sup> *Gupta Inscriptions*, pp. 139 ff.

Varman-kings of Mālava. By the help of the newly discovered inscription we can put up the following genealogy of these rulers of Mālava :—



The Susuniā inscription connects Chandravarman with this dynasty and we have the following complete genealogy :—



The Mēharauli pillar inscription mentions a king named Chandra who had conquered the Vāhlikas after crossing the seven mouths of the Indus, and the Vāṅgas. Nowhere in a Gupta inscription do we find any mention of any conquest of the Punjab or of Afghanistan by Chandragupta II., or any other successor of Samudragupta. The Susuniā inscription supplies us with a king named Chandra with the family title Varman, who belonged to Pushkarāṇa in Western India, but had dedicated a wheel of Vishṇu close to the Vāṅga country. The Mēharauli pillar itself is the very *dhvaja*, another ensign of Vishṇu, the dedication of which is recorded in the inscription itself, and it also speaks of a conquest of Bengal. The natural conclusion is to state that Chandra of the Mēharauli pillar inscription and Chandravarman, son of Siṅhavarman, of the Susuniā inscription, are one and the same person. In the former record the family name was omitted in order to satisfy the needs of the metre.

Hitherto the Bijayagaḍh pillar inscription<sup>1</sup> has been regarded as the oldest known inscription of the Mālava-Vikrama Era, though the era used has not been specifically named. So the

<sup>1</sup> *Gupta Inscr.*, pp. 251 ff.

earliest epigraphical mention of the name of this era is to be found in the new inscription in the following words:—

*Śrīr-mālava-gaṇ-āmnātē praśastē kṛita-samjñitē.*

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar has commented on this line at length in a paper contributed to the Indian Antiquary<sup>1</sup> which appeared before my paper<sup>2</sup> in which the discovery of the inscription was announced.<sup>3</sup> I am afraid I am not able to agree with his conclusions. In the first place he says that the word *āmnāta* means “authoritatively laid down”, but the word *āmnāta* is derived from the root *mnā*, to repeat. Therefore *āmnāta* means ‘repeatedly used’. The word *āmnāya* from the same root means the Vēdas, which are constantly repeated. *Samāmnāya* and *Samāmnāta* occur in the beginning of the Nirukta, which is regarded as a sort of commentary on the Nighaṇṭu, which always precedes the former. The phrases mean that which is to be learnt by heart. The question of authoritativeness is to be derived from the context and not from the word.

In the second place he takes the word *gaṇa* to mean a body politic or corporate body, for which I am afraid there is no warrant of so ancient a date. *Gaṇa*, *pūga*, *niyama* or *saṅgha* always denote a congregation or collection, and I am afraid there is nothing in ancient literature to connect it with a political body.

The word *sthiti* has not been used in this inscription but it has been used in conjunction with the word *gaṇa* in two other Mandasor inscriptions, viz.—

- (1) Bandhavarman's inscription of the year 493.
- (2) Yaśōdharman's inscription.<sup>4</sup> Sir Ramakrishna takes it to mean “the formation”, “the condition” or “the constitution”. But *sthiti* usually means convention or tacit consent, and this is supported by the phrase *gaṇa-sthiti-vaśāt kālajñānāya likhitēshu*, i.e., written for the knowledge of the time owing to the tacit consent of the *gaṇa* or congregation of the Mālavas.<sup>5</sup> *Kālajñānāya* means for fixing the date. *Vaśa* here means owing to.

Both Sir Ramakrishna and Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar have taken *kṛita* as another name of all the years of the era used in this inscription. *Kṛita* is, however, the name of the first year of a cycle of years, which was used in the Vedic Period. Now this Vedic cycle seems to have been continued in use in the country surrounding Mandasor in the 5th century A.D., though Mr. Shamasastri asserts that it had gone out of use in the 12th century B.C.<sup>6</sup> The word has been found in three inscriptions:—

- (1) The Bijayagadh pillar of Varika Vishṇuvardhana, the year 428.
- (2) The new Mandasor inscription of the year 461.
- (3) The Gaṅgdhār inscription of Viśvavarman of the year 480.

Our supposition that the year *kṛita* is the first year of a cycle of four years, becomes tenable if the year of the Mālava-Vikrama era to which it is applied, is divisible by four after the subtraction of one. Now this is so in two cases out of three. In the new Mandasor inscription the number of years are divisible by four after the deduction of one. The date of the Gaṅgdhār inscription is an expired year, as is indicated by the words *yātēshu* and *sōttarapādēshu*; *yātēshu* means ‘expired’, and *sōttarapādēshu* means ‘when one quarter had expired’, and

<sup>1</sup> Vol. XLII, pp. 199 f.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 217 ff.

<sup>3</sup> See also D. R. Bhandarkar, *Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey*, Western Circle, 1912-13, p. 59.

<sup>4</sup> *Gupta Inscr.*, pp. 150 ff.

<sup>5</sup> See also Dr. Thomas, *Journal Roy. As. Soc.*, 1914, p. 413, and Dr. Fleet, *ibidem*, pp. 745 ff.

<sup>6</sup> R. Shamasastri's *Gauṇamayana*, p. 4.

this last has been omitted by Dr. Fleet in his translation. So the real date of the Gaṅgadhār inscription lies in the year 481 of the Mālava-Vikrama era. This number is divisible by four after the deduction of one. The year of the Bijayagadh pillar inscription is the exception. Here the number of years are not divisible by four after the subtraction of one. But most probably this also is an expired year though it is not so specified.

A Jaina work, the *Bhaguvati Sūtra*, however, states that the four *Yugas* come in the following order: *Kali*, *Dvāpara*, *Trētā* and *Kṛita*. If a particular year is divisible by four then it is a *Kṛita* year.

Sir R. G. Bhandarkar is of opinion that the era used in this inscription was founded by the Mālava Republican body.<sup>1</sup> Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar<sup>2</sup> states that "the Mālavas were only in possession of a traditional usage regarding, i.e. of a mode of reckoning, the *Kṛita* year". Dr. Fleet<sup>3</sup> thinks that the Mālava Vikrama era was founded by the Kushaṇa Emperor Kanishka. They all proceed on the supposition that there was no such king as Vikramāditya before Chandragupta II. of the Gupta dynasty. In this connection I beg to point out that a king named Vikramāditya is mentioned in Hāla's *Saptatati*, V. 64 (ed. Weber, nr. 464). As Hāla cannot be placed later than the 1st century A.D., it must be admitted that the Vikramāditya mentioned here must have existed in the first century B.C. The verse runs as follows:—

*Samvāhana-sua-rasa-tōsiṇa dentēna tuha karē lakkaṇa |*  
*chalanēna Vikkamāichchachariam=anusikkhiṇa tissa ||*

I edit the inscription from the original stone.

#### TEXT.

- 1 सिद्धम् [1\*] सहस्रशिरसे, तस्मै पुरुषायामितात्मने [1\*] चतुस्त्रिंशद्वर्षकृतोय-  
निद्रालवे नमः [॥ १\*] श्रीर्मातृवगणान्नाते प्रशस्ते कृतसंज्ञिते [1\*]
- 2 एकषष्ठ्यधिके प्राप्ते ममाशतचतुष्टये [॥ \*] प्राहकाले<sup>4</sup> शुभे प्राप्ते मनस्तुष्टिकरे  
नृणाम् [1\*] मघे(हे)<sup>5</sup> प्रवृत्ते शक्रस्य कृष्णस्यानुमते तदा [॥ ३\*]
- 3 निष्पन्नोद्दिष्टवसा काशपुष्पैरलंकृता [1\*] भाभिरभ्यधिकं भाति मेदिनी सस्य-  
मालिनी [॥ ४\*] दिने आश्वी(श्री)जशुक्तस्य पंचम्यामथ सत्कृते [1\*]
- 4 ईदृक्कालवरे रम्ये प्रशासति वसुधराम् [॥ ५\*] प्राक्पुण्योपज्ञयाभ्यासात्संवर्धित-  
मनोरथे [1\*] जयवर्धनरेन्द्रस्य पीथे देवेन्द्रविक्रमे [॥ ६\*]
- 5 क्षितीशे सिद्धवर्धनस्त्रिंशद्विक्रान्तगामिनि [1\*] सत्पुत्रे श्रीर्माहाराजनरवर्धनि  
पार्थिवे [॥ ७\*] तत्पालनगुणोद्देशाद्धर्मप्राप्त्यर्थविस्तरः [1\*]
- 6 पूर्व[ज्ज](ज)न्मान्तराभ्यासाद्वलादाक्षितमानसः<sup>6</sup> [॥ ८\*] स्वयशःपुण्यसंभारविवर्धित-  
कृतोद्यमः [1\*] मृगतृणाजलस्रप्रविदुहीपशिखाचलम् [॥ ९\*]
- 7 जीवलोकमिमं ज्ञात्वा शरणं शरणकृतः [1\*] त्रिदशोदारफलदं स्वर्गलो-  
कावपन्नवम् [॥ १०\*] विमानानेकविटपं तोयदांबुमधुस्रावम्<sup>7</sup> [1\*]

<sup>1</sup> *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XLII, p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> *J. R. A. S.*, 1913, p. 633, Note 2.

<sup>3</sup> [I would read मेघे प्रवृत्ते. —S.K.]

<sup>4</sup> Read °विषुद्दीप°.

<sup>5</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 163.

<sup>6</sup> Read प्राहकाले.

<sup>7</sup> The mark above सः is probably accidental.

<sup>8</sup> Read °मपुत्रवम्.



[illegible]



- 8 वासुदेवं जगद्वासमप्रमेयमजं विभुम् [॥ ११\*] मित्रभृत्यार्त्तसत्कर्ता सङ्कुलस्य यं  
चन्द्रमाः [1\*] यस्य वित्तं च प्राणाश्च देवब्राह्मणसागताः [1] [॥ १२\*]  
9 महाकाशणिकः सत्यो धर्माश्रितमहाधनः [1\*] सत्युचो वर्णवृद्धेस्तु सत्यौचोय  
जयस्य वै [॥ ११\*] दुहितुर्वल्लभ्युरायाः [1\*] सत्युचो जयमित्रयाः [1] [1\*]

## TRANSLATION.

(Verse 1.) Success! salutation to that Purusha with thousand heads and immeasurable soul, who sleeps on the waters of the four oceans as on a bedstead.

(V. 2.) On the arrival of the auspicious year four hundred increased by sixty-one named *Kṛita* and repeatedly used by the illustrious *Mālava* tribe; (V. 3) on the approach of the auspicious rainy season which delights the minds of men, the festival of *Śakra* having commenced as then allowed by *Kṛishṇa*, (V. 4) the earth garlanded by corn shines with lustre to a great extent, being adorned by *Kāśa* flowers and growing up paddy and fodder. (Vv. 5-7). On the 5th day of the waxing moon in the month of *Āśvina*, in this delightful and auspicious time, which is a matter of congratulation to all, while the illustrious *Mahārāja Naravarman*, the ruler of the Earth, was governing the world, the virtuous son of the king *Sinhavarman*, and the grandson of the king *Jayavarman*, whose prowess was like that of the king of Gods, whose gait was as powerful as that of a lion,<sup>4</sup> and whose desires were increasingly fulfilled owing to the repeated accumulation of merit in previous (*births*); (Vv. 8-14) with the object of exemplifying the merit of that administration, *Satya*, the virtuous son of *Varṇavṛiddhi* the virtuous grandson of *Jaya*, the virtuous son of *Jayamitrā*, (*who was*) the daughter of *Balaśūrā*, bestirring himself for the acquisition of merit, his mind being forcibly drawn to (*such a course*) owing to the habit acquired in previous existences, whose efforts were intensified by the weight of his merit and fame, who honoured friends, servitors and those in distress, who was as the moon in his own family, whose wealth and even whose life was made over to the Gods and the *Brāhmaṇs*, who was endowed with great compassion, who acquired his great wealth by lawful means, and who finding this living creation to be transitory like the water of the mirage, like a dream, like the lightning and the flame of the lamp, took refuge in *Vāsudeva*, the grantor of protection, the habitat of the creation, the immeasurable, the unborn, all pervading, (*who is compared to a tree*) which gives heaven as its noble fruit, whose charming young shoots are the celestial damsels, whose many branches are the heavenly cars, which drops honey (*in the shape*) of rains from clouds . . . . .

## No. 36.—TWO GRANTS OF RANABHANJADEVA.

By R. D. BANERJI, M.A.

The discovery of these two grants were announced by *Bābū Nāgendra Nāth Vasu*, the Honorary Archaeological Surveyor to the *Mayūrabhañja* State, Orissa, in the first volume of *The Archaeological Survey of Mayurabhanja*.<sup>5</sup> One of these grants was edited by him in the same publication with plates, which, though clear, are not reliable as the process of reproduction

<sup>1</sup> Read °साय.

<sup>2</sup> Read °साम्प्रता.

<sup>3</sup> Read °मित्रयाः.

<sup>4</sup> [R. D. Bhandarkar renders the phrase *Sinḥa-vikrānta-gāmin*, as the tributary prince of *Sinhavikrānta* (i.e. *Sinhavikrama* or *Chandragupta II*); *Ind. Ant.*, 1913, p. 162.]

<sup>5</sup> *The Archaeological Survey of Mayurabhanja by Nagendra Nath Vasu*, Vol. I, pp. 129 ff.

adopted was not purely mechanical. The publication of the Sōnpur grant of Śātrubhañjadēva<sup>1</sup> has thrown new light on the Bhañja dynasty of Orissa. As Bābū Nāgēndra Nāth Vasu's edition is not free from mistakes, I have edited both plates together. I obtained them, in 1911, through Mr. L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, I.C.S., Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, along with two other plates, one of which has already been edited by me in this Journal<sup>2</sup> while the other one has been published by Bābū Nāgēndra Nāth Vasu.<sup>3</sup>

The plates were found in the Feudatory state of Baudh in Orissa and "were turned up by the plough<sup>4</sup>". Further details about their discovery are not available to me. At present the plates belong to the Feudatory Chief of Baudh. The first verse of both of these plates and many of the following ones correspond to those of the Sōnpur grant of Śātrubhañjadēva. For the sake of distinction I have named the plates A and B.

#### A.—The Baudh Grant of Raṇabhañjadēva; the 54th year.

The inscription recording this grant is incised on three plates of copper measuring from 8½ to 8¾ in length and from 4¼ to 4¾ in breadth. They are held together by a ring, ½" thick and nearly 4" in diameter, of the same metal, passing through round holes about ¼" from the edges of the plates. The first plate only carries writing on the inner side. The royal seal, soldered to this ring, is round in shape and measures 2⅞" in diameter. The impression of the seal consists of a crescent above, the name of the king *śrī-Raṇabhēñjadēvasya* in the middle, and a seated bull, facing the proper left, below. The plates with ring and seal weigh 232 tolas.

The characters of the inscription are more archaic in form than those of the Bāmanghātī grant of the same king<sup>5</sup> or the new Sōnpur grant<sup>6</sup> of his father Śātrubhañjadēva. They are more akin to the characters of the Gumsūr grant of Nōṭribhañja<sup>7</sup> and the Orissa plates of Vidyādharaḥhañja<sup>8</sup>. The inscription mentions a king named Gandhaṭa in l. 5 as the king's father. In grant B in the same verse Śātrubhañjadēva is mentioned as the father of the king. Further on, l. 12, it is mentioned that the king was born in the family sprung from the egg (*vaiṣṇa-prabhav-aṇḍajaḥ*), with which we may compare the similar phrase used in the Sōnpur grant of his father (*aṇḍaja-vaiṣṇa-prabhavaḥ*). He is styled *Parasamāhēśvara Mahārāja*, l. 12. He is styled *Rāṇaka* in l. 17 of grant B of the year 26. He addresses the officers of the Khīñjali maṇḍala and informs them that the village of Kōnatintī in the Khātiyā vishaya has been given to a Bhāṭaputra, the son of Vāsudēva, whose name has been omitted through carelessness, who was an emigrant from Apilōmulēri and an inhabitant of Amvāsara-sarā, belonged to the Rōhita gōtra, the Rōhita ashtuka, the Viśvāmitra pravara, the Chhāndōga charaṇa and the Kanthuma śākhā. The grant was written in the 54th year of the king in the dark half of Bhādrapada by the Sāndhi-vigrahiya (Sāndhi-vigrahika) Hīmadatta, was incised by the Ārkaśālī Gōnaka and sealed with the Royal seal.

I edit the inscription, which has already been published by Bābū Nāgēndranāth<sup>9</sup>, from the original plate :—

<sup>1</sup> Above, Vol. XI, pp. 98 ff.

<sup>2</sup> The Archaeological Survey of Mayurabhanja, Vol. I, pp. 152 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Journ. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. XL, Part I, pp. 165 ff.

<sup>4</sup> Journ. Beng. As. Soc., Vol. VI, pp. 669 ff.

<sup>5</sup> loc. cit., pp. 135 ff.

<sup>6</sup> Above, pp. 156 ff.

<sup>7</sup> ibidem, p. 129.

<sup>8</sup> Above, Vol. XI, pp. 98 ff.

<sup>9</sup> ibidem, Vol. LVI, Part I, pp. 169 ff.

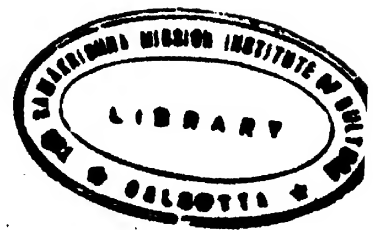
## TEXT.

## First Plate.

- 1 Om' Siddhi[h\*] || <sup>2</sup>Samhāra-kāla-hutabhug-vikarāla-ghōra-sambhrānta-kiṅkara-  
kṛitānta-nitānta-  
2 bhinda(nna)m [h\*] bhinn-ś(ā)ndhak-āura-mahāgaban-ātapattra[m\*] tad=bhairavam  
Hara-vapur=bhavataḥ prapātuḥ<sup>3</sup> || [1\*] <sup>4</sup>Durvāra-vā-  
3 raṇa-raṇa-pratipakṣa-pakṣa-lakṣmi<sup>4</sup>-haṭh-āpaharaṇ-ōtsalita-pratāpāḥ ||(1) Bhañjā  
naśādhi-  
4 patayō vahavō vabhūvar<sup>5</sup>-udbhūtayō-ttra bhūvi<sup>6</sup> bhūri-sahasrasaṅkhyāḥ || [2\*]  
<sup>7</sup>Tēshām kulā sakala-bhūṭala-  
5 pāla-mauli-māl-ārchchit-ānhri<sup>7</sup>-yugalō valavām<sup>8</sup> nṛpō-bhūṭ ||(1) śrī-Gandhaṭa[h\*]  
prakāṣa-pauruṣa-rāsmi-  
6 chakra-nirddārit-āri-hṛdayō=sya pitā nṛpaśya ||[3\*] Nānā-mānāyamān-ānyōnya-  
lagna-  
7 gaja-vāji-ghaṭ[ā\*]-bhaṭ-augha-saṅghaṭṭa-ghōra - samara - nirddārit-āri - narēndra - vṛinda-  
lakṣmi<sup>9</sup>-samūha-  
8 haṭha-haraṇa-prakāṣa-vikāṣa-paṭa<sup>10</sup>-pūrushakāra-pratāp-ātīkrānt-āneka-sahasra-saṅkhyā-  
vi-  
9 khyāt-ōtkhyāta<sup>11</sup>-khadga-bhṛājishṇu-bhū(bhu)ja-vajra-Bhañja-bhūpati[h\*] prabhūti-  
pūrā[d\*] Dhṛitipūrā<sup>12</sup> || Śarad-ama-  
10 la-vahala-jaladharaddhavalā<sup>13</sup>-yaśaḥ-pātala-kamala-māl-ālakṣita-sakala-dig-vadhū-vada-  
11 nō anavarata-pravarttamāna-nānā-saṁmāna-dān-ānandita-ni[h\*] śēsha-svajana-dīna-  
du[h\*]khit-ānā-

## Second Plate; First Side.

- 12 tha-jana-maṇḍo-vanō vaśā-prabhav-āṇḍajaḥ<sup>14</sup> Paramamāhēśvarō mātā-pitṛi-pād-  
ānudhyātō Bhañj-ā-  
13 mala-kula-tilakō Mahārāja-śrī-Raṇabhañjadēvaḥ kuśali || Kṣiñjali-maṇḍalō  
bhaviṣya-  
14 d-rājā<sup>15</sup>-rājanak-āntaraṅga - kumār[ā\*]mātya - mahāsīmanta - vrā(brā)hmaṇa - purōgamān-  
anyā[m\*]ś-cha dāṇḍa-  
15 pāsika-chchāṭa<sup>16</sup>-bhaṭa-vallabha-jātiyā[n\*] yath-ārha[m\*] mānayati vōdhayati<sup>17</sup>  
sānādisayati ch-ānya-  
16 t sarvvataḥ śivam=asmākam viditam=astu bhavatām || Kṣātiyā-vishayō  
sāmmavandhaḥ<sup>18</sup> Kōṇatinthi-grāma-  
17 ś-chaṭaḥ-simā<sup>19</sup>-paryantaḥ sa-nidhiś=ch-ōpanidhiś=cha<sup>20</sup> mātā-pitṛōr-ātmanas=cha  
pāpy-ā-  
18 bhiṛiddhayō<sup>21</sup> salila-dhārā-pūrasarēṇa<sup>22</sup> vidhinā || Rōhita-gōtrāya Rōhita-ashtakā-

<sup>1</sup> Expressed by a symbol.<sup>4</sup> Read -lakṣmi-.<sup>7</sup> Read -āṅghrī-.<sup>10</sup> Read -paṭa-pūrushakāra-.<sup>13</sup> Read -lakṣa-jaladharaddhavalā-.<sup>15</sup> Read -rāja-rājanak-.<sup>18</sup> Read -sānādisayati-.<sup>21</sup> Read -vṛiddhayō-.<sup>2</sup> Metre: Vasantatilakā.<sup>5</sup> Read bahavō vabhūvar-udbhūtayō-.<sup>8</sup> Read balavām.<sup>11</sup> Read -vikhayātōtkhyāta-.<sup>14</sup> Read āṇḍaja-vamśa-prabhavaḥ.<sup>16</sup> Read -chāṭa-.<sup>19</sup> Read -simā-.<sup>22</sup> Read -pūrasarēṇa-.<sup>3</sup> Read prapātu-.<sup>6</sup> Read bhūvi.<sup>9</sup> Read -lakṣmi-.<sup>12</sup> Read -pūrā-.<sup>17</sup> Read vōdhayati sānādisayati.<sup>20</sup> Read sānādisayati sāpanādisayati-cha.

- 19 ya Viśvāmitra-pravarāya śohhāndōka<sup>1</sup>-charaṇāya Kanthuma-sākhāya<sup>2</sup> Vāsudēva-  
sūtāya Bhā-  
20 tapūtra<sup>3</sup> Apilōmulōri-vinirgata<sup>4</sup> Amvasarasarā-vāstavya<sup>5</sup> vidhir-vvidhēya-  
savidhāna<sup>6</sup>. vi-  
21 dhinā tamvra<sup>7</sup>-śāsanatvēna pratipādito-smābhir-yatōś(taś)-cha pāramparya-kul-  
āvatārēṇa yāva-  
22 d=Vēd-ā[na]vachanēna<sup>8</sup> yathā [\*] Kāṇḍāt-kāṇḍā[t\*] prarōhanti<sup>9</sup>[\*] yē śatēna  
pratanōshi sahasrēṇa virō-

*Second Plate ; Second Side.*

- 23 hasi [\*] ēvaṁ vudhvā<sup>10</sup> parārddham cha parataḥ vaśś<sup>11</sup>-āvatārēṇ-āpi  
bhavadbhiḥ<sup>12</sup>asmad-uparōdhāt dharmma-gaura-  
24 vāch=cha na kēnachi[t\*] svalpam=api vādḥā karaṇīyam<sup>13</sup> || Uktam cha  
dharmmasāstre ||[\*] Vahubhir<sup>14</sup>=vvasudhā dattā rāja-  
25 bhiḥ Sagar-ādibhir<sup>15</sup>=yasya yasya yadā bhūmiḥ<sup>16</sup> tasya tasya tadā phalam ||  
Mā bhūd=aphala-śānkā vaḥ  
26 paradatt=ēti pārthivāḥ [\*] śvadānāt=phalam=ānamtya[m\*] paradatt-ānupālānē ||  
Aśvamēdhasahasrāpi  
27 vājapēya-śatāni cha [\*] paunḍarika<sup>17</sup>-sahasrāpi bhūmi-dānā[r\*]ddhikam phalam ||  
Ēkaviṁśati-<sup>18</sup>  
28 kulāmy=āhuḥ kashṭam hi narakē sthitam [\*] bhūmidānēna mātṛēṇa urddham<sup>19</sup>  
yānti mṛitam<sup>20</sup> divi ||  
29 Svadattā[m\*] paradattām=vā yō harōti(ta) vasū(su)ndharām [\*] sa viśṭhaya<sup>21</sup>  
kṛimir=bhūtvā pitṛibhiḥ saha pa-  
30 chyatē || Hiranyam=ēkam gōr=ēkam<sup>22</sup> bhūmim=apy-arddham-aṅgulam [\*]  
haram<sup>23</sup> narakam=āyāti yāvad=āhūti-sāmpla-  
31 vaḥ<sup>24</sup> || Avisham visham=ity=āhuḥ vrahmasvam<sup>25</sup> visham=uchyatē ||(I)  
visham=ēkākinō(nam) hanti vrahmasvam<sup>26</sup> <sup>26</sup>pūtra-pautri-  
32 kam<sup>24</sup> || Sarvvēśhān=tu pradānānām bhūmi-dāna[m\*] praśasyati ||(I) kalpa-kōṭi-  
gataṁ pāpam samchitam jayatō naraḥ ||[\*]  
33 <sup>18</sup>Ēka-viṁśati-kulāny=ēva kash[ṭ]am narakē sthitam [\*] bhūmi-dānēna mātṛēṇa  
tvach=ēv=āhir=vvimuchyatō || Pāpa-ni-

*Third Plate ; First Side.*

- 34 rmmōchyavas=tyaktvā saupānā bhūmidānaka [\*] padē padē divim(vam) yāti  
pitṛim-ātm-aikaviṁśakam || Phalasya  
35 kathitam dharmmam phalā[n\*] nishphala-sambhavaḥ [\*] bhūmi-harttā phalachēta  
(-chehhēttā) phalā[n\*] nishphalatā[m\*] vrajēt[||\*]

<sup>1</sup> Read *Chhāndōga*.

<sup>4</sup> Read *-gatāya*.

<sup>7</sup> Read *tāmra*.

<sup>9</sup> [Read *prarōhanti*, see e.g. *Vājasaneyi-Samhitā*, 13, 20 f.—S. K.]

<sup>10</sup> Read *buddhvā*.

<sup>13</sup> Read *svalpāpi vādḥā karaṇīyā*.

<sup>16</sup> Read *bhūmi=tasya*.

<sup>19</sup> Read *urdhvā*.

<sup>22</sup> Read *gām=ēkām bhūmēr*.

<sup>25</sup> Read *brahmasvam*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *-sākhāya*.

<sup>5</sup> Read *-vāstavyāya*.

<sup>6</sup> Read *=vādānu*.

<sup>11</sup> Read *vamś*.

<sup>14</sup> Read *Bahubhir*.

<sup>17</sup> Read *paunḍarika*.

<sup>20</sup> Read *mṛitā*.

<sup>23</sup> Read *haram*.

<sup>26</sup> Read *putrapautrikam*.

<sup>3</sup> Read *Bhāṭṭaputrāya*.

<sup>6</sup> Read *vidhi-vidhēya-savidhāna*.

<sup>12</sup> Read *bhavadbhir*.

<sup>15</sup> Read *ādibhiḥ | yasya*.

<sup>18</sup> Read *Ēkaviṁśat-kulāny*.

<sup>21</sup> Read *viśṭhāyām*.

<sup>24</sup> Read *yāvadābhūtasāmplavaḥ*.

[illegible][illegible]

24 ॥ अथ ०१ वृषा पत्राद्यं अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥  
 २६ ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥  
 २८ ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥  
 ३० ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥  
 ३२ ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥ अथ नः वृषा पत्राद्यं ॥

[illegible][illegible]



- 36 Aśvamēdha-sahasrāṇi vējapēya-sūtāni cha [\*] gavāṃ śatasahasrēṇa bhūmiharttē  
na śudhyati ||
- 37 Lōha-chūrṇa-[\*]śma-chūrṇam cha vishañ-cha jarayē[n\*] naraḥ[\*]  
vra(bra)hmaśvaṃ tṛi(tri)śhu lōkēshu(h) kaḥ pū(pu)mā[n\*] jarayishyati ||
- 38 Yajñō-nṛitēna ksharati tapaḥ ksharati vismayān<sup>1</sup>-kshiti-hartty-<sup>2</sup>śkavimsāni  
kā(ku)lāni narakam vrajēt || Tṛi-
- 39 n-āgra-jala-vi(bi)nduś-ca jala-vudvda(budbuda)-sādṛiśa[m\*] [\*] sadṛiśam  
jivitaṃ \*jñātvā kīrtti-dharmmaṃ na lōpa-
- 40 yēt || Vēda-vāk-smṛitayo jihvā vadanti ṛishi-dēvatā[h\*] bhūmi-harttē tathā  
martyā śho mā hara
- 41 mā hara(h) || Yath-āpsu patitaṃ(taḥ) Śakra taila-vindur-vvisarpati | ēvaṃ  
bhūmikṛitaṃ dānaṃ śasyō śasyē prarō-
- 42 hati || Āsphōṭayanti pitarāḥ pravalgyanti pitāmāh[āh\*] bhūmidatā kulē  
jātā(taḥ) sa m[ē\*] trātā bha-
- 43 vishyati(h) | (||) Ādityō Varuṇō Vishṇu[r\*] Vra(Bra)hmā Sōma(o) Hutāśanaḥ[\*]  
Śūlapāṇis=tu bhagavāṃ(vān) abhinam-
- 44 dantu bhūmidah(dam) || Bhūmim yaḥ pratigrihṇā(hṇā)ti yaoh(yas)=cha bhūmi[m\*]  
prayachohhati [\*] abhau tau punya(ṇya)-karmmāṇau niyatau

*Third Plate ; Second Side.*

- 45 svarga-gāminau || Iti kamala-dal-āmvu(āmbu)-vi(bi)ndu-lolāḥ(lām) śrī(śrī)yam-  
annuchintya manushya-jivitaṃ [cha\*]
- 46 sakalam-idam-udāhri(ri)taṃ hi vudhvā<sup>3</sup> na hi pūrushaḥ<sup>4</sup> parakīrttanam vilōpyā ||  
Śrī-Ranabhañja-
- 47 dēvasya pṛavarddhamānē vijayarājyē sammvatsarē chatuḥpañchāsataṃ  
Bhādravada-āmāmā(va)-
- 48 syāyām likhitaṃ sād[h\*]ivigrahiya-Himadattōna [\*] Utki(i)ṇṇam cha Ārka-  
śāli-Gonā-
- 49 kēna[\*] Lāmoḥhitaṃ Mahārājakiya-mudrēṇa ||<sup>5</sup>

**B.—Baudh Grant of Ranabhañjadēva ; the 26th year.**

This grant is incised on three copper-plates held together by a circular ring which passes through holes bored on the right margin of the plates, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edge. The first plate bears writing on the inner side only. The last plate is broken near the ringhole, perhaps in consequence of an attempt to remove the plate from the ring without cutting the latter. The plates measure  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $4\frac{5}{8}$ ". The last plate, however, is only  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " broad in the middle. The ring is  $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick and has a diameter of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". It passes through the bottom of an oval seal measuring  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " by 2". The seal bears, in high relief, a couchant bull facing the proper left, and above it crescent and sun. Below the bull is the legend *śrī-Ranabhañjadēvasya* in Nāga letters. Below the legend again is an expanded lotus flower with stem. The plates with ring and seal weigh 155 tolas. The ring had not been cut when the impressions were prepared by Mr. Krishna Sastri.

The inscription has been very carelessly incised, and words and even parts of verses have been omitted in many cases. In the metrical portion it is stated that Śatrubhañja was the father of the king Ranabhañjadēva, who was a devout Vaishṇava and meditated on the feet

<sup>1</sup> Read *vismayāt* | *kshiti*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *-hartt-aika-*.

<sup>3</sup> Read *buddhvā*

<sup>4</sup> Read *pūrushaiḥ parakīrttayō vilōpyāḥ*.

<sup>5</sup> Here follow a floral design and a conch (or symbol for *īm*) which, evidently, constituted the mark of the king mentioned immediately before. A double vertical stroke is engraved after the mark.

of his father and mother. He was king of both the *Khiñjalis* which were mentioned in the Sompur plates of Śatrubhañja as *Ubhaya-Khiñjali-maṇḍalē* and as *Khiñjali* in plate A. He is styled Rāṇaka (l. 17), one who was worshipped by the *Mahāsāmantas*, who had obtained the five great sounds, and who had obtained a boon from the goddess Stambhēśvari. The inscription records the grant of the village of Vāllāringā in the *Khatīś viśhaya* to a Brāhmaṇa of the Vājasanēya *charaṇa*, the Maudgalya *gōtra*, the Bhārmyaśva *pravara*, and the Āngirasa *anupravara*, the Bhaṭṭaputra Dāmōdara, surnamed Bhūshana, the son of Bhaṭṭabhūshana, who hailed from the Bhaṭṭa-village of Khaḍuvāpali, and, after his death, to his son the Bhaṭṭaputra Chhaḍōka (?). The grant was made in the 26th year of the king on the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Mārgaśīras. It was incised by the merchant (*vaṇik*) and goldsmith (*suvarṇakara*) Śivanāga, the son of Pāṇḍi, and sealed with the Royal seal. This man Śivanāga also sealed the Sompur grant of Raṇabhañja's father Śatrubhañja. I edit the inscription from the original plate.

## TEXT.

## First Plate.

- 1 Ōm<sup>1</sup> Svasti | <sup>2</sup>Sambhāra-kāla-huta-bhug-vikarāla-ghōra-sambhrānta-kkīra.<sup>3</sup>
- 2 kṛitānta-[nitānta\*]-bhi[n\*]na[m\*] [i\*] bhi[n\*]n-āndhak-āsura-mahā-gahanātpatra<sup>4</sup>(l)  
tad=bhairavaṁ Hara-va-
- 3 pur=bhavataḥ prapātuḥ<sup>5</sup> || <sup>2</sup> Durvāra-vāraṇa-ṛaṇa-pratipaksha-[paksha\*]-lakshmi-  
hatha-gra-
- 4 haṇa-suprasṛita-pratāpā[h\*] Bhañja nnaṛādhīpatayō<sup>6</sup> vahavō vabhuvur-udbhu-
- 5 vayō=tra bhūva(vi) bhu(bhū)ri-sahasra-sa[m\*]khyā[h\*] || <sup>2</sup> Tēshām kulō sakala-  
bhu(bhū)ta[la\*]-pāla-
- 6 mauli-māl-ārchhit-āṅghṛi-jugalō valavānṛipō-hūta<sup>7</sup> || (l) śri-
- 7 Śatrū(tru)bhañja ity=atula-dhiḥ [i\*] Tasy=ātmaja[h\*] svayambhu-vat || A-
- 8 nyō-ma[rda]māna-milita<sup>8</sup>-samuddhata-nṛipa-chakra-chaturāṅga-va(ba)la-[kshō]bha-<sup>9</sup>
- 9 chali<sup>10</sup>-dharā-maṇḍala(lō) gaja-turaga-khura-nir(n)dāraṇa-prasarad-atula-dhu(dhū)li-
- 10 vitāna-sachchanna-<sup>11</sup>jany-āṅgana(nō) goja-skandha-vōdikā-svayamvar-āyāta | <sup>12</sup>pa-
- 11 riṇita-ja[ya\*]-lakshmi-samānandita-paurajana-m[ā\*]nasaḥ śrīmad-daḍja-<sup>13</sup>
- 12 bhupatiḥ purād=Dhṛitipura-nāma[h\*] || sa(śa)rad-amala-dhavalakara-yaśa[h\*]-

## Second Plate; First Side.

- 13 paṭala-dhavalita-dig-vadanō || ā(a)nava(n)rata-pravṛit[t\*]a-sammāna-dān-āna-
- 14 ndita-sakala-janō aṇḍaja-vaṇṣa-prabhavaḥ Paramavaishṇava(vō) mātā-pi-
- 15 tṛi-pād-ānudhyūta(tō) Bhañj-āmala-kula-tilaka Ubhaya-Khiñjali-adhipati[h\*]
- 16 samadhigata-pāṇcha-mahāsavya<sup>14</sup> mahāsāmanta-vandita Stambhēśvari-
- 17 lavḍha-vara-prasāda<sup>15</sup> | rāṇaka[h\*] śri-Raṇabhañjadēva[h\*] kṛtā ih=aiḥa Kḥi-
- 18 ṇjali-maṇḍalō bhaviśhyad-rāja-rājanak-āntaraṅga-kumār[ā\*]mā-

<sup>1</sup> Expressed also by a symbol at the beginning of the line.

<sup>2</sup> Metre : Vasantatilakā.

<sup>3</sup> Read -kimkara-.

<sup>4</sup> Read -gahanātpatram.

<sup>5</sup> Read prapātu.

<sup>6</sup> Read naraādhīpatayō bahavō babbhūvur=udbhūtayō=tra.

<sup>7</sup> Read -mauli-māl-ārchhit-āṅghṛi-jugalō balavān nṛipō=bhūp. The second half of the stanza cannot be restored.

<sup>8</sup> Read anyōṇya-mardamānu-milita-?

<sup>9</sup> Looks like -ksidāḍha-

<sup>10</sup> Read -chaliṭa-

<sup>11</sup> Read -samohanna-

<sup>12</sup> Read -svayamvar-āyāta-pa-

<sup>13</sup> Read śrīmad-Bhañja-bhūpatiḥ,

<sup>14</sup> Read -śaḍḍō,

<sup>15</sup> Read Stambhēśvari-lavḍha-vara-prasāda.

*ii u*

iii b

W. GRIGGS & SONS, PHOTO-LITH.



- 19 tyā(tya)-mahāśānta-viā(brā)hmana-pradhānā[n\*] an[y\*]ā[m\*]ś=cha danḍapāsi(śi)ka-  
 20 chāṭa-bhāṭa-vallabha(ñ)jātiyāḥ(yān) yathārhi<sup>1</sup> mānayaṭi vadhayaṭi<sup>2</sup> sam[ā\*]-  
 21 diśa(ya)ti ch=āṅgat(a) | sarvvataḥ si(śi)vam=asmākaṁ[i\*]viditam=astu bha[va\*]tām  
 Kh[ā\*]-  
 22 tiā<sup>3</sup>-vishaya-prativa(ba)ddha-Vallāśrīṅga-khaṇḍakshētra[m\*] [i\*]tasya cha paśchimēna  
 di-  
 23 g(a)-vibhāgēna Śālaṅki<sup>4</sup> nady=asti ut[t\*]arēṇa cha Mahānadi pu(pū)rvvōṇa si-  
 24 ma-sandhau āśva[t\*]tha-vṛiksha-dvaya[m\*] vyavasthita[m\*] | dakṣiṇatas=tu  
 ku[t\*]ṭanasi-

## Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 25 lā sīmāvādhi[h\*] paratvōṇa | vyavasthiḥ<sup>5</sup> nidhyē-upanidhi-sahita Madhyadēs-ā-  
 26 kāra-bhu(bhū)ta-Khaḍuvāpalī-bhaṭṭa-grāma-vinirgata(m)-Maudgalya-gōtrēṇa Bhākra-  
 myā<sup>6</sup>-  
 27 śva-pravarēṇ=Āṅgiras-ānupravarēṇa Bhu(Bhū)shaṇ-ābhidhānē[na\*] Vāja[se]nōya-  
 charaṇa-  
 28 Kāṇva-sākhādhyā[y\*]inā Bhaṭṭa-Bhu(Bhū)shaṇa-sushtēṇa<sup>7</sup> bhaṭṭaputra-śrī-Dāmōdarēṇa  
 pra-  
 29 bhu-kāy-aika-śaraṇēṇa mṛitvā ētat(a) sāsā(sa)nam tad-anantaram tat(a)-putrēṇa  
 30 bhaṭṭaputra-Chhaḍōka-nāmā tām(v)ra-sāsana[m\*] pratillavdham<sup>8</sup>=iti | P[ā\*]-  
 31 ram(a)parya-kul-āvatārēṇa y[ā\*]vad=Vēd-ārtha-vachanēṇa yathā [i\*] kāṇḍā[t\*]  
 32 kāṇḍā[t\*] prarōhami<sup>9</sup> | śāsanēṇa pratināsi sahasrēṇa virōha-  
 33 ai [i\*] ēvam vuddhā<sup>10</sup> parā[r\*]ddhañ=cha paratō va[m\*]śāvatārēṇa [bhavadbhīr-  
 asmad-uparōdhā\*]d=dharmma-gauravā[oh\*]=cha na kē-  
 34 nachī[t\*] [svalp=āpi bādha-karaṇiyyā [i\*] tathā chauktam<sup>11</sup> dharmma-śāstrōshu[||\*]  
 Phalaṇa<sup>12</sup> kṛiṣṭā mahī[m\*] dadyā[t\*] sa-vija-sasya mē-  
 35 dōni<sup>13</sup> | yāva[t\*]surya kṛitām lokō tāva svargga mahiyatō || <sup>14</sup> Vēda-vākyasina-  
 36 yō jihvā vadanirshi dēvatāḥ bhumi hattā tath-ānyavcha ahō mā(m) hara  
 m[ā]  
 37 hara | (||) yath-āpsu patitam Śakra tailavind[n]<sup>15</sup> visarppati | evam bhu(bhū)-  
 mi-kṛi-

## Third Plate ; First Side.

- 38 tam dāna[ā\*] sasyō sasyō prarōhati || Ādityō Varuṇō Vishṇu<sup>16</sup> Vrahmā Sōma-  
 (mo) Hāt[ā\*]-  
 39 śana[h\*] ||(I) Su(Śū)lapāṇi(ni)s=tu bhagavām(vān=)ābhinandanti bhu(bhū)mida[m\*]  
 | (II) Āsphōṭaya[n\*]ti-  
 40 pitaraḥ pravalga(ya)nti pitāmahā[h\*] ||(I) bhu(bhū)mi-dātā kulō jātā(taḥ) sa  
 mē drātā bhavi-

<sup>1</sup> Read yathārham.<sup>2</sup> Read bōdhayati.<sup>3</sup> The t of Khāṭiā is slightly misshaped so that it looks almost like n.<sup>4</sup> [The present river Sālki.—S. K.]<sup>5</sup> Read °sthitam nidhy-upanidhi-sahitam.<sup>6</sup> [The kra of Bhākramyāśva looks like a cancelled ka. Read Bhākramyāśva.—S. K.]<sup>7</sup> Read -labdham=.<sup>8</sup> Read -utēṇa.<sup>9</sup> [The writer originally wrote prarōhanti but cancelled the i after h. Read prarōhanti | yā tatēṇa

pratanōśi, see above, p. 324, n. 9.—S. K.]

<sup>11</sup> Read ch-ōhtam.<sup>12</sup> Read phalakṛiṣṭām.<sup>13</sup> Read buddhā.<sup>14</sup> Read sa-bijām sasya-mādinim | yāvat sūrya-kṛitālōka=tāvat svargē.<sup>15</sup> Read Vēda-vāk smṛitayō jihvā dādanti rishi-dēvatāḥ |<sup>16</sup> Read Viśṇu=Brahmā.<sup>17</sup> Read -bindur.

- 41 shyati || (Rv)vahubhir-vvasudhā dattā rājōnaiḥ<sup>1</sup> Sagar-ādibhi[ḥ\*] || Mā  
rud=aphala-saṁkā<sup>2</sup> .
- 42 paradēśhu pārṇitām || yasya yasya yadā bhu(bhū)mi[s\*] tasya tasya tadā  
phala[m] ||\* S[v]a-
- 43 da[t\*]tām parada[t\*]tām-vā yō harēta(m) (d)vasuudharām ||(l) sa viśṭhāyā[m\*]  
krimir-bhu(bhū) .
- 44 tvā pitṛibhi[ḥ\*] saha pachyatē || Hiranyam=ēkam gām=ēk[ā\*]m bhūmim=apy-a-  
45 rddham=aṅgulām | hara[n\*] ma(na)rakam=āyāti yāvad=ābhu(bhū)ti-saṁplavaḥ<sup>4</sup> |(l)|  
Bhu(ū)mi[m\*]
- 46 yaḥ pratigrihṇā(nā)ti yach(ś)=cha bhu(bhū)mi[m\*] (ya pratigrihṇāti yach=cha  
bhūmi) prayachchhati | ubhau
- 47 tau puṇya(nya)-karmāṇau niya[tām\*] svargga-gāminau |(l)| Haṣatē hārayatē  
bhu(bhū)mi[m\*] manda-vu(bu)-
- 48 dḍhis=tamvṛitah | sa vṛaddhō<sup>5</sup> vārūnaiḥ pāsai[s\*] tīrya[g\*]-yōnīshu jāyatē |(l)|  
Mā-pā-
- 49 rthiva(h) kadāchit=[tv\*]am vāhmasvaḥ<sup>6</sup> manasā=d=api | anahēsha<sup>7</sup> dha[r\*]ma[m\*]-  
bhāi[sha\*]jya[m\*]ētārta<sup>8</sup>hal[ā]-
- 50 halām viśam || Avīśam viśam=ity=ēhu[r\*] vrahmasvaḥ<sup>6</sup> viśa[m\*] uchyatē || (l)  
viśa[m\*] ēkā-

*Third Plate ; Second Side.*

- 51 [ki]nō hanti vrahmasvaḥ<sup>6</sup> putra-pautrikām |(l)| Lōha-churṇa<sup>9</sup>-āśma-<sup>10</sup>  
churnnaṇ<sup>9</sup>=cha viśaṇ=cha [ja\*]-
- 52 rayō[n\*] naraḥ | vrahmasvaḥ<sup>6</sup> trīshu lōkēshu kaḥ pumā[n\*] jarāmishyati<sup>11</sup> |  
Vājapē-
- 53 ya-sahasrāpi aśyamēdha-satāni cha | gavāni koṭi-pradānēna [bhūmi-ha]-
- 54 rttā na śyudhyati<sup>12</sup> || Iti kamala-daḥām-vu-vindu-lālām<sup>13</sup> śrīyam=anu[chintya]
- 55 manushya-jivitaṇ=cha [l\*] sakalam=idam=udāhṛitaṇ=cha vudhaiḥ<sup>14</sup> na hi purushaiḥ
- 56 paraki(ki)rttayo vilōpyā[ḥ\*] |(l)| Vijaya-rājyē samvatsarē śatavi-
- 57 ṇsanti<sup>15</sup> varisha Mārgastira sudi tithi paṁchamy[ā\*]m utakina-<sup>6</sup>
- 58 ṇ=cha vaṇik(a)-suvarṇpakāra-Sivapāgā Pāṇḍisuta lāṁchhitā[m\*]
- 59 māhārājaki-mudr=etiḥ<sup>17</sup> ||

<sup>1</sup> Read *vājābhīḥ*.

<sup>2</sup> Read *bhūd=aphala-saṁkā* vaḥ *paradatt=ēti pārthivāḥ*. This half *śloka* has been placed between the two halves of the preceding one.

<sup>3</sup> Read *bhūmī*=

<sup>4</sup> Read *brahmasvaḥ*.

<sup>5</sup> Read *ślud=ūhalā*.

<sup>6</sup> Read *jarayishyati* ||.

<sup>7</sup> Read *buddhā*.

<sup>8</sup> Read *māhārājakiya-mudray=ēti*.

<sup>9</sup> Read *-plavaḥ*.

<sup>10</sup> Read *ānēsha*, see above, Vol. XI, p. 101, l. 1 (l. 32 of the grant).

<sup>11</sup> Read *-chūrṇa*.

<sup>12</sup> Read *śudhyati*.

<sup>13</sup> Read *śādvīṁśatimē varshā*.

<sup>14</sup> Read *śaddhō*.

<sup>15</sup> Read *āśma*.

<sup>16</sup> Read *-āśma*.

<sup>17</sup> Read *-āmbu-bindu-lālām śrīyam*.

<sup>18</sup> Read *utkṛṣṭaṇ=cha*.

## No. 37.—INSCRIPTIONS AT YEWUR.

BY LIONEL D. BARNETT.

(Concluded from p. 298.)

## C.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI: A.D. 1105.

This inscription is on a stone in the garden-land of Chikkira-Rāmappa, on the north of the village. —At the top of the stone there are sculptures: towards the centre, the sun and moon, and below them, from left to right, two standing figures, a cow and calf, and a crooked sword or dagger.—The writing covers a space about 1' 6½" wide by 3' 11" high, and is for the most part very well preserved: but there has been slight damage at the ends of lines 25 to 28.

The characters are Kanarese, of the regular type of the eleventh and twelfth centuries: their shape is intermediate between the somewhat slender sloping character of the previous generation and the upright rounded forms that appear soon afterwards. Their height varies slightly, being approximately ½" to ⅝". They are fairly well formed; but in some cases (*viz.* lines 32 and 43) letters have been omitted and afterwards added below the line.—Except for one Sanskrit verse at the beginning and two at the end, the language is Kanarese, in prose, and practically in the medieval form of development: note the nominative plural in *aru* (instead of *ar*) in lines 16, 17, 18, 24, 32, and the locative in *alli*, lines 28-29, 33, against a freer use of the endings *o* and *al*. We may note the word *kamma* (line 30), denoting a measure of area; neither *kamma* nor *kamba*, which appears in some other inscriptions, is known to Kittel's dictionary.

The object of the inscription is to record the grant of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Yēwūr, houses, an oil-mill, and a customs-duty to be levied in kind on the sale of areca-nuts, for the upkeep of a local temple of Kēśava (Vishṇu); and it was issued by Satyaprachāra Bhaṭṭāraka Dēva, apparently a pontiff of a (? Vaiṣṇava) sanctuary at Yēwūr, in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramāditya VI. The General Raviyaṇa-bhaṭṭa and the god Īṣaṇēśvara, mentioned in this record, are already known from the Yēwūr inscription B, of A.D. 1077 (p. 269 above).

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Pārthiva, being the thirtieth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-kāla, *i.e.* of the reign of Vikramāditya VI; the new-moon of Mārgasīra; Sōmavāra (Monday). Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"Like so many dates of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, this date is irregular; that is, it does not work out in satisfactory agreement with the stated details, the discrepancy here being in respect of the week-day. The Pārthiva *samvatsara* in question began, as a Chaitrādi lunar year according to the southern lunisolar system of the cycle, on 18 March, A.D. 1105. The given *tithi*, the new-moon of Mārgasīrsha, answers for that year to 8 December, on which day it ended at about 9 hrs. 47 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But that day was a Friday, whereas the record specifies a Monday."

The only places mentioned are Ēhūr, *i.e.* Yēwūr itself, and the Sagara three-hundred, in which district the record locates Ēhūr. For some remarks on this district see above, p. 272 f.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

- 1 [Namō] bhagavatē Vāsudēvāya || ²Pāntu vō Narā-  
2 simhasya nakha-lāṅgaḷa-kōṭaya[ḥ\*] Hiranyakaśipō-

<sup>1</sup> From the ink-impressions.<sup>2</sup> Metre: Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).



8 r-vaksha[<sup>h</sup>\*]-kshetr-āśri(ari)k-kardam-ārunāḥ || [1\*] Ōm<sup>1</sup> Svasti Samasta-  
 4 bhuvan-āśraya śrī-prithvi-vallabha-mahārājādhirāja  
 5 paramōśva(śva)ra paramabhaṭṭārakam Satyaśraya-kula-  
 6 tijaṭa Chālukya-ābharanām śrīmat-[T\*]tribhuvanama-  
 7 lla-dēvara vijaya-rājyam-uttar-ōttar-ābhivṛddhi(dḍhi)-prava-  
 8 rddha(rddha)mānam-ā-ohamdr-ārka-tāram salattam-ire  
 9 Kalyāṇada nele-vidinoḥ suka(kha)-samkathā-vinōdadim rā-  
 10 jya[m\*]-geyyuttum-ire || Svasti Śrīmada-jit<sup>2</sup>-sakala-vādi(di)-nī-  
 11 kara pād-ākraṇta-jagati-pati sakala-vidya-mano-rānjita Śa-  
 12 rasvati-samullasita-vadan-āravinda ahita-jana-bhaṭṭa(ṣṇi)-  
 13 karaṇa sakala-hita-jan-ōśh-āpūrti-karapa sakala-bra-  
 14 hma-vidyā-tat[t\*]v-āgata yama-niyama-avādhyā-dhyā-  
 15 na-dhāraṇa-maun-ānushṭhāna-japa-samādhi-śīla-sampāṇna  
 16 dvija-guru-pūjā-tatparar-mmārttaṇḍ-ōj[i\*]vala-kīrtti-yntaru  
 17 sakala-śāstra-viśāradaru śrīmat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēvara  
 18 param-ārādhyar-appa śrīmat-Satyaprachāra-bhaṭṭāraka-dēvaru  
 19 Svasti Śrīmach-Chālukya-Vikrama-kāleḍa mūvatte(tta)noya Pa-  
 20 rtthiva-samvatsarada Mārggasirad-amāvāsyē Sōmavāram vyati-  
 21 pātad-amdu Sagara-mūnūrara baliya tamm-ēlkeya Bhū-  
 22 ra Isapēsvara-dōvarim mūḍana dēseyalu śrī-Kōsa(śa)va-dēvargge khaṇ-  
 23 ḍa-sphuṭita-jirṇa-ōddhāra-pūjā-nivēdya-nandē-divige-pavitr-ārōha-  
 24 ṇa-nimittav-ēgi munna Baviyana-bhaṭṭa-dāḍḍaṇyākuru biṭṭa  
 25 mattaru ār-olag-ēgi ūrim baḍagalu Isapēsvara-dēvara [ke]-  
 26 yyim paḍuvalu mūvatt-aydu-gōṇa Dēnavinōdana ghaleya-  
 27 lu biṭṭa mattaru paṇṇ-eradu amkadoḷa(l) mattaru 12 Annama-ga[m\*],  
 28 ḍana keṇeya kelag-Isapēsvara-dēvara galḍeyim vāyā(ya)vya-  
 29 dalli galḍe mattaru 1 ūrim mād(mū)ḍana halladiṇ baḍaga tāṇṭa[m\*]  
 30 kamma 450 dēvara satrada mane 1 pūjāriya mane 1 dēva-  
 31 ra nandē-divigege naḍeva gūṇada mane 1 amṭa mane māra gā-  
 32 ṇa 1 nakharamuṇ nāṇā-dōśi<sup>3</sup>-gātrigara haṇṇavanarumeantaranumai-  
 33 rddu aḍake mēridalli poṇge aḍake aydu hōring-irppatt-ayd-e-  
 34 le || I dharmmavāṇ prapīḷisidavargge Kurpkaḥetradoḷ sāsira  
 35 kavileya kōḍum kolagumam poṇṇalu kattisi sūrya-graha-  
 36 padol chatur-vvēda-pāragar-appa brāhmaṇargge kotta phala || I dha-  
 37 rmmaman-ālidavargge Vāraṇāsiyoḷ sāsira kavileya-  
 38 mam chatur-vvēda-pāragar-appa brāhmaṇaruman-āliḍa pūṭaka sārḍḍu ||  
 39 Śloka || 'Sāmānyō-yam dharmma-sōtu[r\*]-nripāṇām kālō-kālō palani-  
 40 yō bhavadbhīḥ saryvān-ōtēṇ bhāginah pārtthivēndrēṇ bhūyō  
 41 bhūyō yāchātō Rāmabhadrah || 'Sva-dattēṇ para-dattēṇ vā y  
 42 harētu(ta) vasundharēṇ shashṭhi(ṣṭi)r-vvarsha-sahasrāṇi viśthāyām jā-  
 43 yatō kri(kri)miḥ || I dharmmam-ā-cha[m\*]drā[r\*]kka-tāram salatta<sup>4</sup> mam-  
 44 gāḷa mahā śrī śrī

<sup>1</sup> Represented by a spiral symbol.

<sup>2</sup> The *ś* was omitted, and then was supplied below the line.

<sup>3</sup> Motiq: Śloka (Anushtubh).

<sup>4</sup> The syllables *es* and *ita* were omitted, and then were inserted below the line; read *salga*.

<sup>5</sup> Read *śrīmat-īḥ*.

<sup>6</sup> Motiq: Śloka.



2 3 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44  
 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42  
 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44.



## TRANSLATION.

Homage to the Lord Vāsudēva! May the tips of the Man-Lion's ploughshare-like nails, red with the gore-mud of the field which is Hiranyakūṣip's breast, pierce you!

(Line 8) Om! Welfare! While the victorious reign of the fortunate king Tribhuvanamalla, refuge of the whole world, darling of Fortune and the Earth, great Emperor, supreme Lord, supreme Master, ornament of Satyaśāstra's age, embellishment of the Chāṭi-kyas, is proceeding on a course of successively increasing prosperity for as long as the moon, sun, and stars shall endure, [and] he is wielding the government with enjoyment of pleasant conversations in the capital city of Kalyāṇa,—

(Line 10) the happy and fortunate Satyaprachara Bhattacharya Dēva, who has overcome all the crowds of disputants, whose feet are approached by the lords of the earth, who delights the minds of all the learned, who displays Sarasvatī in the lotus of his mouth, who reduces to ashes the evil, who fulfils the wishes of all good people, who has reached the true essence of spiritual law, who is characterized by the greater and minor observances, study, meditation, mental concentration, the observance of silence, the muttering of prayers, and concentration of thoughts, who is devoted to the worship of Brāhmanas and elders, who has the brilliant glory of the sun, who is expert in all books of authority, who is highly adored of the fortunate king Tribhuvanamalla,

(Line 19) on a Monday, at the time of a *vyatkrānta*, on the full-moon day of Mērgasira of the year Parthiva, the thirtieth of the happy and fortunate Chālukya-Vikrama era,

(Line 21) did, for the benefit of the [temple of the] blessed god Kōśava [situate] in the eastern quarter from [that of] the god Īsapēśvara of Bhūr, [the town] of his administration, within the Sagara three-hundred, for the purpose of restoration of broken, burst, or outworn [parts of the buildings], worship, oblations, perpetual lights, and the ceremony of the sacred thread,<sup>1</sup> grant twelve *mattar* [of arable land], in figures 12 *mattar*, in Dānavinōda's measuring-staff of thirty-five spans, including six *mattar* formerly granted by the General Rviyana Bhattacha, on the north of the village (and) on the west of the arable land of the god Īsapēśvara;

(Line 27) [also] one *mattar* rice-field below Annama Gaunḍa's tank [and] on the north-west of the rice-field of the god Īsapēśvara; [also] 450 *kamma* garden-land north of the stream on the east of the town;

(Line 30) [also] one house for the choultry of the god, one house for the priest, and one house for an oilmill applied for the perpetual lights of the god: total, three houses and one oilmill.

(Line 32) [Also] on sales of areca-nuts, the burghers, foreign merchants, market officials (P), and other persons, being [convened,<sup>2</sup> they allotted an impost of] five areca-nuts on each gold piece [and] twenty-five leaves on each load.

(Line 34). For such as maintain this pious foundation the fruit will be as though they adorned with gold the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine in Kurukshētra and gave them during an eclipse of the sun to Brāhmanas versed in the Four Vēdas; to such as infringe this pious foundation the sin will be accounted to them as if they slew at Benares a thousand kine and Brāhmanas versed in the Four Vēdas.

(Line 39). Śloka: "This general principle of pious foundations of kings must be maintained by you in every age;" again and again Rāmabhadra makes this entreaty to all these fortunate sovereigns. He who should take away land, whether granted by himself or by others, is born as a worm in dung for sixty thousand years. This pious foundation is to endure as long as the moon, sun, and stars. Happiness! Great fortune!

<sup>1</sup> *Pavitra*: see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. 38 (1909), p. 52.

<sup>2</sup> The *śloka* of the text seems to stand for the *śānti-śloka*, *śānti-śloka*, "being together [in assembly]", which is found in Mysore inscriptions.



## D.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI: A.D. 1110.

This inscription is on a stone apparently built into a wall near a mosque inside the village.—There seems to have been a full row of sculptures at the top of the stone; but there is seen now only a cow, at the left end.—The writing covers a space about  $14\frac{1}{2}$ " in width by  $19\frac{1}{2}$ " in height. It is well enough preserved as far as it goes; but the bottom of it, containing the minatory formulæ, is broken away and lost.

The characters are Kanarese, of the early twelfth century; they vary in size from about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{3}{8}$ ".—The language is Old-Kanarese prose.

The inscription records donations to a temple of Karmatēśvara at Ēhūr by certain guilds of craftsmen, and is dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla-Vikramāditya VI.

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Vikṛita, being the thirty-fifth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-varsha, i.e. of the reign of Vikramāditya VI; the full-moon of the bright fortnight of Jēshṭha, (i.e. Jyēshṭha, Jyāishṭha); Somavāra (Monday); an eclipse of the moon. Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"The *tithi* is denoted by the curious word *paurṇamavāsye*, which looks like a mixture of *paurṇamāsi* and *amāvāsye*; but the specification of the fortnight and the eclipse make it clear that the full-moon was intended.<sup>1</sup> This date, also, is irregular. The Vikṛita *saṃvatsara* in question began on 23 March, A.D. 1110. The given *tithi*, the full-moon of Jyāishṭha, answers for that year to 4 June, on which day it ended at about 5 hrs. 49 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But the day was a Saturday, whereas the record specifies a Monday; and there was no eclipse, either visible or invisible in India. It may be added that there was also no eclipse of the sun, either visible or invisible in India, at the new-moon of Jyāishṭha, which was at about 4 hrs. 7 min. on Sunday, 19 June."

TEXT.<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Ōm<sup>3</sup> Svasti Samasta-bhuvan-āśraya
- 2 śri-pri(pri)thvī-vallabha mahārājādhirājān
- 3 paramēśvara paramabhaṭṭāraka Satyā-
- 4 śraya-kuḷa-tīlakam Chālky<sup>4</sup>-ābharanam
- 5 śrīmat-Tribhuvanamalla-dēva-vija-
- 6 ya-rājyam=uttar-ōttar-ābi(bhi)vṛiddhi-pravard[dha\*]-
- 7 mānam=ā-chaṇḍr-ārka-t[ā\*]raṁ saluttum=ire
- 8 Svasti Śri-Chālukya-Vikrama-varśa(rsha)da 35<sup>5</sup> Vikri(kṛi)-
- 9 ta-saṃvatsarada Jēshṭha suḍhdha<sup>6</sup> paurṇamavāsye Sō-
- 10 mavāra sōma-grahana-parbba-ni-
- 11 mittadin Ēhūra Karmatēśvara-dēvargge 120 kot[t\*]aḷi-
- 12 y=ilḍu kottaru kalkuṭiga-gottaḷi hoṃge h[ā\*]-
- 13 ga kamchagāra-gottaḷi kaḍaharada<sup>7</sup> supṇav-anitu-

<sup>1</sup> [According to the Elliot MS. Collection, R. A. S. copy, vol. 2, p. 366 b, this curious expression *paurṇamavāsye* or a very similar one—(what the transcription actually has is *pūrṇamāsyā*)—occurs in an inscription of A.D. 1077 at Yedarāve in the neighbourhood of Yēwūr.—J. F. F.]

<sup>2</sup> From the ink-impressions.

<sup>3</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.

<sup>4</sup> Read *Chāluky*: the *l* has the *s*-like form of the superscript *vīrāma* attached to it, instead of the vowel *u*.

<sup>5</sup> There is an omission here of the ordinal ending *neya* (*aneya*).

<sup>6</sup> Read *suddha*.

<sup>7</sup> The reading of this word is not quite clear. The second letter seems to be *ḍa*; but on the right side of it, level with the middle of the letter, is a small hook.

- 14 mañ baḍai-kammmāṣar-akkasāleyaru berattum-  
 15 bar-ādiy-āgi okkala aḍ[d\*]amam biṭṭaru [||\*] Yint-i  
 16 dharummama[m\*] pratipā[li\*]sidavargge Vāraṇāsiyalu  
 17 . . . . .

## TRANSLATION.

Om! Hail! While the victorious reign of His Majesty the fortunate king Tribhuvana-malla, asylum of the whole world, favourite of Fortune and the Earth, paramount Emperor, supreme Lord, supreme Master, decoration of Sityāśraya's race, ornament of the Chālukyas, was proceeding in its course of increasing success, to last as long as the sun, moon, and stars,—

(Line 8) on the full-moon day of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha of the year Vikṛita, the thirty-fifth of the happy and prosperous Chālukya-Vikrama era, on Monday, on the occasion of a *parva* in which the moon was eclipsed,

(Line 11) the 120 [members of the] guilds, being [convened],<sup>1</sup> made gifts to the god Kammatāśvara of Ēhūr: the stone-cutters' guild assigned one quarter of a gold piece; the braziers' guild, as much lime for drawing sacred figures<sup>2</sup> [as was necessary]; the carpenters and blacksmiths, the goldsmiths, the *berattumbur* (?)<sup>3</sup>, and others, an *aḍa*<sup>4</sup> for each residence.

## E.—OF THE TIME OF VIKRAMADITYA VI : A.D. 1125.

This inscription is on a pillar in the south part of a temple of Bhāmvi-Basavaṇṇa, "Basavaṇṇa of the well".—There are no sculptures in this case.—The writing covers a space about 9" in width by 2' 1" in height, and is well-preserved.

The characters are Kanarese, and good types of the writing of the early twelfth century; their average height is from about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".—The language is Kanarese prose (lines 1-21), followed by a Sanskrit minatory formula in verse (lines 21-24). The Kanarese is in a stage of development midway between the ancient and the medieval dialects; typical of this is the use of the euphonic vowel *i* in *brāhmānarigaṃ* (lines 8, 10) and *brāhmānarige* (line 14), beside *dēvarggaṃ* (line 8) and similar forms. There is some confusion between the intervocalic *l* and the Kanarese *ḷ*; thus we find *Chālukya* (line 1), *koḷugumaṃ* (line 15), and *phaḷam* (line 16) beside *phalam* (line 24), etc. On the other hand we find *aḷidavargge* (line 17) for *aḷidavargge*.

The object of the inscription is to record a grant of land for the maintenance of the lights and staff of the temple of Somaśvara at Ēhūr by a minister named Lakshmanayya, who bears the title of *taḍeya daṇḍanāyaka* (lines 5-6). If we may connect this term with the common word *taḍe*, 'bar, restraint', we may conjecturally translate the title as "general in charge of reserves", in the fiscal, not the military, sense.

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Viśvāvasu, being the fiftieth year of the Chālukya-Vikrama-kala, i.e. of the reign of Vikramāditya VI; the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada; Bṛihaspativara (Thursday). Dr. Fleet gives me the

<sup>1</sup> *iḷḍu*: see note 2 on p. 331 above.

<sup>2</sup> This translation is conjectural, assuming that *kaḍahara* (or whatever the word may be) is connected with *kaḍe*, "ornamental lines and figures drawn with white clay, lime, flour, etc., in and in the front of houses, on thresholds, etc., daily or on festive occasions" (Kittel, *s.v.*, where a connection with *kaḍavara* is suggested). Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests the root *kaḍeyu*, to churn or turn, so that the phrase would mean "dust of turnings."

<sup>3</sup> The words *berattumb=okkalalli* are also found in an inscription of Managōḷi (above, Vol. V, p. 20).

<sup>4</sup> An *aḍa* = seven *duddus*.

following remarks :—“ This date, again, is irregular. The *Viśvāvasa saṁvatsara* in question began on 8 March, A.D. 1125. The given tithi, Bhādrapada sukla 5, answers for that year to 5 August, on which day it ended at about 17 hrs. 38 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But that day was a Wednesday, whereas the record specifies a Thursday.”

Vāḷvariva-pura, the place in which lay the land mentioned in the grant, is difficult to identify. I am however inclined to think that it is the village styled ‘Valuwar’ on the Indian Atlas, sheet 57 (1854), and ‘Yaluwar’ in the Hyderabad Topographical Survey, sheet No. 78 (Suggur Circar). This place lies about fourteen miles north-by-north-east from Yewar.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Ōm<sup>2</sup> Svasti Śrīmach-Chaḷukya-Vikra-
- 2 ma-kālada 50neya Viśvāvasu-
- 3 saṁvatsarada Bhādrapada su(śu)ddha 5
- 4 Bri(Bṛi)haspati-vārad-aṁdu śrī-
- 5 man-mahā-pradā(dhā)nam taḍeya da-
- 6 ṇḍanayakam Lakshmanayyamaḷā Ṛ-
- 7 hūra śrī-Svayambhu-Somēśvara-dē-
- 8 varggam brāhmaṇarigam Vāḷvari-
- 9 va-purada taḍeyal-āvanodeyam<sup>3</sup>
- 10 dēvara namdā-divigegam brāhmaṇari-
- 11 gamv<sup>4</sup>=ā-chaṁdr-ārka-tāram barām barām<sup>5</sup> bi-
- 12 tṭar-I dharmamamam pratipālisida-
- 13 varggam Vāraṇāsiyalu chatu[r\*]-vvē-
- 14 da-pāragar-appa brāhmaṇarige sē-
- 15 sira kaviloṇḍa kōḍum kōḷagu-
- 16 mam ponnalu kattisi kōṭṭa phala-
- 17 m=I dharmmaman-aḷidavargge
- 18 Vāraṇāsiyalu chatu[r\*]-vvēda-
- 19 pāragar-appa brāhmaṇaruma[m\*] ka-
- 20 vileyuman-aḷida dōsham sē-
- 21 rggum || <sup>6</sup>Akarasya karikara-
- 22 [ṇa]m gō-sahasra-vadhaḥ smṛi(smṛi)-
- 23 taḥ [l\*] kara-pravṛitti-vichchhēdād-gō-
- 24 kōṭi-pa(pha)lam-aśnutō ||

## TRANSLATION.

Om ! On Thursday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada of the year Viśvāvasu, the fiftieth of the happy and fortunate Chaḷukya-Vikrama era, the fortunate High Minister Lakshmanayya, General in charge of Reserves (?), granted in perpetuity, for as long as moon, sun, and stars shall endure, . . . . .<sup>7</sup> in the reserve (?) of Vāḷvariva-pura to the fortunate god Svayambhu-Somēśvara of Hūr, for [the maintenance of] a perpetual lamp for the god and for [the maintenance of] Brāhmaṇas.

<sup>1</sup> From the ink-impressions.

<sup>2</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.

<sup>3</sup> Or perhaps we should read *taḍeya āvanodeyam*.

<sup>4</sup> This spelling represents the transition between the ancient *sonne* and the later sound which appears in the mediæval and modern dialects as *-vu*; the scribe here writes both sounds.

<sup>5</sup> The second *barām* is superfluous.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh) : the first *pāda* consists of nine (instead of eight) syllables.

<sup>7</sup> The meaning of *āvanode* is not apparent.

(Line 12) For those who maintain this pious foundation the merit is as if they adorned with gold the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine and gave them in Benares to Brāhmanas learned in the Four Vēdas. For those who break down this pious foundation the same guilt accrues as if they should destroy at Benares Brāhmanas learned in the Four Vēdas and king.

(Line 21) The imposition of taxes upon a tax-free [estate] is declared to be [as sinful as] the slaughter of a thousand kine ; by suppressing the operation of taxes a man enjoys the merit of [giving] a crore of kine.

#### F.—OF THE TIME OF RAYAMURĀRI-SŌVIDĒVA : A.D. 1173.

This inscription is on a pillar in the east part of the same temple of Bhāmvi-Basavappa.—In this case, again, there are no sculptures.—The writing covers a space about 12½" in width by 9" in height, and is well-preserved.

The characters are Kanarese, of a type usual in the latter half of the twelfth century, and measure on an average about ½" in height. They are upright and well rounded, and are moreover characterised by the occasional use of two special letters, namely those for *m* and *y*, which were favoured during this period in Kanarese epigraphy.<sup>1</sup> The letter *m* when thus written strongly resembles the ordinary *ro*, except that the hook on the top of it is usually shorter than a superscript *o*; the *y* is very like the form which is depicted in Bühler's *Palaeographia*, plate 8, col. 10, no. 35, except that in our inscription the letter is surmounted on its right side by a small curl resembling that used for the vowel *e*. We have these peculiar forms in *mu* at the end of l. 1, *ma* at the end of l. 4, *mam* in l. 10, and *ya* in l. 2.—The language is throughout Kanarese prose. The euphonic *i*, usual in the later language between *r* and *g*, is found in *dēvarasariḡe* (l. 4), as against, e.g., *brāhmaṇargge* (l. 13); *u* is written instead of the *virāma* in *śrīmatu* (l. 1), *baḡaḡalu* (l. 8), *mūḡala* (ib.), and *mattaru* (l. 9). Once we find *ḷ* for *ḷ* (l. 10); and *ḷ* takes the place of the older *ḷ*.

The object of the inscription is to record a grant of land made in the reign of the Kalachurya king Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva for the maintenance of the temple of the god Mallikārjuna at Ēhūr. The donor is a certain Tripurāntaka-dēvarasa, described as *mahā-prahhu* (apparently a governor) of Ēhūr, who made the grant at the instance of his son Talavara Chandeya-nāyaka. The genealogy of this Tripurāntaka is fully given in the next inscription, (G). The conveyance of the land was performed with "laving of the feet of Tatpurusha-dēva", who must have been a priest or Āchārya of the temple.<sup>2</sup>

• The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Vijaya, being the seventh year of the reign of the Kalachurya king Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva; the full-moon day of Kārttika; Ādivāra (Sunday). Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"The Vijaya *samvatsara* in question began on 16 March, A.D. 1173. The given *tithi*, the full-moon of Kārttika, answers for that year to 22 October, on which day it ended at about 16 hrs. 35 min. after

<sup>1</sup> [The eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries were the time when these forms were most often in use: but the *m* is traced back to A.D. 804 by the Kanarese copper-plate record of Gōvinda III; see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, p. 127, and plate, line 14, *para-dattam-bā*. There was a corresponding form of *v*: it does not occur in the present inscription F, but is found in the next one, G, as well as in B above (*evārāḡam*, l. 2, p. 274, and *ōrēḡi*, l. 142, p. 279). For use of all the three forms together see the Ablūr inscription E of about A.D. 1200, Vol. V above, p. 252, plate; note therein the *m* in *marḡi*, line 44, the *y* in *anvayadoḡu*, line 62, and the *v* in *nilipeḡu*, line 39. —J. F. F.]

<sup>2</sup> It may be noted that Tatpurusha is one of the phases of Śiva, and is mentioned in a record of A.D. 1380, Vol. III above, p. 64, verse 10.

mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But that day was a Monday, whereas the record specifies a Sunday. The *tiṭhi* began, of course, on the Sunday, but at a very late time, namely at about 17 hrs. 43 min., or practically midnight; and no reason can be recognized in this case for using the *tiṭhi* as the current one at such an hour. Accordingly, this date, again, must be classed as irregular."

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Ōm<sup>2</sup> Svasti Ś[r\*]imat-Kaṣchuryya-chakravartti-Rāyamu-
- 2 rāri-Sōvidēva-varshada 7neya Vijaya-sa[m]vatsarada Kā-
- 3 rttika sabbha<sup>3</sup> puṇṇame Ādivāra vitipātad-amdu Ēhu(hū)ra
- 4 mahā-prabhu Tripurāntaka-dēvarasarigey-avara ma-
- 5 ga Taḷavara Chamdeya-nāyakaṇa bhinnapadiṁ śri-Mallikā-
- 6 rjuna-dēvara aṁga-bhōga-nivōdyakk-amdu Tatpurusha-dēvara kē-
- 7 lam karochchi dhārā-pūrvvakam māḍi vūrim paḍuva halla-
- 8 diṁ baḍagalu Gavarēśvara-dēvara keyim mūḍalu biṭṭa
- 9 koyi Voṛa[m\*]ṭana [Mallana\*] kola mattaru 1 tota kēlaḍi mattar 1.
- 10 sarvva-hamaśya(sya)v-āgi biṭṭaru || Yint-i dharmmamam prativāḷisi-
- 11 davargge<sup>4</sup> Vāraṇāsiyolu sāsira kavileya kō-
12. ~~ḍuṁḍam~~ kōḷagumam ponnalū kaṭṭisi chatur-vvōda-
13. pāragar-appa brāhmanargge kē(ko)ṭṭa phalam-akku Ōm<sup>5</sup> ||

## TRANSLATION.

(Line 1) On a *vyatipāta* on Sunday, the full-moon day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika of the year Vijaya, the seventh of the happy and fortunate Kaṣchurya Emperor Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva,

(Line 3) the *mahā-prabhu* of Ēhūr, Tripurāntaka-dēvarasar, at the instance of his son Taḷavara Chamdeya-nāyaka, has for the personal enjoyment and oblation of the god Mallikārjuna granted with laving of the feet of Tatpurusha-dēva and pouring of water one *mattar* of arable land, according to the measuring-standard of Oraṇṭana Malla,<sup>6</sup> on the north of the stream on the west of the village (and) on the east of the arable land of the god Gavarēśvara, (and) one quarter (?) *mattar* of garden-land, (in ownership) to be respected by all.

(Line 10) To those who maintain this pious foundation the merit of adorning with gold at Benares the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine and giving them to Brāhmins learned in the Four Vēdas will accrue. Ōm!

## G.—OF THE TIME OF SANKAMADEVA : A.D. 1179.

This inscription, the last of the Yēwār records, is on a pillar of a building known as the Madhyarāṅga, on the north of the village.—In this case, too, there are no sculptures.—The writing is on two faces of the pillar, each measuring about 10½" in width by 18" in height. It is well preserved all through.

<sup>1</sup> From the ink-impression.

<sup>2</sup> Read *śuddha*.

<sup>3</sup> Represented by a spiral symbol reversed.

<sup>4</sup> On this standard see inscription B, above, p. 283, l. 281.

<sup>5</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.

<sup>6</sup> Read *prativāḷi*.



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30  
 32  
 34  
 36  
 38  
 40

The characters are Kanarese, averaging from  $\frac{1}{16}$ " to a little over  $\frac{1}{8}$ " in height. They are well rounded, upright, and clearly cut, and are good types of the Kanarese writing of the latter half of the twelfth century. The special form of *y*, mentioned on p. 335 above as appearing in the inscription F, is found here in *kiriyaṇa* (l. 8) and *Miriṃje* (l. 24), and as the upper member of the conjunct consonant in *Kaḷachuryya* (l. 19) and *śohāryyaru* (l. 26). The corresponding form of *v* is found as the upper member of the conjunct letter in *paruvad-* (l. 22), *pūrvakaṃ* (l. 28), and *pūrvu* (l. 47, twice). The corresponding form of *m*, which is found in the inscription F and dates from A.D. 804,<sup>1</sup> is not found here.

The language of the inscription is Kanarese, in verse (ll. 3-14) and prose (ll. 14-46), preceded by the well-known Sanskrit verse beginning *Namas=tuṃga*° (ll. 1 to 3) and concluding with a Sanskrit minatory formula (ll. 46-8). The metrical Kanarese portion consists of two verses, which are borrowed with slight variations from verses 73 and 75 of inscription B; these are in the pure ancient dialect. The prose part verges on the medieval dialect, shewing the nominative plural with euphonic *u* in *-ru*, the dative in *-rige* (l. 44, but *-rgge* in l. 27), and initial *h* for *p* (*haḷḷadiṃ*, l. 36, and *hattu*, ll. 38-9).—As regards orthography, we may note that *r* is used for *ṛ* in *Oraṃṇana* (l. 37). The ancient *ḷ* does not appear, being replaced by *ḷ* in *paḷa*° (ll. 7, 14), *neḷaḷ* (l. 15), *koḷagumam* (l. 42), and *aḷi*° (ll. 44-6). The notation of the *virāma* by the vowel *u* is found in several places in the prose portion, as well as in *dhātriyoḷu* (ll. 13-14), and more notably in *tatu-kaṇṇiyan* (l. 11) and *bhavētu* (l. 48).

The purport of the inscription is to record a donation of land made in the time of the Kalachurya king Saṅkamaḍēva by Tripurāntaka-dēvarasa, the *mahā-prabhu* of Ēbūr, who is the protagonist of the previous inscription F. He here grants two plots of land and a right of drawing water to Jñānarāśi, the abbot of the Śaiva monastery attached to the local temple of Svayambhu-Sōmanātha (Śiva), for the maintenance of his establishment.

Tripurāntaka-dēva was the son of the General Nachaya-bhaṭṭa or Nāchana, eldest son of the same Ravidēva who is celebrated in our inscription B above, where the pedigree of the two latter worthies is fully set forth.

The donee Jñānarāśi is here described as being of the spiritual lineage of Chikkadēva of Miriṇje (the modern Miraj), the disciple of Maleyāḷa-dēva of the church of Elomela Sinha; the three last-named also appear in our inscription B, ll. 226-7, ? above, p. 283. This fraternity seems to have been a local branch of the ancient Lākuliśa-Pāśupata or Kālāmukha sect of Śaivism, which apparently affected names compounded with *rāśi*. The sect, which is supposed to have had its original home in Gujarāt, had made at this time considerable progress in the South. Some nearly contemporary inscriptions at Kaḷattūr and Tiruvānakkoyil mention Gōmaḍattu Śailarāśi Paṇḍita and Jñānarāśi Paṇḍita (possibly identical with the Jñānarāśi of the present inscription) as professors of the Kālāmukha doctrine and in possession of the temples there (see the Progress Report of the Epigraphist for Madras, 1911-12, p. 67). In the Kanarese country the sect had been established for many years: we find it in 1161 at Managōḷi (see vol. V above, p. 9 ff.), where the same Jñānarāśi is mentioned (ib., p. 30 f.).

The details of the date of this inscription are: the cyclic year Vikārin, being the fourth year of the reign of the Kalachurya king Saṅkamaḍēva; the new-moon day of Āśvayuja; Sōmavāra (Monday); a *mahā-parvan*. Dr. Fleet gives me the following remarks:—"The Vikārin *samvatsara* in question began on 11 March, A.D. 1179. The given *tithi*, the new-moon of Āśvina, answers for that year to Tuesday, 2 October, on which day it ended at about 13 hrs. 23 min. after mean sunrise (for Ujjain). But the occasion is marked as a special one by being mentioned as a *mahā-parvan*; and the allusion apparently is to the Dipāvali,

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. Fleet's note on p. 335 above.

Diwāli, which extends from Āśvina kṛishṇa 14 to Kārttika śukla 2 : at any rate there was no eclipse of the sun, either visible or invisible in India, at this new-moon. The Dipāvali or "row of lamps" being chiefly a nocturnal festival, the grants registered by this record may well have been made at night on the Monday, when the new-moon *tithi* had begun, which was at about 16 hrs. 1 min., or roughly 10.0 P.M.; and this may have led to the *tithi* being cited with the weekday on which it began.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly we may take Monday, 1 October, A.D. 1179, as a sufficiently satisfactory equivalent of the given date."

Among places this record again mentions Yēwūr by its earlier name of Dhūr. For Bellumbatte, Elarāve, Mirimje, and Śivapura, which are all mentioned in the inscription B, see above, p. 272. Dr. Fleet tells me that Oḍagere, which is mentioned in line 29, is a village, now known as Waḍagēri, which is shown in the Indian Atlas sheet 57 (1854) as 'Wudigeyru', four miles towards the north-west from Yēwūr. He adds that in an inscription of A.D. 1077 at Waḍagēri itself the name is written both as Oḍagere and as Oḍamgere; also, that the god whose name is given here as Dāyimōśvara is there called Dhāyimōśvara (with the dental aspirated *dh*, instead of the cerebral unaspirated *ḍ*), and that that record implies that his cult was established by a *Muṇḍalika* named Dhāyimayya.

### TEXT.<sup>2</sup>

#### First face.

- 1 Ōm<sup>3</sup> 4Namas=tunga-śiraś-chuṁbi-chāndra-chāmāra-chāravō [\*]
- 2 traṇḷōkya-nagar-āraṁbha-mūḷa-stāmbhāya
- 3 Śāmbhavō || [1\*] 5Iṁgaḍaliṁge Śitakaraṁ-ēmtu Kumā-
- 4 rakaṁ=ēmtu Dēva-dēvaṁge Murāntakaṁge Kusmā(sumā)-
- 5 yudhaṁ=ēmtu Jayāntaṁ=ēmtu Sa(śa)kraṁge ta-
- 6 nūjan=ante Ravidēva-chamūpati saṁda, Koppa-
- 7 dēvaṁge taṁnūjan=ēmdaḍ=adaṛ=umṇatiyaṁ pogaḷalke
- 8 vēḷkumō || [2\*] 6Vinuṭaṁ Nāchapaṇa-ātanim kiṛiya-
- 9 vaṁ Koppaṁ tadīy-ānūjanmaṇa-avaṁ Vāṁ(vā)vaṇa-
- 10 n-ātanimde kiṛiyātaṁ Rēvaṇaṁ tatū-
- 11 kaṇiyaṁ=avaṁ Sōvaṇaṁ=ēmb=ivar=ssakaḷa-vidyā-
- 12 pāraṇa=ppuṇya-bhājanar=ātm-ōdbhavar=ē-
- 13 doḍ-ā vibhuvīṁ=aiṁt-ār=dhthaiṁṇayar<sup>7</sup>=ī dhā-
- 14 triyolū || [3\*] Eṁb=ī pogaḷtegaṁ
- 15 negaḷtegaṁ aggaḷam=enisida Koppaṇa-bhaṭṭa-da-
- 16 ṇḍanāyakara taṁnūjaṁ Nācheya-bhaṭṭa-daṁ-
- 17 ḍanāyakara tat-taṁnūjan=appa śrīmatu 8-
- 18 hūra mahā-prabhu Tripurāntaka-dēvaraṣa.

<sup>1</sup> [Professor Kielhorn has told us (*Ind. Ant.*, vol. 26, p. 184) that the chief day of the Dipāvali is that one on which the moon is in the *nakṣatra* Svāti. But this does not help in the present matter. The moon usually enters Svāti on Āśvina kṛishṇa 14, but occasionally not even till Kārttika śukla 1: and this was the case on the present occasion; she did not come to Svāti till about 9 hrs. 50 min. after mean sunrise on the Wednesday, which was Kārttika śukla 1.—J. F. F.]

<sup>2</sup> From the ink-impression.

<sup>3</sup> Represented by a four-pointed symbol.

<sup>4</sup> Metre: Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

<sup>5</sup> Metre: Uṭpalamālā: this is verse 73 in the inscription B, above, p. 280. The first word is there spelt

<sup>6</sup> both forms are permissible. Towards the end the verse there has *taṁnūjan=ēmdoḍe tad-umṇatiyaṁ*.

<sup>7</sup> Metre: Matṭēbhavikṛidita: this is verse 75 in the inscription B.

<sup>8</sup> Read *dhāṇṇar*.

24  
 26  
 28  
 30  
 32  
 34  
 36  
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 40  
 42  
 44  
 46  
 48

24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 48

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 48



19 ru || Svasti Śrīmatu-Kaṣachuryya-bhuja-ba-  
 20 la-chakravartti-Saṁkama-dēva-varshada 4ne-  
 21 ya Vikāri-saṁvatsarada Āsva(śva)yujad-a-  
 22 māvāsye Sōmavāra mahā-parvva-aindu

*Second face.*

23 Ōm<sup>1</sup> Śrīmad-Elēmela-śrī-Simha-parsha[n\*]-maṁḍa-  
 24 li Maleyāla-dēvara śishyar-appa Mirimjeya.  
 25 Chikkādēvara saṁtānam Ēhūra śrī-Svayam-  
 26 bhu-Sōmanātha-dēvara sthānad-āchāryaru  
 27 śrīmatu-Jñānarāsi(śi)-paṁḍita-dēvargge bhikṣhe-  
 28 nimittav-āgi kālam karchchi dhārā-pūrvva-  
 29 kam māḍi Oḍagerēya Dāyimeśva(śva)ra-dē-  
 30 vara keyya simeyim mūḍalu Beḷumbato-  
 31 ya<sup>2</sup> simeyim tomkaḷu Mutta-Mādhava-dēvara  
 32 keyim paḍuvalu tāvu muṁna koṭṭa mattar=a-  
 33 ydarim baḍagalu mattam Yisapōsva(śva)ra-dēvara  
 34 keyyim mūḍalu Beḷumbatteya simo-  
 35 yim tomkaḷu Si(Śi)vapurada dāriyim paḍṭha(ḍu)-  
 36 valu haḷḷadim baḍagalu yim=eraḍu sthālada-  
 37 lu Elarāveya tirthada gaḍimbada Oranṭa-  
 38 naMallana ghaḷeyalu biṭṭa mattaru hattu  
 39 amkadeḷam mattaru hattu Appama-gereya ni-  
 40 r-ggoḷumam biṭṭaru [||\*] Yim=ī dharmmamam prati-  
 41 pālīsīdavaru Vāraṇāsiyolu sa(sa)ha-  
 42 śra(sra) kavileya kōḍum koḷagumam suvarṇṇaḍalu  
 43 kaṭṭisi chatur-vvōda-pāragar-appa sa<sup>3</sup> brāhmaṇa-  
 44 rige koṭṭa phalam=akku i dharmmamam=alidavam-  
 45 ge ā kaviley-ākaluvaṁ brāhmaṇaruvam Vā-  
 46 raṇāsiyal-alida pāta[ka\*]m=akku || \*Sva-datta-dviguṇam  
 47 puṇyam pūrvv-datt-ānupālānāt<sup>5</sup> [||\*] pūrvva-du-  
 48 it-āpahārōṇa sva-dattam niḥphalam<sup>6</sup> bhavētu ||

**TRANSLATION.**

(Verse 1) Ōm! Homage to Śambhu, lovely with the moon kissing his lofty head as a fan, the foundation-column for the beginning of the cities of the triple world!

(Verse 2) When it is said that as the Moon was born to the Milk-Ocean, as Kumāra was born as a son to the God of Gods, as the [God] of the Flower-bow to Mura's Slayer, as Jayanta to Śakra, so the General Ravidēva was born as son to the worthy Koppadēva, is it necessary to praise his exaltation [any further] ?

<sup>1</sup> Represented by the spiral symbol.

<sup>2</sup> Read *Beḷumbatteya*, in accordance with line 34 below : compare the inscription B, lines 280, 283, ? above, p. 283, where, however, the name ends in *i* instead of *e*.

<sup>3</sup> Delete this syllable, *sa*.

<sup>4</sup> Metre : Ślōka (Anuṣṭubh).

<sup>5</sup> [The usual reading of this line is :—*Sva-dattād=driguṇam puṇyam pūrvva-datt-anupālānam*.—J. F. F.]

<sup>6</sup> Read *niḥphalam*.

(Verse 3) The famous **Nāchapa**; his younger brother **Koppa**; his younger brother **Vāvaṇa**; his younger brother **Rēvaṇa**; his younger brother **Sōvaṇa**: these were his [scil. Ravidōva's] sons, masters of all the sciences, vessels of righteousness; in view of this, who on this earth are so happy as that noble man?

(Line 14) The fortunate **Tripurāntaka-dēvarasa**, *māhā-prabhu* of **Ēhūr**, son of the General **Nācheya-bhaṭṭa**, son of the General **Koppaṇa-bhaṭṭa**, who is thus called a noble subject of praise and glory,

(Line 19) on a great *purva* on Monday the new-moon day of **Āsvayuja** of the year **Vikārin**, the fourth of the happy and fortunate **Saṅkama-dēva**, puissant Emperor of the **Kaḷachurya** [dynasty],

(Line 23) **Om**! has granted for the purpose of alimony to the fortunate **Jñānarāsi-paṇḍita-dēva**, head of the monastic establishment of the fortunate god **Svayambhu-Somanātha** of **Ēhūr**, in the [spiritual] succession of **Chikka-dēva** of **Miriñje**, the disciple of **Maleyāla-dēva**, a member of the church of the fortunate **Kṣemela-Simha**, with laving of the feet and pouring of water,

(Line 29) in these two places, to wit, [in the one] east of the boundary of the arable land belonging to the god **Dāyimēśvara** of **Oḍageṛe**, south of the boundary of **Beḷḷumbaṭṭe**, west of the arable land of the god **Mutta-Mādhava**, [and] north of the five *mattar* previously granted by himself, and [in the other] east of the arable land of the god **Īsapēśvara**, south of the boundary of **Beḷḷumbaṭṭe**, west of the path to **Sivapura**, north of the river, ten *mattar*, in figures ten<sup>1</sup> *mattar*, by the *ghaḷe* of **Oraṇṭana Malla**<sup>2</sup> of the measuring-pole of the *tirtha* of **Elarāve**, [and likewise] a supply of water from the **Anṇama-geṛe** tank.<sup>3</sup>

(Line 40) [For] those who maintain<sup>4</sup> this pious foundation the fruit will be the same as if they adorned the horns and hoofs of a thousand kine with gold and gave them to **Brāhmaṇs** versed in the Four **Vēdas** in **Benares**. For him who violates this pious foundation the guilt will be the same as if he destroyed as many kine and **Brāhmaṇs** in **Benares**. Merit twice as great as from a gift of one's own [accrues] from the maintenance of previous donations; by taking away previous donations one's own gift loses its effect.

No. 38.—THE ARIVILIMANGALAM PLATES OF SRIRANGARAYA II;  
SAKA-SAMVAT 1499.

BY T. A. GOPINATHA RAO, M.A., TRIVANDRUM,  
and

T. S. KUPPUSVAMI SASTRI, TANJORE.

The village of **Arivilimangalam** is situated five miles south-west of **Nannilam**, the headquarters of the **Tālūka** of the same name in the **Tanjore** district. It had an old **Vishnu**

<sup>1</sup> The scribe by an oversight has written the word *hattu*, instead of giving the numeral symbol.

<sup>2</sup> With a slight difference in the spelling of the prefix, this person is mentioned as **Oraṇṭana-Malla** in line 231 of the inscription B, above, p. 283.

<sup>3</sup> This is evidently "the tank of **Anṇama-gāvuṇḍa**" which is mentioned in the inscription B, line 240, above, p. 283.

<sup>4</sup> The construction is loose, *pratipālīśidararu* owing its nominative case to the attraction of the implied subject of *koḷḷa*. The usual form is *pratipālīśidavarge*.



temple, now gone out of existence and of which there exists at present only a *mandapa*; in this is placed now a modern figure of Gaṇeśa. Long time ago the copper-plates on which the inscription under consideration is engraved were found in this ruined Vishṇu temple, and they have been preserved in the family of Svāminātha Ayyar of that place. They were got on loan from their owner by Mr. Kuppasvāmi Śāstri, and from the impression prepared under the supervision of Mr. Gopinātha Rao the inscription on them is edited below.

The set consists of three plates of the usual size and shape of the Vijayanagara documents. The plates are bound together by a ring, which was cut when they came to us for examination. Along with the plates, there is strung in the ring a seal which bears on it the representation of a boar facing the proper right, the sun and the moon, a dagger, and two clubs placed V-wise. The preservation of the record is tolerably good. The alphabet is Nandināgarī and the language Sanskrit. At the end of the inscription is the sign-manual of the Vijayanagara emperors, the name *Śrī Virūpaksha*, in the Telugu alphabet. The first and the second plates are marked with the Telugu-Kannada numerals, 1 and 2; in the first plate it is in the left margin of the reverse, and in the second, in the same margin of the obverse, but much nearer the ring-hole. The third plate bears no number at all.

This record, instead of employing the usual single and double vertical strokes at the end of half and full verses, uses horizontal strokes (or hyphens). The secondary *i*-symbol resembles in form the secondary *i*-form of the Tamil alphabet; that is, the free end of the curve does not reach the bottom; e.g. in *dhātṛi*, l. 3; in *kshīra*-, l. 5; in *-Śrīpati*-, l. 10, etc. Instead of *ri* we often find *rri*; thus *nrīripatis*= for *nīripatis*-, l. 8. The consonant *dh* has a slightly different form from the same letter occurring in other Vijayanagara documents of the same period; compare *-Gaṇādhi*-, l. 1; *dadhau*, l. 4; *Budha*-, l. 7, etc. The dot representing the *anusvāra* is placed by the side of and not, in the usual way, on the top of the consonant to which it belongs; compare *-tuṅga*-, *-chumbi*-, and *-chāṇḍra*-, l. 1; *-āraṁbha*-, l. 2; *daṁshṭṛā-daṁḍas*-, l. 3; *-bhūtaṁ paṁchāsyā*-, l. 5, etc. The letters *y* and *p* are almost similar to each other: the only difference observable is that the latter has a larger loop than the former; compare the *p* and *y* occurring in *-patayē*, l. 1; *p* in *-nāpi* and *y* in *jayati*, l. 5, etc. The compound *ss* looks like *śś*, that is, the cross line in the first *s* is omitted; cf. *-daṁḍas=sa*, l. 3; *-ssutah*, l. 16; *-kais=sam*-, l. 24; *mahaujās=sāmrājyē*, l. 36; *chatussīmā*-, l. 76; *-jas=sūrya*-, l. 93; *bhūsurās=sarvē*, l. 103; *svayambhūś=sarasa*-, and *-patēs=sūnuh*, l. 106.

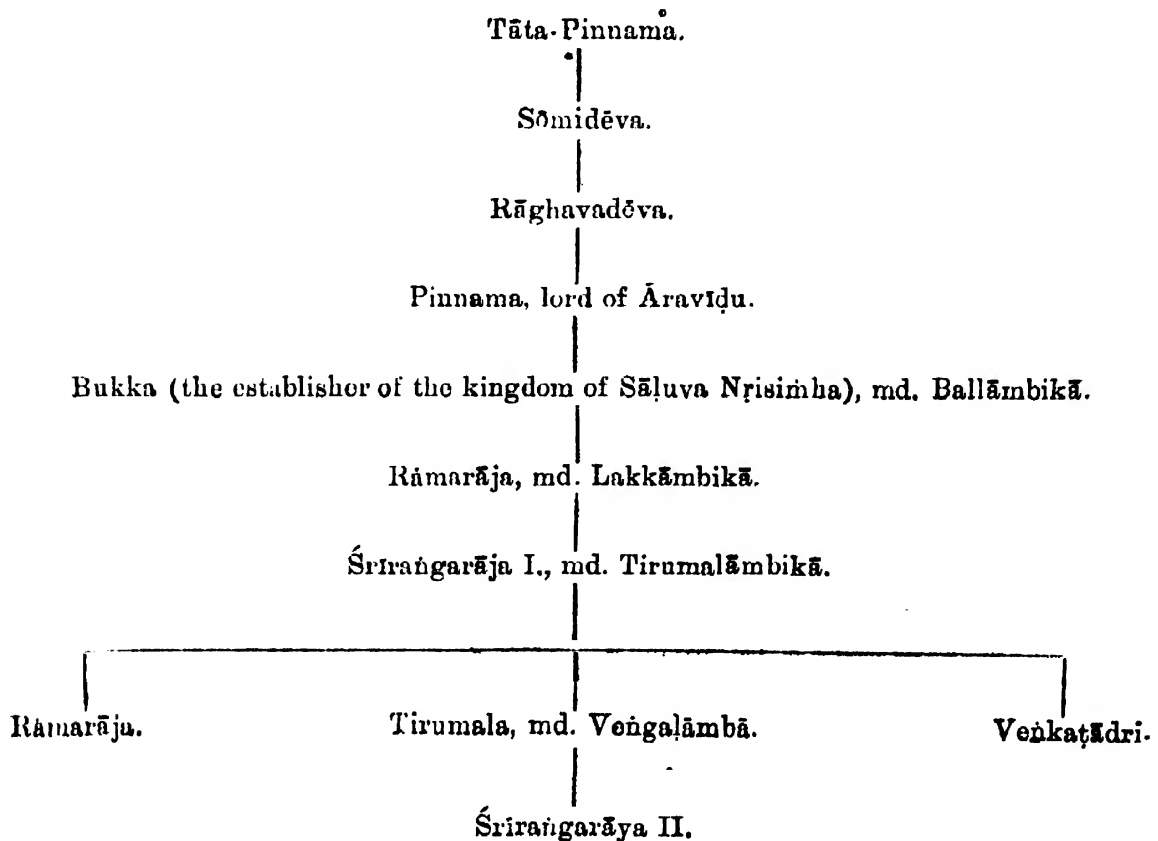
As far as it is known to us at present, this is the first copper-plate document of the Nāyaka kings of Tanjore hitherto published. The inscription records that, at the request of Śevvappa Nāyaka, the first prince of this dynasty, the Vijayanagara emperor, Srirangadēvaraya, granted the village of Arumolimaṅgalam to the Mādhva guru, Vijayindra Tirtha. The date of the grant was a Monday, the first dvādaśī<sup>1</sup> in the bright half of the month of Āṣāḍha, in the year Dhātṛi, which corresponded with the Śaka year 1499 (expressed by *indu* (the moon), *payōdhi* (the oceans), *graha* (the planets) and *ratna* (the gems). The grant was made in the presence of the god Rāmachandra of Penugonḍa.<sup>2</sup> The grant had already been

<sup>1</sup> This is the first *dvādaśī* of the four months of the *Chāturmāsya-vrata* and hence called the *prathamā-dvādaśī*.

<sup>2</sup> Tirumala transferred the seat of government to Penugonḍa (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 238 ff.). His second son, Raṅga II., the same who figures in our record, is actually called the king of Penugonḍa. The present inscription has (l. 61) *Peruṁkāḍapura*, that is, the secondary *e*-symbol of *ko* and the *anusvāra* after the same letter are wanting to make it read *Peruṅkonḍapura*, which might be taken to be a mistake for *Penugonḍapura*. It is of course possible that we have to do, not with a temple in Penugonḍa, but with a temple of Rāmachandra in an unknown place that might have been known by the name *Peruṅgaḍu* or *Peruṅkaḍapura*. But at present we know of no such place, and hence we choose to take *Peruṅgaḍapura* as a mistake for *Penugonḍapura*, the capital of Raṅga II., where the king had every facility for making the grant.

made by Achyuta, the son of Śevvappa Nāyaka; but now the formal sanction from the Vijayanagara overlord was obtained and the village given to the donee. Arumolimangalam was bounded on the west by Parittiyūr, on the south-east by the village of Vallagrāmam, on the east by Kōvilpattu and Tiruvaṭṭachchēri, on the north by Parittiyūr, on the south by Kōvilpattu and the river Puttāru, and on the south-west by the village of Vaḍapēr. The village granted belonged to the Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-vaṇaṇḍu, forming part of Ōhayūr-pattaka, a subdivision of the Tiruvārūr-chāvaḍi in Chōḷa-maṇḍala-rājya, situated on the south side of the river Kāvēri. The donee, Vijayindra Tirtha, after receiving the village, divided it among a number of Brāhmaṇas of various *gōtras*, *sūtras*, etc., for his own merit and for that of Śevvappa and his son Achyuta. Regarding the date Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., LL.B., says:—"Monday, Āshāḍha Śukla Dvādaśi in the year Dhātṛi=Ś. 1499. A.D. 1576-77=Dhātṛi; A.D. 1577-78=Īśvara. In A.D. 1577 Āshāḍha Śukla 12 fell on Thursday. In A.D. 1576 the *tithi* fell on Saturday. But in A.D. 1576 Śrāvāṇa Śukla 12 ended on Monday at 18 *ghatikās* after mean sun-rise. There is probably an error in the name of the lunar month, Āshāḍha being a mistake for Śrāvāṇa."

The inscription, as usual, begins with the *purāṇik* and the traditional history of the third Vijayanagara dynasty: the historical genealogy begins with Tāta-Pinnama, whose son was Sōmidēva; his son, Rāghavadēva; his son, Pinnama, lord of Āraviḍu; his son Bukka, who established the kingdom of Sāḷuva Nṛsiṃha firmly; his wife was Ballāmbikā and their son Rāmarāja; his wife was Lakkāmbikā and to them was born Śrīraṅgarāja I.; his wife Tirumaladēvi bore him three sons named Rāmarāja, Tirumala and Veṅkaṭādri. Rāmarāja being already dead, Śrīraṅgadēvarāja II., the son of Tirumala by Veṅgaḷāmbā, ascended the throne. The following genealogical table clearly summarises the relationship between the various members enumerated above:—



Śrīraṅgarāya bears the *birudas*, *Hosabirudaragaṇḍa*, *Rāyarāhuttamiṇḍa*, *Birulamanyaragaṇḍa*, *Gaṇḍaragūḷi*, Lord of *Āravilīpura*, *Maṇḍalikūtharaṇivarāha*, *Bhāṣhegelappuvarāyaragaṇḍa*, and he who put to shame *Avahaḷurāya*. He boasts of being praised by the kings of the *Kāmbōja*, *Bhōja*, *Kāliṅga*, and *Karahāṭa* countries.

The *viññapti* of the grant, Śevvappa Nāyaka, is, as we have already said, the first king of the Nāyaka dynasty of Tanjore. Mr. Kuppusvāmi Śāstri has shown in his excellent little book on the history of the Nāyakas of Tanjore that Śevvappa was the husband of the sister of the queen of Achyutadōvarāya of the Tuluva dynasty of Vijayanagara,<sup>1</sup> and that the latter granted the Tanjore country as *stridhana* to his sister-in-law.<sup>2</sup> The names of the parents of Śevvappa Nāyaka are **Timma Nāyaka** and **Vayyamāmbā**.<sup>3</sup> A stone inscription of this king, found in the mosque called the Samsaruppallī in Tanjore, is dated in Ś. 1471, and records that a piece of land was granted by the king for the maintenance of fakirs.<sup>4</sup> Another, dated 1494, is found in the Aruṇāchalēśvara temple at Tiruvannāmalai.<sup>5</sup> It states that two brothers, Śivanēśan and Lokaṇāṭhan, built the *gōpura* of that temple in the reign of Śevvappa Nāyaka. The big tank in the same temple and another outside the Tanjore fort, which feeds the Śivagaṅga tank inside it and which bears the name Śevvappanēri, were dug by Śevvappa Nāyaka.<sup>6</sup>

Śevvappa's son Achyutappa was made *yuvarāja* some time before the death of his father and most probably also before Ś. 1499.<sup>7</sup> An inscription of this prince found in the Brīhadīśvara temple at Tanjore and dated Ś. 1499 records certain grants made to the local artisans.<sup>8</sup> His prime minister was the famous Gōvinda Dikshita, a very learned Kannaḍa Brāhmaṇ.<sup>9</sup> Achyutappa was a patron of learning. He granted *agrahāras* to many learned Brāhmaṇs. He was also a pious and charitable king. To the god Raṅganātha of Śrīraṅgam he, on more occasions than one, presented valuable jewelled ornaments. In his reign the ancient across the Kāvēri was repaired,<sup>10</sup> and flights of steps at various places along its course were put up, as for example, at Māyavaram, Kuṁbhakōṇam, Tiruviḍaimarudūr, etc.<sup>11</sup> The king ordered the repairs to the temples at Chidambaram, Tirupati, Kālahasti, etc., to be effected. At the instance of his minister, Gōvinda Dikshita, the *Tiruvaiyārru Purāṇam* was translated from

<sup>1</sup> *A Short History of the Nāyakas of Tanjore*, p. 3. Much of what follows about the history of the first two Nāyakas of Tanjore has been borrowed from this book.

<sup>2</sup> *Vijayavilāsa*, a Telugu work, it is stated, makes this assertion. This was composed by Chāmakūr Venkatarājakavi. [The latter part of the statement is not found in the work quoted.—H. K. S.]

<sup>3</sup> चासीदशेषाहितभूमिपालशासी युनासीरसमप्रभावः ।

तिन्नावतीनायकवयसास्त्राज्या सुधर्मा दिनचेखभूपः ॥

*Rukmiṇī-pariṇaya*, II, 34.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 4 of *A Short History of the Nāyakas of Tanjore* for a transcript of this inscription.

<sup>5</sup> *Loc. cit.*

<sup>6</sup> सरो गभीरं पुरि गोपुरं च यः समुद्रतं शीघ्रगिरीशतुर्धत् ।

अशक्तयोरङ्गिशिरो विलीकितुं महापथो माधववैद्यसीरिव ॥

*Sāhityaratnākara*, No. 10291, Palace Library, Tanjore, III, 3.

<sup>7</sup> युवाननेन युवराजतापदं नयन्नयं नन्दनमात्मसंनिभम् ।

स त्रिवंशारावनिवासवासवसती तु विन्यससमस्तभूभरः ॥ *Ibid.*, III, 14.

<sup>8</sup> *A Short History*, p. 5.

<sup>9</sup> ससुतो वसुधासुधाकरोऽसौ सः गोविन्दमखीन्दुना सभायाम् ।

समगादय तत्र गीतभेदी सजयन्ती गुरुणा यथामराणाम् ॥ *Ibid.*, X, 1.

<sup>10</sup> कैकयीणि कृतानि धेनूः सकलान्वासंय रक्षितुर्भूयः सः सखीधरं नन्दनमासीतुष धेनोदतः । कृत्वा मन्मथवन्दरे वषभं भानौ सितहादश्रीतिथ्यां धेनूः किरणगर्भमवनी श्रेष्ठत्वमाप्तं महम् ॥ तत्पादुसुगुणोऽयमस्य तविभुशेवधूपपाकजः श्रीमान्विष्णुविरचित्तीर्थमङ्गिते कल्याणसिन्धुसटे । वामे पञ्चनदी ॥ From an inscription engraved on the Pushya-mandapa, Tiruvaiyāra.

<sup>11</sup> मायूरमध्यार्जुनकुञ्जलोणश्रीदक्षिणावर्तमुखस्थलेषु ।

हवाचक्षी पञ्चनदं च सेतो सोपानसोधानतनिष्ठ यो वा ॥ *Rukmiṇī-pariṇaya*, I, 44.

Sanskrit into Tamil in the year Ś. 1527.<sup>1</sup> The Dutch, who tried to land at Negapatam in order to found a trading factory, were repulsed and driven away by Achyutappa Nāyaka.<sup>2</sup> Like his father, he also made his son, Raghunātha Nāyaka, *yuvārāja* in his own lifetime.<sup>3</sup> The name of the queen of Achyutappa Nāyaka is *Mūrttimāmbā*.

The donee, Vijayindra Tirtha, is one of the most famous of the Mādhva āchāryas. Nothing is known of his parentage and his birth place. Surēndra Tirtha of the Pārvādi or Sumatindra *maṭha*, who was the twelfth in descent from Madhvāchārya, the founder of the Dvaita school of philosophy, was the spiritual *guru* of Vijayindra.<sup>4</sup> It is from him that he received the robes of *sannyāsa*, and eventually he also succeeded him on the pontifical see as the thirteenth *guru*. But Vijayindra, like Vādirāja Tirtha of the Saudē *maṭha*, received all his education in philosophy from the great Vyāsarāya Tirtha<sup>5</sup> of the Vyāsarāya *maṭha*. Vijayindra was succeeded by Sudhindra and he, in his turn, by Rāghavēndra Tirtha, who was the fifteenth in the list of succession. Next to Śrīmad Ananda Tirtha (another name of Madhvāchārya) and Jaya Tirtha, the most important names in the history of the Mādhva hierarchy are Vyāsarāya Tirtha, Vijayindra Tirtha, Vādirāja Tirtha and Rāghavēndra Tirtha. Therefore, a short summary of the lives of these four āchāryas will not be out of place in this paper.

Brahmanya Tirtha of the Vyāsarāya *maṭha* was once doing his *pūjā* when a lady came and prostrated herself before him. In the usual way he blessed her to be a *sumangalī* for a long time and become the mother of noble sons. But the woman told him that her husband was breathing his last, and that his blessing was going to be of no avail to her. However, Brahmanya Tirtha assured her that her husband would live long and that she would really have noble sons, and he asked her to promise him her first-born son, which she gladly did. After some time a son was born to her, and she promptly made the child over to Brahmanya Tirtha. That Svāmin brought the child up on the milk that was used for *abhishēka* in his *pūjā*. When the child grew to about the seventh year of age, the *upanayana* ceremony was performed and a little time after he was made a *sannyāsin*. This pupil of Brahmanya Tirtha was Vyāsa (i.e. Vyāsarāya) Tirtha.<sup>6</sup> His higher education was undertaken by Śrīpādarāya Tirtha of the Mulbāgal *maṭha*.<sup>7</sup> He became a great scholar and favourite with royal personages. It is said

<sup>1</sup> Verse 18, of the Tamil *Tiruvaiyārṇu-Purāṇam*.—

*Mali-puṇal tūl Sōṇāḍu Taṇjaiyir-kāttidum arasar madiy-amaichcha-  
n-oli-maṇai-tēr Gōvinda-Diṭchidarāyaṇ tiru-rākk-udaimaiyālē  
kaliyugattu-chchagana-āṇḍu mūv-aiṇṇūṇṇ-irubadin-mēr-kāṇum-ēlāyp-  
poli-varudatt-aiyyārṇu-ppurāṇa-radamoḷi Tamil-āṇ-pugalalurṇē.* Nos. 366 and 367 (Tamil MSS.),  
Tanjore Palace Library.

[It is also possible to interpret *mūv-aiṇṇūṇṇ-irubadin* as equal to 'thrice five-hundred and twenty,' i.e. 1560. —K. V. S.]

<sup>2</sup> ते नागपट्टणगतेन मया निरस्ताः पूर्वं समेत्य पुरमस्य समुद्रख्यम् । नेपालभूविभुमतो निरकासयत्किं भङ्ग्यामि तत्पुनरहं  
युधि पारसीकान् ॥ *Sāhityaratnākara*, VI, 68.

<sup>3</sup> सर्वं धैर्यविधूतमेकविभवे सर्वसहाया भवं  
प्रोढेऽस्मिन्ननुनाथनाम्नि निदधत्पुत्रेऽप्युत्तमापतिः ।  
श्रीरङ्गस्थलसंगतो बुधकुलं शीतोद्युत्तमोऽसि  
प्राप्तः सैष पुप्रीष शेषशयने भक्तः परे धामनि ॥ *Ibidem*, XII, 94.

<sup>4</sup> The following is the traditional list of the *svāmins* of this *maṭha* as far as Rāghavēndra Tirtha :—

(a) Madhvāchārya. (b) Padmanābha Tirtha. (c) Mādhava T. (d) Jaya Tirtha. (e) Vidyādhirāja T.  
(f) Kavindra T. (g) Vāgīśa T. (h) Rāmachandra T. (i) Nārāyaṇa T. (j) Vibudhēndra T.  
(k) Jitāmītra T. (l) Raghunādana T. (m) Surēndra T. (n) Vijayindra T. (o) Sudhindra T.  
(p) Rāghavēndra T.

<sup>5</sup> वड्डारं व्यासराजमुखाकुत्वा विशेषतः । मध्वशास्त्रार्थसारं तु व्याचक्षाणं निजाप्रति ॥ *Vijayindra-stōtram*.

<sup>6</sup> See *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga tālūka, No. 85, and *Ep. An. Rep.* for 1905, p. 59.

<sup>7</sup> यच्छिष्यो व्यासराजः प्रतिभटजनतासर्वगर्वापहर्ता कर्ता यन्मयस्य प्रतिभटविजयायोश्चशास्त्रीतमस्य । प्रख्याता यन्मयिष्या  
जगति च विजयीन्द्र । ख्ययोगीन्द्रचन्द्रश्रीमश्वीषादिराजप्रमुखयतिवराः सोऽवतान्ना यतीन्द्रः ॥ *Śrīpādarāyaśṭakam*.

that when once the conjunction of the planets foreboded evil to the ruling king of Vijayanagara, he vacated the throne for one *muhūrta* in favour of Vyāsārāya Tirtha, fully believing that his spirituality could prevent the evil from taking place; hence it is that the distinct title *rāya* of the Vijayanagara dynasty was assumed by this Mādhva teacher. No mention is however made in inscriptions of the occupation of the throne of the Vijayanagara empire by any *sannyāsin*, but there exists the tradition among the Mādhvas about the Svāmin's occupying the throne, and a custom in the *maṭha* perpetuates the event; every night, after all the services in the *maṭha* are over, the Svāmin sits on his seat, with a costly shawl tied round his head, and the officers of the *maṭha* present themselves one after another before the Svāmin, bow before him and retire. This ceremony is called *dīcāṭi-salām*, and it is supposed to be indicative of royalty. Vyāsārāya Tirtha was the contemporary of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya, by whom he seems to have been held in great estimation. A number of grants made by this sovereign to Vyāsārāya Tirtha seem to corroborate our surmise.<sup>1</sup> Again, when Vallabhāchārya, the founder of the *puṣṭi* or *bhakti mārga*, desired to preach his tenets before the king in the presence of his paṇḍits, the king chose Vyāsārāya Tirtha as the president for the occasion.<sup>2</sup> Vyāsārāya was the author of several works of which the most important are the *Chandrikā*, the *Nyāyāmṛta*, the *Bhēdōjjīvana*, etc. The second of these works elicited a powerful criticism from Maṇḥusūdana Sarasvatī, who then wrote his well-known *Advaita-siddhi*. Vyāsārāya Tirtha is sometimes called Chandrikāchārya after his famous book.

Of Vijayindra Tirtha we have already said something. In his *pūrcāśrama* he was known by the name of Viṭṭhalāchārya. He is said to have held the pontificate, according to the list preserved in the Rāghavēndrasvāmi *maṭha*, for a period of 55 years, 5 months and 16 days, from Ś. 1461 to 1517, and to have died on the Jyēṣṭha *vadya* 13th of the latter year, which was the cyclic year Manmatha. He appears to have spent the last part of his life at Kumbhakōṇam. He died there, and his *brindāvana* (tomb) is erected on the spot where he was interred. He was the contemporary and friend of the celebrated Appaya Dikshita.<sup>3</sup> He

<sup>1</sup> Compare *Ep. An. Rep.* for 1905, p. 59; *Ibid.*, No. 74 of the collection for 1889; *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VII, Shimoga Taluk, No. 85; Prof. Aufrecht is wrong in taking Vyāsārāya as the founder of the *maṭha* which goes under his name. Evidently the late Mr. Venkayya also agreed with him in thinking that Vyāsārāya was the founder of the *maṭha*, but he seems to have felt some difficulty in reconciling himself with the date of death as given by the Professor; see *Ep. An. Rep.* for 1905, p. 59, para. 33. There were two Vyāsa Tirthas in this *maṭha*, of whom the later was the famous Vyāsārāya Tirtha, while the earlier is the one whose death Dr. Aufrecht perhaps refers to.

<sup>2</sup> *Search for Sanskrit Manuscripts, during the year 1896*, by Prof. M. Śāhagiri Śāstrin, M.A., p. 24.

<sup>3</sup> Appaya Dikshita was born in Kali 4654:—

श्रीमदप्पयदीक्षितकृताया चात्मार्यणस्तुतिः शिवानन्दयतिकृताया व्याख्याया श्रीमदप्पयदीक्षितजन्मकाल एवमुदीयते—  
 वीणातत्त्वज्ञसंग्रह्यालसितकलिसमामाक्रममातीचवर्षं  
 कन्यामासे तु कृष्णप्रथमतिथियुते; पृथ्वीप्रांठपादे ।  
 कन्यालगनेऽद्रिकन्यापतिरमितदयाश्रीविधिवदिकेषु  
 श्रीगीर्णे प्राग्यथाह्वय समर्जन विरञ्चोऽशुपुर्मा कर्त्तव्यः ॥  
 लग्ने रवीन्दुसुतयोर्मकरं च मान्दी  
 मीने शशिन्यथ वृषे रविर्ज च राही ।  
 चापि गुरौ क्षितिसुते मिथुनं तुलाया  
 शुके शिखिन्यलिगते शुभलग्न एवम् ॥

and he lived for seventy-two years:—

कालेन शंभुः किल तावतापि कलाशतःषष्टिमिताः प्रणिन्य ।

वासवति प्राप्य समाः प्रभन्वाञ्छतं व्यधादप्पयदीक्षितेन्द्रः ॥

V. 6, Canto I, *Śivalilārṇava-kāvya* by Nilakanṭha-Dikshita, the grandson of the younger brother of Appaya-Dikshita.

Hence it is clear that Appaya-Dikshita lived from about A.D. 1554-1626.

is said to have been the master of the sixty-four *kalās* or branches of learning,<sup>1</sup> which he employed in vanquishing a great Vira-Śaiva *guru* who had a large following and who had his *maṭha* at Kumbhakōṣam. The condition under which this philosophical wrangle took place was that, if the Vira-Śaiva *guru* succeeded, the Mādhva āchārya should join him with all his followers; and if the Mādhva āchārya succeeded, the Vira-Śaiva *guru* should make over his *maṭha* with its belongings to the Mādhva āchārya and go away to the north, never after to return to Kumbhakōṣam. After an eleven days' discussion, Vijayindra came out successful. The Vira-Śaiva *guru* was obliged to leave the place and retire to the north, making over his *maṭha* and all its belongings to his vanquisher, whose spiritual descendants still enjoy its possession.<sup>2</sup> On the anniversary of this event the image of Vijayindra is taken in procession to this *maṭha* even at the present day. When Appaya Dikshita wrote condemning the Mādhva philosophy, Vijayindra Tirtha wrote several refutations of his works.<sup>3</sup> He also wrote commentaries on almost all important Mādhva works. The most important of his works are *Chakra-Mīmāṃsā*, *Chandrikōdāhṛita-Nyāya-Vivaraṇa*, *Nyāyāmṛita-Vyākhyā*, *Appayya-kaṇḍa-chapāṭikā*, etc.

Vādirāja Tirtha, the co-student of Vijayindra under Vyāsārāja Tirtha, belonged to the Saudē *maṭha* and was the fourteenth in descent from Madhvāchārya. His immediate predecessor was Vāgīśa Tirtha.<sup>4</sup> Vādirāja was a great controversialist, writer and commentator. Like his co-disciple, Vijayindra Tirtha, he wrote a large number of works and commented on many of the treatises of his predecessors. He had travelled far and wide and at the end of his pilgrimages he incorporated his experiences of the several places which he visited, in his *Tirtha-prabandha*. At Saudē he built a temple for Kṛishṇa and a *maṭha*<sup>5</sup> with the help of the Rājā of Saudē, who became his admirer and disciple. Several superhuman acts are attributed to him and it is stated that he achieved them with the help of the god Hayagrīva, whose favourite he happened to be. He was a Tuluva Brāhmaṇa by birth.<sup>6</sup>

At the same period as Vijayindra and Vādirāja there lived the Śrīvaiṣṇava āchāryas Doḍḍayyāchārya of Cholaśingapuram and Tātāchārya of Conjeevaram. The former wrote in refutation of Appaya Dikshita's *Advaita-Dīpikā* his famous *Chandamārutam*; he is, on this account, known by the name of Chandamārutam Doḍḍayyāchārya.<sup>7</sup> The latter was the

<sup>1</sup> गणनातीतमाहात्म्यी विजयीन्द्रयतीश्वरः ।

चतुःषष्टिकलापूर्णां रत्नीं सुतां करोतु माम् ॥ *Vijayindra-stōtram*.

<sup>2</sup> जित्वा वादे वीरशैवगुरुं विकृततन्त्रतम् ।

अपहृत्यैव संवासं कृतवानं सतां हितम् ॥ *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Most of these are said to have been written by Vijayindra Tirtha in the temple of Maṅgalāmbikā at Kumbhakōṣam.

दुर्वाद्यप्यथरचितग्रन्थारण्यविनष्टयै । चतुर्लक्ष्याधिकशतग्रन्थाग्नीनां प्रचीदकम् ॥ मासदप्यमातङ्गमर्चिता-  
पणचमः । श्रीजयौन्दमृगेन्द्रो मे हृद्गुहावसथी भवेत् ॥

<sup>4</sup> The following is the traditional list of this *maṭha* as far as Vādirāja Tirtha :—

Madhvāchārya. (a) Vishṇu Tirtha. (b) Vēdayyāsa T. (c) Vēdayēdya T. (d) Varōśa T. (e) Vāmana T. (f) Vāsudēva T. (g) Vēda T. (h) Varāha T. (i) Viśvavēdya T. (j) Viśva T. (k) Viṭṭhala T. (l) Varadarāja T. (m) Vāgīśa T. (n) Vādirāja T.

<sup>5</sup> See *prabandha* 2 of *Vṛitta-ratna-saṅgraha*, alias *Vādirāja-vijaya*, by Raghunāthāchārya, in the *Stōtra-mahōdadhi*, published by the Rāma-tattva-prakāśa Press, Belgaum. This work states that the life of Vādirāja was attempted with poison by the Advaitins.

<sup>6</sup> No. 114 of the Govt. Ep. Collection for 1901 dated S. 1536, Pramādin, mentions Vādirāja Tirtha and his disciple.

<sup>7</sup> शैवशास्त्रविदो येनः श्रीमानप्यदीक्षितः । विचकूटे नितारातिरशीमत महायथाः । अवेतदीपिकाभिषङ्गं ग्रन्थम-  
प्यदीक्षितः । अकार भगवद्देवी शैवधर्मरतः सदा । महाचार्यः स तां मुखा तस्याः प्रतिभटं तदा । अन्तर्मातृनामानं  
विदधि ग्रन्थसुत्तमम् ॥ *Prapannāmpitam*, 127th Chapter.

spiritual teacher of Āṣya Rāma-Raya and lived with him for some time at Chandragiri, and latterly settled down at Kāñchi.<sup>1</sup> He wrote a work named the *Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam*; therefore, he is called Pañcha-mata-bhañjanam Tātāchārya. His son was the famous Śrinivāsārya, better known by the names Lakshmikumāra Tātāchārya<sup>2</sup> and Kōṭi-kanyā-dānam Tātāchārya. He was the *guru* of Venkataspatidēvarāya I.; he performed the *abhishēka* ceremony on the coronation of this king.<sup>3</sup>

Rāghavēndra Tirtha was, like his *guru* Sudhindra and his illustrious predecessor Vijayindra, a Kannaḍa Brāhmaṇ. He was ordained a *sannyāsin* rather late in life. Before this event he went by the name of Vēṇivenkaṭa-bhaṭṭa. According to the *maṭha* list, he came to the pontificate in Ś. 1545, Rudhirōdgāri, and continued till the Śrāvāṇa *vadya* 2nd of Ś. 1593, Virodhikṛit, thus reigning for a period of 47 years and 5 months. Tradition asserts that he was a black, well built man and that his external appearance often belied his mental greatness. He is also accredited with supernatural powers, which are said to be felt to this day at the place of interment of his remains. But to the Mādhvas his greatness does not lie so much in his physical powers as in his mental capabilities. He was also a prolific writer and a powerful controversialist. He died at Mantrālaya on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadra.

At the end of the record it is stated that the composer of the *sāsana* was Svayambhū, the son of Sabhāpati. We come across the names Sabhāpati, Svayambhū, Kāmakoṭi, Rāma, etc.,<sup>4</sup> as the composers of the Vijayanagara documents of the later dynasties. From a large number of sources it has become possible now to learn something about the relationship existing between the various persons mentioned above. From the Viḷāppākkam and the Kūniyār plates<sup>5</sup> we learn that Rāma-kavi, their author, was the son and grand-son respectively of Kāmakoṭi and Sabhāpati. The present plates and the British Museum Plates of Sadāśivadēvarāya<sup>6</sup> state that Svayambhū was the son of Sabhāpati. The Daḷavāy-agrahāram plates of Ativirarāma Pāṇḍya inform us that Rājanātha, the son of Svayambhū, was the composer of that document.<sup>7</sup> This enterprising son of the *sāsana*-composer of the court of the

<sup>1</sup> श्रीरामदेवरायाख्यः कृष्णरायादनन्तरम् ।  
ग्रन्थात् राज्यं धर्मेण गुह्यमन्तिपरायणः ॥  
स भूपतिर्महातेजा ययौ चन्द्रगिरिं प्रति ।  
गुह्यं तातार्यमादाय रामरायाभिषेकदा ॥ *Ibid.*

<sup>2</sup> राजासीत्सर्वदेशस्थ रामरायादनन्तरम् ।  
श्रीविष्णुपतिर्नाम महात्मा भगवत्परः ॥  
लक्ष्मीकुमारतातार्यं महात्मानमशिश्रियत् ।  
स महाश्वेदुपतिरायः श्रीमान्महायशः ॥ *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Compare the paper on the Daḷavāyagrahāram Plates of Venkataspatidēvarāya, above, pp. 161 and ff. See also preceding foot-note.

- <sup>4</sup> Compare *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 158, (Sabhāpati).  
Nellore Inscr., C. P., Nos. 10 and 13, (Sabhāpati).  
*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 250, (Rāma-kavi).  
Nellore Inscr., C. P., No. 7, (Rāma-kavi).  
*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 277, (Rāma-kavi).  
*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 22, (Sabhāpati Svayambhū).  
Nellore Inscr., C. P., No. 14, (Sabhāpati Svayambhū).  
<sup>5</sup> *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 269 ff. and Vol. III, pp. 236 ff.  
<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, pp. 1 ff.

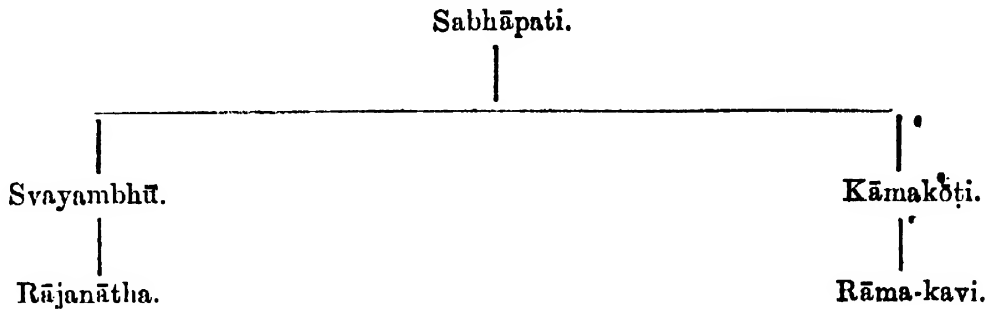
<sup>7</sup> अतिवीररामपतिराज्यातापशासनलोकान् ।

अबददिति राजनाथसुरभिळकवितरस्य(दस)यंभुवचूगुः ॥

See Travancore Archaeological Series, Vol. I, p. 142.



Vijayanagara emperors seems to have sought and obtained a place similar to that of his father at the court of the Pāṇdyas, who had already become the vassals of Vijayanagara. The relationship between these is shown in the accompanying table :—



In the comedy named *Sōmarallī-Yōgānanda-prahasana* the following account of the author, Aruṇagirinātha, is given: Nāgappa-kavi, who bore the several birudas *Kavi-prabhu*, *Aṣṭa-bhāṣā-kavi*, *Kavi-nāga-kēśarin*, etc., who was of the Sāma-Vēda and who was a follower of the Śrīkanṭhāgama, had a son named Rājanātha-Dēśika. He was married to Abhirāma-Nāyikā, the daughter of Diṇḍima-prabhu and sister of Sabhāpati of the Kāśyapa gōtra and the Sāma-Vēda, whose ancestors bore the title *Aghōraśivāchāryas*. To these was born Aruṇagirinātha.<sup>1</sup> He held several distinguishing titles such as *Diṇḍima-kavi-sārvabhauma*,<sup>2</sup> *Chēra-Chōla-Pāṇḍya-prathamārādhyā-Diṇḍima-kavi*,<sup>3</sup> *Daśarūpa - Nārāyaṇa - birudamaṇḍana-Diṇḍima*,<sup>4</sup> *Rasika-kavitā-sāmrajya-lakṣmīpati*,<sup>5</sup> *Navanāṭaka-bharatāchārya*,<sup>6</sup> *Kavimallagalla-tāḍanapaṭu*,<sup>7</sup> *Pratibhaṭa-kavi-kuṇjara-pañchānana*,<sup>8</sup> etc. The *Sāḷuvābhyudaya* calls the father of its author, (that is, of Rājanātha-kavi), Śōṇādrinātha.<sup>9</sup> The author of the *Bhāgavatachampū*, *Achyutarāyābhyudaya*, etc., was also a Rājanātha-kavi, whose father was also Śōṇādrinātha. From these facts we are forced to draw the conclusion that the Rājanātha-kavi of *Sāḷuvābhyudaya*, *Achyutarāyābhyudaya* and *Bhāgavatachampū* was one and the same person; but then it is not possible to explain "why he wrote his *Sāḷuvābhyudaya* long after the hero of that work was dead."<sup>10</sup> Nor are we in a position to assert that the author of the

<sup>1</sup> कवि खलु परेन्द्रायहारनायकमणेः सामवेदसागरसायाचिकस्य अष्टभाषाकवितासामान्याभिषिक्तस्य ब्रह्मल्लरायकटक-  
कविकुलगर्वपर्वतपर्वः नागपकविनागकेशरिणः श्रीमतः कविप्रभोः पौत्रः पुत्रः श्रीराजनायदेशिकस्य ब्रह्माष्टभाषापित्रस्य सख-  
लितविजयडिण्डिमरवचिखस्यः श्रीकृष्णगमशिखस्यसखनमणेः श्रीडिण्डिमप्रभोर्दौहित्रः श्रीमदभिरामनायिकासनंधयः सभापति-  
भट्टारकभागिनयः श्रीडिण्डिमकविसार्वभौम इति प्रथितविरचनामा सरस्वतीप्रसादस्य कवितासनायः 'श्रीमानकविगिरिनाथः ।  
तेन कृतेन सोमवल्लीयोगानन्दनाम्ना प्रहसनेन सभानियोगमनुष्ठामि । *Sōmarallī-yōgānanda-prahasana* (called  
*Yōgānanda* by Burnell) Palace Library, Tanjore, No. 10,658.

<sup>2</sup> *Sāḷuvābhyudaya*, Canto 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, Cantos 3 and 12.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, Canto 5.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, Canto 6.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, Canto 8.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid*, Canto 10.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, Canto 11.

<sup>9</sup> राजनाथकविमिदमवादीत् . . . . . । सीसं कविसदनु शीर्षगिरौस्तुराज्ञागिरं नृपतैरवतंसयित्वा ।

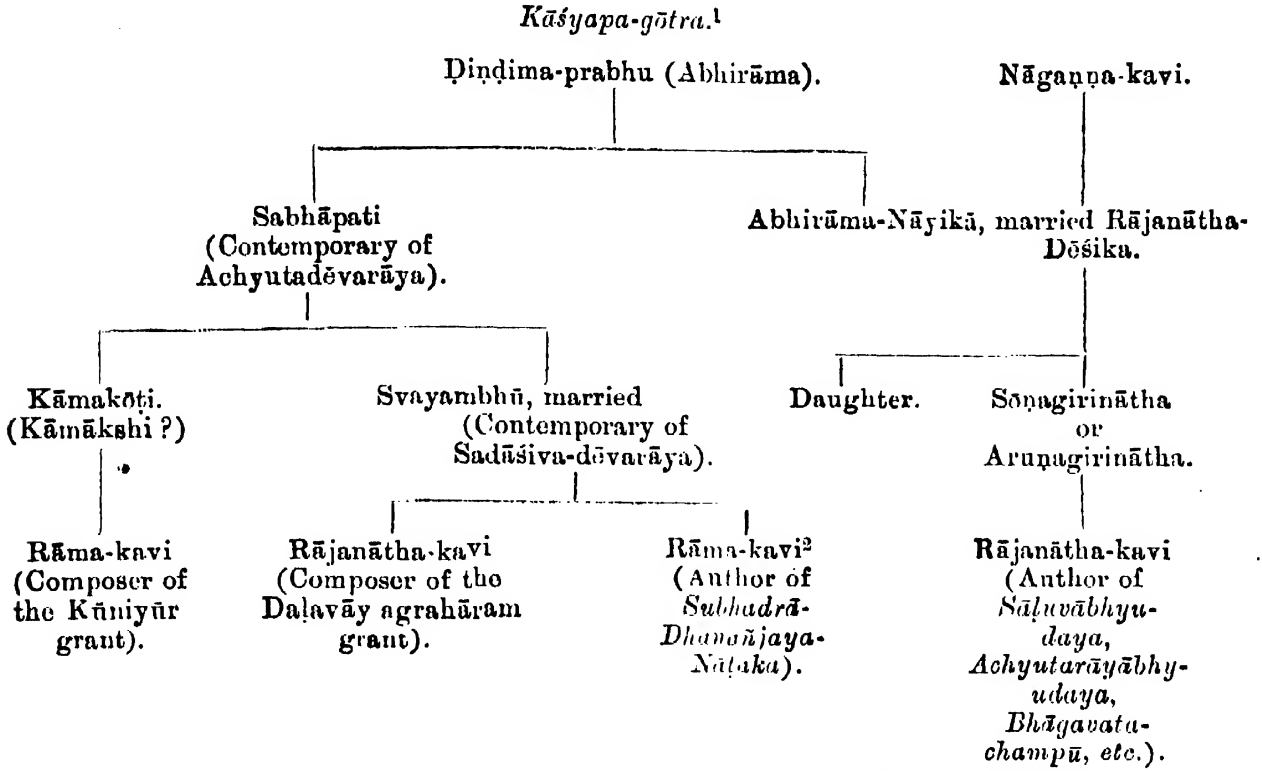
चम्पूप्रबन्धमज्जहस्रसीक्तवन्धं वक्तुं समारभत वाग्बिम्बानुकूलम् ॥ *Vide MSS. Nos. 9987 and 12369, Tanjore Palace Library (Bhāgavata-champū-kārya).*

<sup>10</sup> Probably Sāḷuva Nṛsiṁha first entertained the maternal ancestor of Rājanātha-kavi as his court *śāsana*-writer, in gratitude for which act he might have written this poem in praise of Sāḷuva Nṛsiṁha. The following verse (the last one in the *Sāḷuvābhyudaya-kārya*) makes it clear that the author did not write it during the reign of the hero :—

आकर्ण्य वाचमतिमुदरमञ्जिताया-  
मभ्यर्चयन् विरचयन्नुचितामसुखी ।  
अव्याजबन्धुरवति क्व महीमशेषा-  
माश्रय्येदुचरितो नरसिंहराजः ॥



*Śaṅṣvābhayudaya* is different from the author of the *Achyutarāyābhyudaya*. Now, comparing the genealogy of Rājanātha-kavi with that of Dīṇḍima-prabhu, the father of Sabhāpati, given above, we get the subjoined table :—



The following names of places occur in this document :—Penugonḍa, Tiruvārūr, Ōhayūr, Kīlkūrchehi, Parittiyūr, Vallagrāma, Kōvilpattu, Tiruvattachchēri, Vaḍapēr, Arumoli(li)maṅgala, the rivers Kāvēri and Puttāru and the tank named Kappalu-dayān-tatāka. Of these Penugonḍa is in the Penugonḍa tālūka of the Anantapur district. Tiruvārūr is the junction station on the Tanjore-Nogapatam and the Mayavaram-Muttappōṭṭai lines of the South Indian Railway. Parittiyūr, Tiruvīḍachchēri (Tiruvattachchēri of the inscription), Vaḍavēr (Vaḍapēr), and Arivilimaṅgalam (Arumolimaṅgalam) are in the Nannilam tālūka of the Tanjore district. The two rivers, Kāvēri and Puttāru, flow through the same district. Ōhayūr or Ōgai is near Koḍavāsāl, and Vallagrāma is Vallam close to Arivilimaṅgalam.

<sup>1</sup> अस्मिन् किल काश्यपगोत्रस्य तत्रभवतो गुरुनामकवेः कृतिः सुभद्राधनञ्जयं नाम नाटकम् । नूनं तद्वर्गी परिषदादेशः । ...

सूत्रधारः—श्रूयतां तावत् । अस्मिन् खलु तुलसीरमणस्य मूलानन्दं नाम महालयहारः । तत्र कैचन इति काश्यपाः श्रीचिन्ता धृतशिवार्चनप्रताः । येरघीरशिवदेविकादिभिः प्रत्यपादि परतरवमेवम् ।

सार्वभौमकविप्रख्या वग्धवाचो बहुश्रुताः ।

गुणोत्तरतया सर्वे गुरुन्तभावयन्ति यान् ॥

तैषामन्वयभूषणस्य तनुभूरिकः स्वयंभूगुरो-

र्दीक्षितः कवितानिकटयशसः श्रीराजनाथस्य च ।

एतान्मन्वकरोत्कतिं प्रियगुणयामः स रामः कविः

काव्यं कृष्णपरं व्यधाच्छिवपरं वन्द्यप्रवन्धं च यः ॥

*Subhadrā-Dhanāñjaya-nāṭaka*, No. 10,700, Palace Library, Tanjore.

[Mūlāṇḍam of Tanḍira-maṇḍala is the modern village Mullāṇḍram in the North Arcot district. An inscription at the place mentions a poet Dīṇḍimakavi; see *Madras Ep. Rep.* for 1912, p. 90, paragraph 72.—H. K. S.]

<sup>2</sup> See foot-note <sup>1</sup> above.

TEXT.<sup>1</sup>

## First Plate.

- 1 श्रीगणाधिपतये नमः । <sup>2</sup>नमस्तुंगशिरसुर्विचन्द्रचामर-  
 2 चारवे । वैलीम्बनगरारंभमूलस्तंभाय शंभवे ।[1१\*] <sup>3</sup>हरेर्लीलाव-  
 3 राह[स्य] दंष्ट्रादंडस्त पातु वः । हेमाद्रिकलया यत्र धात्री <sup>4</sup>इच्छन्त्रि-  
 4 यं दधौ ।[1२\*] <sup>5</sup>कल्याणायास्तु तन्नाम 'प्रताहतिमिरापहं ।  
 य[त्न]जो-<sup>6</sup>  
 5 प्यगजोत्भूत<sup>6</sup> पंचास्यनापि<sup>7</sup> क्षालितं ।[1३\*] <sup>8</sup>जयति क्षीरजलधिर्जातं  
 6 सव्येक्षणं हरेः । आलंबनं <sup>9</sup>चकीरणाभमरायुष्करं महः [1४\*] <sup>10</sup>पौनस्त-  
 7 स्य पुच्छरवा बुधसुतस्तस्यायुरस्वात्मजसंजज्ञे नहुषो ययातिरभ-  
 8 वत्तस्मात्<sup>10</sup> पूरुस्ततः । तदंशे भरती बभूव <sup>11</sup>नृपतिस्तत्कृतौ शंतनुस्त-  
 9 त्तुर्यो विजयोभिमन्युदभूतस्मात्परीक्षिततः [1५\*] <sup>12</sup>नंदस्तस्याष्टमासी<sup>13</sup> स-  
 10 मजनि नवमस्तसा<sup>14</sup> र[1\*] <sup>15</sup>अक्षकिक्कक्ष[1\*] <sup>16</sup>पस्तत्प्रसम<sup>16</sup> श्रीपतिश्चिरभवद्राजपू-  
 11 र्वो नरेन्द्रः । तस्यासीत्विष्णुलोदो दशन इह नृपा<sup>16</sup> वीरहेमाकिराय-  
 12 स्तार्तीयकी मुरारौ कृतनतिरुदभूतस्य मायापुरीशः ।[1६\*] <sup>17</sup>तत्तुर्योज-  
 13 नि तातपिन्नम<sup>17</sup>हीपालो निजालोकनचस्तामिषगणस्ततो-  
 14 नि हरन् दुर्गाणि<sup>18</sup> सप्ताहितात् [1\*] <sup>19</sup>अनैकेन<sup>19</sup> स सोमिदेवनृपतिस्त-  
 15 स्यैव जज्ञ<sup>20</sup> सुतो वीरो राघवदेवराडिति [त\*]तः श्रीपिन्नमो भूपतिः  
 [1७\*] <sup>21</sup>आ-  
 16 रवीटिनगरीविभोरभूदस्य बुधधरणीपतिस्तुतः । येन साकुव-  
 17 <sup>22</sup>[नृ]सिंहराज्यमप्येधमानमहसा स्थिरीकृतं ।[1८\*] <sup>23</sup>स्वःकामिनीः  
 18 स्वतनुकांतिभिराक्षिपंतीं बुधावनीपतिलको बुधक[स्य]शाखी । "

<sup>1</sup> From impressions and the original.<sup>2</sup> Read कृत्.<sup>3</sup> Read यज्ञजो.<sup>4</sup> Read पंचास्यनापि.<sup>5</sup> Metre : Śārdūlavikrīḍita.<sup>6</sup> Read नृपति.<sup>7</sup> Read ०सीसी.<sup>8</sup> Read ०असमः.<sup>9</sup> The second स in ०पिन्नम has been engraved below the line.<sup>10</sup> Read दुर्गाणि.<sup>11</sup> Read जज्ञ.<sup>12</sup> Read ०नृसिंह.<sup>13</sup> Metre : Anuṣṭubh.<sup>14</sup> Read प्रत्युह.<sup>15</sup> Read ०कृत.<sup>16</sup> Read चकीराणा.<sup>17</sup> Read ०तस्याय.<sup>18</sup> Metre : Śragdharā.<sup>19</sup> Read ०स्तस्य.<sup>20</sup> Read ०सीविष्णुलोदो दशन इह नृपो.<sup>21</sup> Read अनेकेन.<sup>22</sup> Metre : Ratbōddhatā.<sup>23</sup> Metre : Vasantatilaka.



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- 19 कल्याणिनी कमलनाभ इवाधिकन्या बलाविकासुदवहृत्बहुमा[न्य]-  
 20 ग्रीलां ।[12\*] सुतेव कलशाबुधे[स्सु]रभिष्ठाशुगं माधवात्कुमारमिव [शं]-  
 21 करात्कुलमहीभृतः<sup>१</sup> कन्यका । जयंतममरप्रभोरपि शचीव बुद्धाधि-  
 22 पात् [श्रु]तं<sup>२</sup> जगति बलमालभत रामराजं सुतं ।[1१०\*] श्रीरामराज-  
 क्षिति]-  
 23 पस्य, तस<sup>३</sup> चिंतामणेरर्थिकदंबकानां । लक्ष्मीरिवांभोरुह-  
 24 लोचनस्य ललाविकासुथ महिष्यलासीत् ।[1११\*] तस्याधिकैस्सं-<sup>४</sup>  
 25 भवत्तनयस्तपोभिः श्रीरंगराजनृपतिशशिवंशदीपः । आ-  
 26 सन् समुल्लसति धामनि<sup>५</sup> यस्य चित्रं नेत्राणि वैरिसुदृशां च नि-  
 27 रंजनानि ।[1१२\*] सतीं तिरुमलांबिकां चरितलीलयाबुधतीप्रथाम-  
 28 पि तितिक्षया वसुमतीयशो बुधतीं [१\*] हिमाशुरिव रोहिणी<sup>१०</sup>  
 29 हृदयहारिणीं सत्गुणै<sup>११</sup>रभोदत सधर्मिणीमयमवाप्य

*Second Plate ; First Side.*

- 30 वीराग्रणीः ।[1१३\*] रचितनयविचारं रामराजं च धीरं वरति-  
 31 रुमलरायं वेकटाद्रिचितींद्रं [१\*] अजनयत स एताना-  
 32 नुपूर्वा कुमाराणिह तिरुमलदेव्यामेव राजा महीजाः ।[1१४\*] सक-<sup>१३</sup>  
 33 लभुवनकंटकानरातीन् समिति निहत्य स रामराजवीरः ।  
 34 भरतमनुभगीरथादिराजप्रथितयशाः प्रशशास [च]क्रसु-  
 35 र्याः ।[1१५\*] चिषू श्रीरंगस्मापरिवृढकुमारेष्वधिरणं विजित्यारिस्त्रापां-  
 36 स्तिरुमल[म]होरायनृपतिः<sup>१५</sup> । महीजास्त्रा[स्त्रा]ज्ये सुमतिरभिषिक्तो निरुप-  
 37 ने शशासीवीं सर्वामपि तिसृषु<sup>१६</sup> मूर्ति[ष्वि]व हरिः ।[1१६\*] यश-<sup>१७</sup>  
 स्त्रिनामप्रस-  
 38 रस्य यस्य पट्टाभिषेके सति पार्थिवेदोः<sup>१८</sup> । दानां[बुपू]रैरभिषिच्य[मा]-

<sup>१</sup> Read °नहृत्°.

<sup>२</sup> Read °भृतः.

<sup>३</sup> Metre: Indravajrā.

<sup>४</sup> Metre: Vasantatilaka.

<sup>५</sup> °नि is engraved below the line.

<sup>१०</sup> The anusvāra of °णी has been written at the beginning of l. 29.

<sup>११</sup> Read सङ्क्षेप°.

<sup>१२</sup> Metre: Pushpitāgrā.

<sup>१३</sup> Read °महारायनृपतिः.

<sup>१४</sup> Metre: Upajāti.

<sup>१५</sup> Metre: Prithvī.

<sup>१६</sup> Read पाश्रुतं.

<sup>१७</sup> Read तस्य.

<sup>१८</sup> °कस्तुमभ°.

<sup>१९</sup> Metre: Mālinī.

<sup>२०</sup> Metre: Śikharinī. Read चिषू.

<sup>२१</sup> Read तिसृषु.

<sup>२२</sup> Read पार्थिवेदोः.

- 39 ना देवीपदं भूमिरियं जगाद् ॥[१७\*] <sup>१</sup>यस्मिन् शासत्येकवीरे धरित्रीमे-  
 40 णाक्षीणामे[व] काश्यं<sup>२</sup> विलम्बे । कौटिल्यं तत्कृतले कर्कशत्वं तद्वचो<sup>३</sup> चा-  
 41 पलतकट[र]चे<sup>४</sup> ॥[१८\*] <sup>५</sup>अनंतरं तत्तनयः प्रतीतश्चकास्ति हस्तापजि-  
 तद्विशा-  
 42 खी<sup>६</sup> । [ओ]वेगकांवाचिरपुण्यराशिः श्रीरंगरायः श्रितभागधेयः ॥[१९\*]  
 43 <sup>७</sup>वाराशिंगांभीर्यविशेषधुय्य<sup>७</sup> श्रीराशिदुर्गेकविभाळवर्धः [१\*] पर[१\*][२]-  
 44 दिप्रायमनःप्रकामभयंकरश्शांगधरांतरंगः<sup>८</sup> ॥[२०\*] <sup>९</sup>हतरिपुरनिमेषानो-  
 45 कहो याचकानां होसविरुदरगंडो रायराहुत्तमिंडः [२०\*] <sup>१०</sup>उभयधलपि-<sup>११</sup>  
 46 तामहो नतानामभयपदार्पणतत्परो रिपूणां । अयमवहकुरायमा-  
 47 नमर्दीत्यखिल[ज]नैरभिधीरमानधाया<sup>१२</sup> ॥[२१\*] <sup>१३</sup>तांडवितोदयो विरुदमन्य-  
 48 रगंडतयो[हंडबलौ(लो)]त्तलेंद्रजयपंडितवीरयुतः । चंडिमशालिवा-  
 49 [हु]बल[दं]डितवैरिगणो गंडरगूळिमन्यपुळिमन्यमहाविरुदः ॥[२२\*] <sup>१४</sup>शार-  
 50 वीररमया समुल्लसन्नारवोटीपुरहारनायकः । कुंडलीश्वरमहाभज<sup>१५</sup> अ-  
 51 यन्मंडलीकधरणीवराहतां ॥[२३\*] <sup>१६</sup>ओ[ष]धिपत्युपमायितगंडस्तीषणरू-  
 52 पजितासमकांडः । भ[१\*]षगेतप्युवरायरगंडः पोषणनिर्भरभूनवखं-  
 53 डः ॥[२४\*] <sup>१७</sup>राजाधिराजस्तेजस्वी श्रीराजपर[मे]श्वरः । इत्यादिविरु-  
 देवदि-<sup>१८</sup>  
 54 तत्या नितामभिष्टुतः<sup>१९</sup> [२५\*] <sup>१७</sup>कांबोजभोजकालिंगकरहाटादिपार्थिवैः ।  
 55 प्रतीहारपदं प्राप्तैः प्रस्तुतस्तुतिघोषणः ॥[२६\*] <sup>२०</sup>सीयं श्रीरंगरायक्षिति-  
 56 पतितिलको रत्नसिंहासनस्तः<sup>२१</sup> कीर्त्या नीत्या निरस्यन् दृगनक-<sup>२२</sup>  
 57 नहुषानप्यवन्यामथान्यान् । आ सेतीरा सुमेरोरवनिसुरनुत[ः\*] स्वैर-  
 58 मा चोदयाद्रेरा पाश्चात्याचलांतादखिलहृदयमावर्ज्यं राज्यं प्रशा-  
 59 स्ति ॥[२७\*] <sup>१७</sup>रत्नग्रहपयोधींदुर्गणिते शकवत्सरे । धातृसंब-<sup>२३</sup>

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Śālinī.

<sup>२</sup> °ज is engraved above the line.

<sup>३</sup> Metre: Upajāti.

<sup>४</sup> Read °धुय्य°.

<sup>५</sup> Metre: Mālinī. The second half of this verse is found in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XIII, pp 128-132, thus:—  
 महितचरितधनी मन्त्रियान्शासुलार्दिप्रकटितविरुदयोः पाटितारातिखीकः.

<sup>६</sup> Metre: Pushpitāgrā.

<sup>७</sup> Read °धीयमानधामा.

<sup>८</sup> Metre: Rathōldhatā.

<sup>९</sup> Metre: Dōlhaka.

<sup>१०</sup> Read °विरुदेवदि°.

<sup>११</sup> Metre: Sragdharā.

<sup>१२</sup> Read °सम°.

<sup>१३</sup> Read काश्यं.

<sup>१४</sup> Read °चापलं तरकटाक्षे.

<sup>१५</sup> Read °शुशाखी.

<sup>१६</sup> Read °शशाङ्कधरान्तरङ्गः.

<sup>१७</sup> Read °दल°.

<sup>१८</sup> Metre: Śāilāśikhā.

<sup>१९</sup> Read °भुजः.

<sup>२०</sup> Metre: Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>२१</sup> Read नित्यमभि°.

<sup>२२</sup> Read °स्यः.

## Second Plate ; Second Side.

- 60 त्वरे ख्याते मासि चाषाढनामनि ।[१२८\*] 'सोमवारेप्यनूराधातारकासं-  
 61 युते दिने । शुक्लपक्षे च पुण्यायां प्रथमद्वादशीतिथौ ।[१२९\*]  
 'पेरु[का]ड'पुरा[धी]-  
 62 ग्ररामचंद्रस्य संनि[धी] । पदवाक्यप्रमाणज्ञशेषमुषोजितवादिने ।[१३०\*] 'म-  
 63 [द्वा]चार्यमतीद्यान'संचरत्तरवर्हिणे । श्रीरामचंद्रदेवस्य दिव्यश्रीपाद-  
 64 सेविने ।[१३१\*] 'सर्वशास्त्रप्रक्षुना[र्ध]सौरभ्यसरसाकिने । मायावादि-  
 मतच्छेद-  
 65 कोलाहलुभरोक्तये' ।[१३२\*] 'सुरेंद्रतीर्थ[श्री]पादहस्तपत्नसुजन्मने' । विजयी-  
 66 द्रसुतीर्थाय विष्णुपर्यायमूर्तये ।[१३३\*] 'चोळमंडलराज्यस्थं कावेर्या दक्षिणे  
 67 स्थितं । चावटौ तिरुवारुरारो(वो)इयूरुपत्तके स्थितं ।[१३४\*] 'कीळ्कु[र्ची]  
 ' च कुलोत्तुंग-  
 68 श्रीचोळवळुनाडुके । परित्तियूरग्रामकस्य सीमांतात्प्राग्भिर्शि' स्थि-  
 69 तं ।[१३५\*] 'एतत्ग्रामसु' सीमांतादपि दक्षिणतस्स्थितं । वल्लग्राम-  
 स्य सीमाताडा-  
 70 यव्य' दिशमाश्रितं ।[१३६\*] 'कोवि[ल्पत्तु]ग्रामकात्च' तिरुवट्ट[चे]रिना-  
 मतः । ग्रा-  
 71 मवर्यस्य सीमांतादपि पश्चिमदिक्श्रितं ।[१३७\*] 'कोवि[ल्प]त्तुसुसीमा-'<sup>10</sup>  
 72 त्तात्पत्तार्वाख्यनदीवरात् । उत्तरं वडपेरार्वाख्यग्रामादेशान्यमाश्रितं ।[१३८\*]  
 'पु-  
 73 त्तार्ककपुलुडयान्तटाकाभ्यां समन्वितं । ख्यातारुमोलिमंगलग्रा-  
 74 मस्य प्रतिनामकं ।[१३९\*] 'अच्युतपयसमुद्राख्यं षष्ठिवृत्ति<sup>11</sup>भिरन्वितं ।  
 कुमार-  
 75 च्युतभूपेन दत्तपूर्वं विशेषतः ।[१४०\*] 'आचंद्राक्रमिमं<sup>12</sup> ग्राममग्रहारं  
 विधित्स-  
 76 तः । वीरश्रीचेव्वभूपस्य विज्ञप्तिमनुषलयन्<sup>13</sup> ।[१४१\*] 'सर्वमान्यं चतु-  
 . स्सीमासंयुतं

<sup>1</sup> Metre: Anushtubh.<sup>2</sup> Read मध्याचार्यमतीद्यान°.<sup>3</sup> Read 'पय'°.<sup>4</sup> Read एतद्ग्रामस्य.<sup>5</sup> Read 'काच'.<sup>6</sup> Read षष्ठिवृत्ति°.<sup>7</sup> Read 'पाकयन्'.<sup>8</sup> Read पनुकीळ°.<sup>9</sup> Read कोलाहल°.<sup>10</sup> Read 'दिशि'.<sup>11</sup> Read सीमान्ताशयव्यां.<sup>12</sup> Read 'सीमान्ता'°.<sup>13</sup> Read आचन्द्राक्रमि.

- 77 च समन्ततः । <sup>1</sup>निष्ठादिभिश्चाष्टभोगस्त्रीकारैश्च समन्वितं ।[18२\*] <sup>2</sup>दाना-  
धमन-
- 78 विक्रीतियोग्यं विनिमयोचितं । श्रीरंगरायदेवेंद्र<sup>3</sup> श्रीधनेशो म-
- 79 ह्यायशाः ।[18३\*] <sup>2</sup>सहिरण्यपयोधारापूर्वकं दत्तवाङ्मदा । प्रतिग्रह<sup>4</sup>  
च तं ग्रा-
- 80 मं विजयीन्द्रो द्विजेंद्रसात् ।[18४\*] <sup>2</sup>व्यधात्स्वस्य च पुण्यय चेव्वभू-  
पायु-
- 81 तेंद्रयोः । <sup>1</sup>वृत्तिमंतोत्र लिख्यंते विप्रा वेदांतपारगाः ।[18५\*] <sup>2</sup>अप्य-  
लभट्टस्य
- 82 सुतश्शांडिल्यान्वयसंभवः । सोमाभट्टो बह्वृचश्च <sup>1</sup>वृत्तित्रयमिहाश्रुते ।[18६\*]  
<sup>2</sup>चं-
- 83 निभट्टस्य तनयो विश्वामित्रान्वयोत्भवः<sup>5</sup> । सुधीः केशवभट्टोपि बह्वृचोत्र चित्र<sup>7</sup>
- 84 र्तिकः ।[18७\*] <sup>2</sup>लक्ष्मणभट्टस्य सुतो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्भवः<sup>6</sup> । याजुषो  
वेकटिभट्टो <sup>1</sup>वृत्ति-
- 85 त्र[य]मिहाश्रुते ।[18८\*] <sup>2</sup>बोधायनोगस्त्यगोत्रो याजुषो वारणासिजः ।  
शंकरनारायणेंद्रो
- 86 <sup>1</sup>वृ[त्ति]त्रयमिहाश्रुते ।[18९\*] <sup>2</sup>पुत्री नारणभट्टस्य कौशिकान्वयसंभवः ।  
याजुषो रंगना-
- 87 थोत्र याति <sup>1</sup>वृत्तित्रयं चिरात् ।[1९०\*] <sup>2</sup>निद्धप<sup>8</sup>काश्यपगोत्रोप्यप्पाकु(कु)ट्टिसु-  
धीसुतः-
- 88 रामाभट्टो बह्वृचश्च <sup>1</sup>वृत्तित्रयमिहाश्रुते ।[1९१\*] <sup>2</sup>होत्रिभट्टस्य तनयो  
वसिष्ठान्वय-
- 89 संभवः । श्रीमत्तिरुमलभट्टो बह्वृचोत्र चित्र<sup>7</sup>र्तिकः<sup>9</sup> ।[1९२\*] <sup>2</sup>नरसण-  
दासस्य सु-
- 90 तो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्भवः<sup>6</sup> । दानप्ययो बह्वृचे<sup>9</sup> याति <sup>1</sup>वृत्ति[चतु]-

<sup>1</sup> Read निष्ठादि°.<sup>2</sup> Read °वेंद्रः.<sup>3</sup> Read वृत्ति°.<sup>4</sup> Read °वृत्ति°.<sup>5</sup> Read °वृत्ति°.<sup>6</sup> Read °वृत्ति°.<sup>7</sup> Metro: Anushṭubh.<sup>8</sup> Read °ट्टस्य.<sup>9</sup> Read °वृत्ति°.<sup>10</sup> Read निधुव°.



## Third Plate; First Side.

- 91 [ष्ट]यं । [१५३\*] <sup>१</sup>हस्तकं तिरुमलयोप्यश्रुते <sup>२</sup>वृत्तिपंचकं । एकंभट्ट-  
 92 स्य सुतो भारद्वाज<sup>३</sup>याजुषः । [१५४\*] <sup>४</sup>भागवतं वेकटयो याति <sup>५</sup>वृत्ति-  
 [चतु]-  
 93 ष्टयं । कौशिकान्वयजस्मूर्यनारायणमखीसुतः । [१५५\*] <sup>६</sup>याजुषः कृष्णभ-  
 94 द्योपि <sup>७</sup>हरितान्वयसंभवः । याजुषः [पे]रुमाक्पुतो<sup>८</sup> चक्रशा[स्त्रो] च  
 वि[श्रु]तः । [१५६\*]  
 95 <sup>९</sup>याजुषोप्यात्रे[य]गोत्रो नै[ना]र्द्विजवरात्मजः । श्रीरा[म]या[र्यो]र्[रा]-  
 96 र्नेनारार्थसुधीरपि । [१५७\*] <sup>१०</sup>बह्वचः [कामकाय]न[विश्वामित्र]कुलोद्भवः ।  
 97 [पिन्ननरसयपुत्रो] नरसंभद्योपि याजुषः । [१५८\*] <sup>११</sup>कौ[डि]न्यगोत्रो नर-  
 संभट्ट-  
 98 जः पाणिकेश्वरः । कीनूर्[श्रीसूर्य]नारायणभट्टसुधीवरः । [१५९\*]  
<sup>१२</sup>याजुषोपा-  
 99 <sup>१३</sup>ध्यायसुतो भारद्वाजान्वयोत्भवः<sup>१४</sup> । सुधोः कीनेरिभद्योपि रामादी-  
 100 क्षितशेखरः । [१६०\*] <sup>१५</sup>नारायणभट्टसुतो [याजु]षो हरितान्वयः ।  
 [नरहरि]-  
 101 [स्ति]रुवाकूर् सूर्यनारायणो[पि] च । [१६१\*] <sup>१६</sup>याजुषोप्यात्रे[य]गोत्रो  
 स[र]-  
 102 स्वत्यक्षयात्मजः । रामोपि त्यागसमुद्रं वेकटाद्रिः <sup>१७</sup>च तेप्यमि<sup>१८</sup> [॥ ६२\*]  
<sup>१९</sup>[या]-  
 103 मेस्मिन्, भूसुरास्मर्वे प्रत्येकं [द्वय]वृत्तिकाः<sup>२०</sup> । [१६३\*] <sup>२१</sup>तदिदं नयधुर्ये-  
 104 स्य प्रथितश्रीरंगरायवर्यस्य । शासनमतिवलशा[म]नेतरुकरदा-<sup>२२</sup>  
 105 नस्य गुणनिदानस्य । [१६४\*] <sup>२३</sup>श्रीरंगराय[नृ]पतेशासन[त]स्ताम्रशास-<sup>२४</sup>  
 106 नश्लोकान् । कविशासनस्वयंभूस्वरसमभाषीसभापते[स्सू]नुः । [१६५\*] <sup>२५</sup>श्री-  
 107 रंगरायभूपालशासनादीरणा[त्मजः] । [\*] [श्री]मत्तगणपयाचार्यो<sup>२६</sup> व्य-

<sup>१</sup> Metre: Anushubh.<sup>२</sup> Read भारद्वाजो च.<sup>३</sup> Read °पुत्रश्च°.<sup>४</sup> Read °ध्याय°.<sup>५</sup> Read °टाद्रिश्च°.<sup>६</sup> Read °वृत्तिकाः°.<sup>७</sup> Read °शासनतश्च°.<sup>८</sup> Read श्रीसह°.<sup>९</sup> Read धृति°.<sup>१०</sup> Read कृष्ण°.<sup>११</sup> The aksharas between f and रा are illegible.<sup>१२</sup> Read °हवः°.<sup>१३</sup> Read तेप्यमी.<sup>१४</sup> Metre: Gitl.<sup>१५</sup> Read °स्ताम्र°.

- 108 लिखत्ताम्रशासनं<sup>1</sup> ।[1६६\*] <sup>2</sup>दान[पल]नयोर्मज्जे<sup>3</sup> [दाना]ञ्ज्योनुपालनं ।  
 109 दानात्स्वर्गमवाप्नोति पालनादच्युतं पदं ।[1६७\*] <sup>4</sup>स्वदत्तादिगुणं<sup>4</sup> पु-  
 110 ण्यं परदत्तानुपालनं । परदत्ताप[हा]रेण स्वदत्तं नि[ष्फलं] भवेत् ।[1६८\*]  
<sup>5</sup>स्वदत्तां  
 111 [प]रदत्तां वा यो हरित वसुंधरा । <sup>6</sup>षष्टिर्वषसहस्राणि विहायां जायते  
 112 [क्रि]मिः<sup>6</sup> ।[1६९\*] एकैव भगिनी लोके सर्वेषा[मे]व भूभुजा । न  
 भोज्या न करया-  
 113 ह्या विप्रदत्तां<sup>7</sup> वसुंधरा ।[1७०\*] <sup>8</sup>सामान्योयं धर्मसेतु<sup>8</sup> दृपाणां [काले  
 काले] पाल-  
 114 नीयो [भवद्भिः] । सर्वानितान् भाविनः पार्थिवेद्रान् भूयो भूयो [याच]ति  
 रामचंद्रः<sup>9</sup> ।[1७१\*]  
 115 श्रीविरूपाक्ष<sup>10</sup>

*Abstract of contents.*

(Verse 1.) Invocation to Śiva.

(V. 2.) Do. Varāha incarnation of Viṣṇu.

(V. 3.) Do. Gaṇapati.

(V. 4.) Chandra (the Moon) was born in the ocean of milk.

(V. 5.) His grand-son and Budha's son was Purūṇavas ; his son was Āyu ; to him was born Nahusha ; from him sprang Yayāti ; from him Pūru. In his line came Bharata ; in his family, Śantanu ; fourth from him was Vijaya ; from him came Abhimanyu ; from him, Parikshit.

(V. 6.) The eighth from him was Nanda. Ninth from him was Chaḷikka. His seventh descendant was Rājanarēndra, a worshipper of Viṣṇu ; the tenth from him was Bijjalēndra ; third from him was Vira-Hemmalīraya, the lord of Māyāpurī, a Vaiṣṇava in faith.

(V. 7.) Fourth from him was born Tata-Pinnama, who by his mere sight made his foes tremble. To him was born Sōmidēva, who took seven forts during the course of a single day. The brave Rāghavadēva was his son ; from him came king Pinnama.

(Vv. 8-12.) To this Lord of Āraṇḍi was born Bukka. He firmly established the kingdom of the Sāḷva Nṛsiṃha. His queen was Ballāmbikā. To them Rāmārāja was born. His wife was Lakkāmbikā. Their son was Śrīraṅgarāja.

<sup>1</sup> Read °ताम°.

<sup>2</sup> Read °पालनयोर्मज्जे°.

<sup>3</sup> Read षष्टिं वर्ष°.

<sup>4</sup> Read °दत्ता.

<sup>5</sup> Read °सेतु°.

<sup>6</sup> Metre : Anuṣṭubh.

<sup>7</sup> Read °दिगुणं.

<sup>8</sup> Read क्रिः.

<sup>9</sup> Metre : Śālinī.

<sup>10</sup> In Telugu-Kannada characters.

(Vv. 13-14.) His wife was **Tirumalāmbikā**, and by her were born to him **Rāmarāja**, **Tirumalarāya** and **Veṅkaṭādri**.

(V. 15.) Praises of **Rāmarāja**.

(V. 16.) Of the three sons of **Śrīraṅgarāja**, the powerful and wise **Tirumala**, having defeated his enemies and being anointed king, began to rule the earth like **Hari**.

(Vv. 17-18.) Praises of **Tirumala**.

(V. 19.) To him by **Veṅgalāmbā** was born **Śrīraṅgarāya**.

(V. 20.) Praises of **Śrīraṅgarāya**, two of which are that he destroyed the **Chaurāśi-durga**, and that he was a worshipper of **Vishṇu**.

(Vv. 21-26.) His *birudas* : **Hosabirudaragaṇḍa**, **Rāyarāhuttamiṇḍa**, **Ubhayaḍalapitāmaha**, he who put to shame **Avahāṭurāya**, **Gaṇḍaragūḷi**, **Manḡapūḷi**, the Lord of **Āraṇḍu**, **Maṇḍalika-dharaṇivarāha** and **Bhāṣhaḡappurarāgaragaṇḍa**, etc.

(Vv. 27-44.) In the **Śaka** year 1499, counted by *indu* (the moon), *payōḍhi* (the oceans), *graha* (the planets), and *ratna* (the gems), in the year **Dhātṛi**—on **Monday**, the first (**Prathama**-) *dvādaśi tithi* of the bright fortnight of the month **Āṣāḍha**, in the **Anūrādhā nakṣatra**, the renowned king, **Śrīraṅgarāya** granted at the request of **Che(Śe)vvabhūpa** the village of **Arumolimāṅgala**, alias **Achyutappasamudra**, by the pouring of water, to **Vijayindra Tirtha**, who was well versed in *padu* (**Vyākaraṇa**), *vākya* (**Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā**) and *pramāṇa* (**Tarka**); who had defeated his enemies with the help of his insight; who was like a peacock roaming about the garden called the school of **Madhvāchārya**; who was a devout worshipper of the god **Rāmachandra**; who was a bee delighting in the scent, the inner meanings, of the flowers called the *śāstras*; who had sharp words which cut down the opinion of the **Māyāvādins**; who was born at the lotus hands of the holy **Surēndra Tirtha** (i.e. who was ordained by **Surēndra Tirtha**), and who looked like another **Vishṇu**. **Arumolimāṅgala**, which had already been granted by prince (*kumāra*) **Achyuta**, which was composed of sixty *ṛittis* and which was now given by the king **Śrīraṅgarāya**, free of all taxes and with all privileges, belonged to the **Chōlamanḍala-rājya**, situated on the south of the river **Kāvērī**, in the **Ōhayūr-pattaku** of the **Tiruvārūr-chāvaḍi**, in **Kiḷkūrchechi** and in the **Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-vaḷanaḍu**, was bounded on the west and the north by **Parittiyūr**, on the south-east by **Vallagrāma**, on the east by the villages of **Kōvilpattu** and **Tiruvattachchēri**, on the south by **Kōvilpattu** and the river **Puttāru**, and on the south-west by the village of **Vaḍapēr**. It was watered by the river **Puttāru** and a tank named **Kappaluḍaiyān**.

(Vv. 44-63.) **Vijayindra**, having received the gift of the village, distributed it among **Brāhṃans** for the merit of the king **Che(Śe)vvappa** and prince **Achyutēndra** and of himself. Here follow the list of donees :—

(See table, below.)

(V. 64.) This is the *śāsana* of **Śrīraṅgarāya** : his praises.

(V. 65.) This deed was drafted by **Svayambhū**, son of **Sabhāpati**.

(V. 66.) The engraver of the *śāsana* was **Gaṇapayāchārya**, son of **Virapa**.

(Vv. 67-71.) The usual imprecatory verses.

Table shewing the distribution of shares of the village granted.

| No.                      | Name of the Donee.                     | His father's name.              | Gō'tra.                          | Sūtra.          | Śākṣā.      | Share. |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| 1                        | Sōmā-Bhaṭṭa . . .                      | Appala Bhaṭṭa . . .             | Śāṇḍilya . . .                   | .....           | Rik . . .   | 3      |
| 2                        | Kēsava Bhaṭṭa . . .                    | Chenni Bhaṭṭa . . .             | Viśvāmitra . . .                 | .....           | Do. . .     | 3      |
| 3                        | Veṅkaṭi Bhaṭṭa . . .                   | Lakshmaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .          | Elhāradvāja . . .                | .....           | Yajus . . . | 3      |
| 4                        | Śaṅkaranārāyaṇendra . . .              | Vāraṇāsi (?) . . .              | Agastya . . .                    | Bōd'āyana . . . | Do. . .     | 3      |
| 5                        | Raṅganūtha . . .                       | Nārāṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .             | Kauśika . . .                    | .....           | Do. . .     | 3      |
| 6                        | Rāmā-Bhaṭṭa . . .                      | Appākutti . . .                 | Nidhruva Kāśya-<br>pa . . .      | .....           | Rik . . .   | 3      |
| 7                        | Tirumala Bhaṭṭa . . .                  | Honni Bhaṭṭa . . .              | Vasishṭha . . .                  | .....           | Do. . .     | 3      |
| 8                        | Dānappaya . . .                        | Narasana Dāsa . . .             | Bhāradvāja . . .                 | .....           | Do. . .     | 4      |
| 9                        | Hastakam Tirumalaya . . .              | Ellam-Bhaṭṭa . . .              | Bhāradvāja . . .                 | .....           | Yajus . . . | 5      |
| 10                       | Bhāgavatam Veṅkaṭaya . . .             | Sūryanārāyaṇa Ma-<br>khin . . . | Kauśika . . .                    | .....           | Do. . .     | 4      |
| 11                       | Krishṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .                   | .....                           | Harita . . .                     | .....           | Do. . .     | 2      |
| 12                       | Chakra Śāstrin . . .                   | Perumāl . . .                   | .....                            | .....           | Do. . .     | 2      |
| 13                       | Rūnayārya . . .                        | Nainār . . .                    | Ātrēya . . .                     | .....           | Do. . .     | 2      |
| 14                       | Nainārārya <sup>1</sup> . . .          | .....                           | .....                            | .....           | .....       | 2      |
| 15                       | Narasam-Bhaṭṭa . . .                   | Pinna-Narasaya . . .            | Kāmakāyana Vi-<br>śvāmitra . . . | .....           | Rik . . .   | 2      |
| 16                       | Pāṇikōśvara . . .                      | Narasam-Bhaṭṭa . . .            | Kauṇḍinya . . .                  | .....           | Yajus . . . | 2      |
| 17                       | Sūryanārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa<br>Kinū . . .     | .....                           | .....                            | .....           | .....       | 2      |
| 18                       | Kōṇḍi Bhaṭṭa . . .                     | Upādhyāya . . .                 | Bhāradvāja . . .                 | .....           | Yajus . . . | 2      |
| 19                       | Rāmā-Dikshita . . .                    | .....                           | .....                            | .....           | .....       | 2      |
| 20                       | Narahari . . .                         | Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa . . .           | Harita . . .                     | .....           | Yajus . . . | 2      |
| 21                       | Sūryanārāyaṇa of Tiruvā-<br>rūr . . .  | .....                           | .....                            | .....           | .....       | 2      |
| 22                       | Rāma . . .                             | Sarasvatyanṇaya . . .           | Ātrēya . . .                     | .....           | Yajus . . . | 2      |
| 23                       | Veṅkaṭādri of Tyāgasa-<br>mudram . . . | .....                           | .....                            | .....           | .....       | 2      |
| Total Number of Shares . |  |                                 |                                  |                 |             | 60     |

<sup>1</sup> The full form of this name cannot be made out.

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<sup>1</sup> The figures refer to pages; n. after a figure to footnotes, and add; to Additions and Corrections. The following other abbreviations are used:—*ch.*=chief; *co.*=country; *di.*=district, division; *do.*=the same, ditto; *dy.*=dynasty; *E.*=Eastern; *f.*=female; *feud.*=feudatory; *k.*=king; *m.*=man; *ri.*=river; *s. a.*=see also; *sur.*=surname; *te.*=temple; *vi.*=village, town; *W.*=Western.

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